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P 225



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NEW MONTHLY
MAGAZINE

AND
LITERARY JOURNAL.

1831.

PART III.

HISTORICAL REGISTER.

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THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

JANUARY 1, 1831.

HISTORICAL REGISTER.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

House of Lords.—Nov. 26.—Earl Grosvenor, in presenting to the House several petitions praying for the abolition of Negro Slavery, and others for Parliamentary Reform, expressed himself anxious to afford his noble and learned friend, the Lord Chancellor, an opportunity of declaring to their lordships his opinions upon these two all-important subjects.—The Lord Chancellor in reply, observed that future opportunities would occur when he might so explain; but he trusted his opinions upon these subjects were well known. Although he had changed his situation in Parliament, his principles remained unchanged; and when he accepted the office which his Majesty had been pleased to confide to his care, he accepted it in the full and perfect conviction that it would be far from disabling him from performing his duty to his country, or from rendering his services to it less efficient. “The thing that dazzled me most,” continued he, “in the prospect of my elevation, was not the gew-gaw splendour by which it is surrounded, but the chance it afforded me, if I were honest—on which I could rely—and if I were consistent, which I knew to be the absolute necessity of my nature—and if I were able, as I knew myself to be honest and consistent—that which dazzled me the most in the offer of the care of the Great Seal, and which induced me to quit a station the most proud and exalted that any English subject can enjoy, was, that such elevation held out to me the grateful prospect, that in serving my king I should be the better able to serve my country.”

Nov. 29. Lord Wynford, on giving notice of a motion for lessening legal expenses, took occasion to ask of Ministers if they were prepared to make any inquiry into the existing distresses of the country, with a view to their alleviation; and if they intended to give to magistrates any higher powers for the suppression of the disorders arising out of them?—Earl Grey said he had no intention to propose such an inquiry. He thought the law, as it at present stood, was quite sufficient to put down the disturbances, if it were duly and actively enforced.—In this opinion the Lord Chan-

cellor coincided.—The Earl of Eldon said he had seen, with the greatest satisfaction, that special commissions were to be sent into the disturbed counties: and, he hoped, not into the disturbed counties only, but into others also, because it was the great principle of the law of England that justice should be administered in mercy, and there could not be an act of greater mercy to the misled and deluded people, than to have persons sent down to them who would explain to them the nature and the provisions of the criminal law. He hoped that a marked and obvious distinction would be made between the misleaders and the misled. He had been told that one of our county gaols was full of inhabitants who were not natives of this country. He fervently hoped that this was not true.—Lord Melbourne expressed his belief that the idea of foreigners being concerned in the burnings in the English counties was without the slightest foundation.—The Duke of Wellington stated that the causes of the burnings were yet unfathomed. They were evidently the work of a conspiracy—of what kind he pretended not to say; but he did not think the conspiracy was a foreign one, or that foreigners had any thing to do with it.—The Earl of Winchelsea could add his testimony to that of the noble duke, that up to the present time there was no ground for believing that the fires which had been so prevalent throughout the country were the work of foreigners. He congratulated their lordships on seeing the government of the country placed in the hands of men of talent and character, capable of meeting with effect the dreadful exigencies of the times.—Lord Wynford gave notice, that, on the 3d of January, he would move for an inquiry into the distressed state of the agriculture, commerce, and manufactures of the country, and into the means of mitigating that distress.—On the motion of the Marquess of Salisbury, a Select Committee was appointed to enquire into the administration of the Poor Laws.

Nov. 30. Lord Wynford brought in his Bill to diminish the expenses of suits at law. The object of the Bill was to prevent delay and lessen costs in the several courts of

Westminster Hall.—After a few observations from Lord Tenterden and the Lord Chancellor, on the necessity of deliberately weighing the changes contemplated, the Bill was read a first time.

December 2. The Lord Chancellor submitted to the House a Bill for the improvement of the courts of local jurisdiction. He introduced the measure, he observed, on his own responsibility, without any sanction of the Government, but addressing it to the Government in the same way as he addressed it to their Lordships. The evils which it was the object of the Bill to remedy were—1st, the necessity, in all cases of moment, of having recourse to the Courts of Westminster Hall; 2nd, the delay which this necessity imposes, as the Assizes sit only from six months to six months; 3d, the expense entailed on the suitor, from being compelled to assemble his witnesses at the assize-town, and often to keep them there for a considerable time; 4th, the charges of attornies, and the personal expenses of suitors arising out of the same circumstances. The sad aggravation of all these expenses, Lord Brougham observed, was, that even where a party was successful, though by the theory of the law he had his costs allowed, by its practice he recovered only a small portion of them.—Lord Lyndhurst would bestow his best attention on the proposed measure of his noble and learned friend, and if, after a most careful and deliberate examination, he should differ from his noble and learned friend, he would frankly and fairly assign his reasons for so doing; while if, on the other hand, he could conscientiously approve of its principles and provisions, he would give it his most cordial support. The Bill was then laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

December 3. The Duke of Newcastle complained of a speech reported to have been made by Sir Thomas Denman, at the Nottingham election, designating him as a boroughmonger, and affirming that the Duke's expression in his celebrated letter—"Is it not lawful for me to do as I like with my own?"—meaning, that if his tenants did not vote as he pleased, he would turn them out—was "wicked and scandalous."—The Lord Chancellor observed, that some allowance was to be made for election-speeches; and it was as a candidate for a seat in Parliament, not as Attorney-General, that Sir Thomas Denman had used the words imputed to him; but he had also the best authority for saying that the terms "wicked and scandalous" had not been used at all.

December 6. On the motion of Lord Lyndhurst, and after a few remarks from the Lord Chancellor, the Regency Bill was read a third time and passed.

December 8. Lord Farnham expressed a hope that it was not the intention of Govern-

ment to remove Sir Anthony Hart from the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The Lord Chancellor replied that no decision had been formed upon this subject, but intimated that such a removal was by no means improbable, and instanced several precedents in justification of the measure, supposing Government thought it would be expedient.—The Duke of Wellington begged to call the attention of the House to a circumstance which he understood had that day occurred, and which he considered to be of much importance to the country and their lordships—he alluded to the large bodies of people who had collected in the public streets, and he wished to know if his Majesty's Government had been apprised that it was the intention of any number of people so to congregate?—Viscount Melbourne said, that under the peculiar circumstances of the country, and considering the character of the present times, he felt he was taking the more prudent course in allowing such assembling of the people, though in such considerable numbers, rather than prohibiting them to meet, the more especially as prevention could only have taken place by strong means, which might have been attended with bad effects. He was glad that the result confirmed his views, as every thing had gone off in the most tranquil manner, and not the slightest disturbance to the public peace had occurred. In this opinion the Lord Chancellor coincided.

December 13. Earl Grosvenor wished to know whether the situation of Clerk of the Council, vacant by the death of Mr. Buller, had been filled up. The Marquess of Lansdowne replied in the affirmative; the appointment had been made prior to the resignation of the late Ministry, but the office had been placed under new regulations, the annual salary having been reduced from 2,500*l.* to 1,200*l.*—Earl Grey, in alluding to the present Lord Chancellor of Ireland, stated that his salary would in future be 8,000*l.* instead of 10,000*l.* The noble Earl observed upon certain rumours that had been afloat as to his promoting connections of his own; it was true he had so done, but he did not know that it was incumbent upon him, after being out of office for twenty-four years, to exclude from official situations all who happened to be connected with himself. He could assure their Lordships, that he had not appointed to a single place without firmly believing that the party was qualified to fulfil its duties.

December 14. Lord King, on presenting a petition from Southampton, complaining chiefly of the burthen of tithes, expressed a wish that England would imitate the excellent example of Scotland, get rid of the tithes altogether, and make some distinct and permanent provision for the Clergy.—The Bishop of London defended the present

system, and by no means agreed with the Noble Lord that it would be better for the Clergyman to have a fixed and invariable allowance, instead of one rising and falling with the rents. Had such a mode been adopted before the depreciation of the currency, what would since have been the condition of the Clergy? Many would not have possessed an income of more than 35*l.* a year, and few more than 80*l.* So far from the truth were the shameful calumnies that had been industriously spread abroad respecting the property of the Church, that if the value of all the ecclesiastical property that remained in the hands of the Clergy were collected into one fund, and divided equally amongst the whole of the Clergy, it would not afford more to each than about 350*l.* a year.

December 16. On the motion of the Lord Chancellor a clause was inserted in the Regency Bill, rendering it void in the event of her Majesty's death, and of a subsequent marriage of the King.

December 20. The Lord Chancellor moved for a return of the number of lunatics under the care of the Lord Chancellor, with the dates of the longest and shortest time of confinement, the sums allowed for their maintenance, and the actual amount of their estates.—Lord Teynham made some allusions to the state of the Swan River Settlement, and asked if it were the intention of Government to abandon it altogether, and if the reports respecting the distresses of the settlers were well founded.—Lord Goderich thought the settlement likely to be attended with great advantages; and could not but say, that he thought it would be extremely imprudent upon the part of the Government if they were to think of abandoning the colony upon unauthenticated statements, which represented it as a sink of wretchedness.

December 21. Lord Wynford brought in a Bill "for the better preventing of frauds upon creditors by persons living in prisons, or absconding."

December 22. Lord Farnham alluded to the state of the country, and in particular of Ireland; expressing a hope that Government would immediately direct attention to it.—Earl Grey, in reply, observed that the relief to which he looked for an alleviation of the distress more or less prevalent in both countries, was grounded on the expectation of a natural return of prosperity to be introduced by the adoption of a good system of government.

December 24. The Royal assent was given to the Regency Bill. On the motion of Earl Grey, the House adjourned to Thursday, the 3rd February.

House of Commons.—November 30. In answer to a question from Mr. Hume relative to the Postmaster-General of Ireland, Mr. Spring Rice stated, that it was not the

intention of Government to fill up this sinecure.—Mr. Goulburn said that such had been the intention of the late Ministers. The case was again noticed on the 2nd of December, and the real facts of it were then stated. When Lord O'Neil resigned, the late Ministers, as Mr. Goulburn truly said, determined not to fill the office; but though the office was abolished, the salary remained, being drawn by Lord Rosse, Lord O'Neil's coadjutor; when the present Ministry came into power, Lord Rosse also resigned, and they abolished both the office and the salary.

December 6. Mr. Rice said the Vice Treasurer of Ireland received a salary of 2,000*l.* a-year, and the deputy 800*l.* a-year, with an establishment of clerks. It was intended that the duties of Vice Treasurer should, for the present, be discharged by a gentleman filling the office of chief clerk in what was called the Irish department in the Treasury, and who after many years service, enjoyed a salary of 1000*l.* a-year. The office would, as early as possible, be entirely abolished, and, in the mean time, the gentleman he had named would discharge the duties for an increased compensation of 200*l.* a-year.

December 9. On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer a Select Committee was appointed to inquire what reductions could be made in the salaries and emoluments of offices held during the pleasure of the crown by members of either House of Parliament, and to report their opinion and observations thereupon to the House.

December 10. A question was put to the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to whether he had sanctioned or connived at the assemblage of the "trades," to petition the King.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer in reply observed that he could not attribute any malign influence to the tri-coloured flag of the present day, and felt convinced that the meeting assumed that emblem only in respect to the good work it had led to in July last, under which conviction he could not disapprove of such a symbol. He admitted, however, that such meetings were illegal and highly inconvenient.

December 11. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order that the accounts taken in the census of 1821 of the amount of population of all cities, boroughs, and towns in England, sending members to Parliament; and also of all towns, boroughs, and cities, that in 1821 contained 10,000 inhabitants, or upwards, that were unrepresented, be laid before the House. He trusted there would be no objection to this return—he did not anticipate any—otherwise he would have given notice. The noble lord then moved for similar re-

turns relating to Ireland and Scotland. The motions were agreed to.

December 13. Mr. R. Clive reported that the Committee on the Evesham Election had come to the resolution that Sir C. Cotterell and Lord Kennedy (the sitting members,) or their agents, had been guilty of bribery.—(On the 16th, upon the motion of the Marquess of Chandos, the order for a writ for a new election for this borough was suspended.)

Considerable discussion ensued on the House resolving itself into a Committee of Supply. Several Members pressed upon Government the necessity of making every possible reduction to alleviate the distress of the people. The charge of our Ambassadors, particularly that to France, which is 14,000*l.* a-year, were the chief subjects of complaint. Patent places and sinecures, among which were placed the Privy Seal and the Duchy of Lancaster, several Members demanded should be abolished.

December 14. Mr. Lyttleton moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws prohibiting payment for labour in any other mode than by the coin of the realm, and detailed a mass of facts to show the unjust and demoralizing effects of the Truck System. The motion was opposed by Mr. Hume, but carried by a majority of 140.

December 15. Mr. Phillpotts enquired whether the Government had determined not to annex the living of Stanhope with the Bishopric of Exeter? The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that his Majesty's Government considered it a gross abuse to permit a living of such importance, and requiring the constant attention of the Incumbent, to be held by any person who must necessarily reside at such a distance from that living, and they had, therefore, come to the determination of advising his Majesty not to give his sanction to the arrangement. As, however, the Bishop of Exeter had accepted the Bishopric with the understanding that he was to hold the living of Stanhope in *commendam* with it, the first living in the gift of the crown that fell vacant would be presented to him; and it was the determination of his Majesty's Government, in every case where abuses of non-residence came under their cognisance, to use their most strenuous endeavours to remove or to amend them.

December 16. Mr. Campbell moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the establishment of a General Register, and contended that at present such were the difficulties arising from a want of it, that there were many saleable titles to property that were not marketable, and many marketable that were not saleable. So various were the ways in which difficulties arose in the transfer of real property, so numerous were the frauds which might be committed, that men were naturally fearful of engaging in such transactions. The first inconvenience was, that

half the estates in England and Wales had no terms attached to them; and the second inconvenience was that estates might have three or four terms belonging to them. Probate was thus often granted in the wrong Court, and this probate was of no use. He hoped ere long to see one Probate Court for all England. At present there were no less than 373 districts in which probate might be granted. Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

December 20. A long conversation took place relative to the elevation of Lord Plunkett to the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland, and the removal of Mr. Gregory from the office of Irish Under-Secretary; in the course of which, Sir Robert Peel defended the late Administration; asserted that it had acted upon the system of retrenchment; endeavoured to preserve the peace of Europe, and maintain tranquillity at home. He trusted that the people of Ireland would not be led away by the delusions and misrepresentations of designing demagogues; that they would not be led away by the example held out so insidiously to their eyes in France and Belgium; and, above all, that, before they attended to those examples, they would examine for themselves as to the justice of their complaints—compare them with those of the French and Belgians—and contrast the present state of France and Belgium with what it was before the late Revolution. Revolution was at best a great evil, as was evident from a comparison of the present condition of the working classes in Paris, and throughout France, with that before the transactions of July. The public funds had fallen one half since that event; employment was suspended, confidence was paralysed, and the working classes were almost in a state of destitution. This showed how cautious people should be who applauded the resistance that led to this state of things, however justifiable that resistance might be in the abstract, to hold it out as an example to the discontented among the working classes. Every man of property in Ireland, however small, had an interest in protecting that country against the irrecoverable and unavoidable evils of a Revolution; and he trusted would exercise his best energies in scouting repeal and agitation, and preserving the Union inviolate. He felt it the more necessary to make these remarks, because a portion of the public press had for some time exerted itself in disseminating the opposite opinion—had laboured incessantly to degrade and lower all the existing institutions and authorities of the country—had sought for that most deplorable state of affairs, in which they only could hope to possess power—the breaking up of all law and order, and the substitution of the most debasing of all tyrannies, the tyranny of an ungovernable mob.

December 21. Mr. Hume presented a

petition from the county of Middlesex, praying for retrenchment, economy, general reform, and vote by ballot.—Mr. Hobhouse expressed his opinion, that let the present Government do what they would, the people would be satisfied with nothing short of vote by ballot.

December 24. Mr. Trevor moved a resolution to the effect that a publication, entitled *Cobbett's Register*, of the 11th December, contained a scandalous and malicious libel on the authorities of the state; but after a few observations from Mr. Bulwer and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the motion was withdrawn.

The House was adjourned to Thursday, the 3rd February.

LIST OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury, Earl Grey.
 President of the Council, Marquis of Lansdowne.
 Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham.
 Lord Privy Seal, Lord Durham.
 Chancellor of the Exchequer, Viscount Althorp.
 Secretary of State for the Home Department, Viscount Melbourne.
 Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Viscount Palmerston.
 Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, Viscount Goderich.
 President of the Board of Control, Rt. Hon. C. Grant.
 Master of the Mint, and President of the Board of Trade, Lord Auckland.
 First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir J. R. G. Graham.
 Postmaster-General, Duke of Richmond.
 Earl of Carlisle.

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Secretary at War, Mr. C. W. W. Wynn.
 Master-General of the Ordnance, Sir J. Kempt.
 Lord Chamberlain, Duke of Devonshire.

Lord Steward, Marquis Wellesley.
 Master of the Horse, Earl of Albemarle.
 Commander in Chief, Lord Hill.
 Secs. of the Treasury, E. Ellice and T. S. Rice.
 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Holland.
 Paymaster of the Forces, Lord J. Russell.
 Treasurer of Navy, and Vice-President of Board of Trade, C. P. Thompson.
 Comptroller of Ditto, Sir T. B. Martin, Bt.
 Chief Commissioner of Land Revenue, Hon. G. A. Ellis.
 Judge Martial of his Majesty's Forces, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Becket.
 Surveyor Gen. of the Ordnance, —————
 Judge Advocate-General, Sir R. Grant.
 Attorney-General, Sir T. Denman.
 Solicitor-General, Sir W. Horne.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant, Marquis of Anglesey.
 Lord Chancellor, Lord Plunkett.
 Commander of the Forces, Sir J. Byng.
 Chief Secretary, Hon. E. G. S. Stanley.
 Vice-Treasurer, Rt. Hon. M. Fitzgerald.
 Attorney-General, —————
 Solicitor-General, P. Crampton.

The Home Secretary has addressed an energetic letter to the county magistracy, on the impropriety, impolicy, and illegality of concessions made through fear of consequences to the demands of tumultuous assemblages. He states that the magistrates have no legal right to settle the amount of wages; that machinery is as much to be protected as any other property, and that the consequences to be apprehended from yielding to such demands, are much more fearful than any that could occur from resisting them. The right hon. secretary concludes by urging on the magistracy the necessity of resisting illegal demands, and of fearlessly defending property.

THE COLONIES.

CANADA.

His Majesty's yacht *Herald* arrived at Montreal, after a passage of forty-three days, from Cowes, having on board the Governor-General of the province, Lord Aylmer, lady and suite. The Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada, which was called together for the 26th of October, had been prorogued to the 14th of December.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts have been received at Lloyd's from Penzance, by the ship *Albion*, which has arrived off that place, that a Spanish slave ship of 1800 tons, having on board 1000 slaves, had been captured off Cape Coast Castle, by his Majesty's sloop *Primrose*, Captain Griffinboole, mounting only eighteen guns, after a very severe action, during which the slave ship had eighty men killed and wounded, and the *Primrose* four.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 16th of October, state that considerable ferment had been caused at the Mauritius, by a report that instructions had been received from his Majesty's Government at home, directing

that all slaves imported since 1814 should be manumitted. It is added, that several of the capitalists had, in consequence, refused to advance money to the planters. It is said that the French embassy sent to the Queen of Madagascar had failed in its object, the Queen having resolved not to cede any portion of her territory.

EAST INDIES.

Calcutta papers, to the 25th of August, contain accounts from Ava, announcing the arrival of Major Burney, the British envoy, and suite, on the 24th of April. The court does not, it appears, make any objection to the permanent residence of a British envoy at Ava, but, on the contrary, expressed an idea of sending a Burmese ambassador to Calcutta, in fulfilment of the seventh article of the Yandaboo treaty. Major Burney, however, did not obtain an audience until the 17th of June, chiefly in consequence of his illness, and his repeated refusals to remove his shoes when introduced to the King. He was at last obliged to consent, when an audience was granted, and a number of ele-

phants were sent for his use. At nine o'clock in the morning the procession commenced. Major Burney was carried in his ton-john, preceded by four silver-stick bearers, with the portrait of the King of England: his suite followed on elephants with the presents. The spectators amounted to twenty thousand persons. The Major was obliged to wait at the Royal Court House till the princes and great officers had entered the palace in state, during which time refreshments were served up in gold utensils. The shoes were discarded at the steps of the hall of audience, and the envoy and suite were seated immediately in front of the throne. After a few moments, a rumbling sound like distant thunder was heard, when a folding gilt door was thrown open, and the King, most richly attired, made his appearance. He had on a gold crown, and a gold-flowered gown, richly beset with jewels. All the courtiers prostrated themselves, and the Embassy took off their hats and bowed. The appointed Burmese officer then read, in a loud voice, the letter from the Governor-General, and also a list of the presents. The King inquired after the health of the Governor-General; if the seasons were favourable; and if there were refreshing rains at Calcutta;—to which suitable answers were returned. Shortly after his Majesty retired, and the folding-doors were closed. Major Burney was on good terms with the Ministers, and had been promised a private audience. The correspondence with Rangoon was uninterrupted. All power is exclusively in the King, not in the Ministers; but his Majesty, and the people generally, notwithstanding the late war, have no correct notion of the relative power of the two nations.

We observe with satisfaction, from the Bombay papers, that the Government of that Presidency has made it culpable homicide to aid a Hindoo widow in immolating herself after the death of her husband. It seems probable that this enactment will be sufficient to prevent the practice; and as the Madras Government had previously followed the example of Bengal, there is now no part of British India where this crime can be again perpetrated with impunity.

SWAN RIVER.

Unfavourable accounts have been received

from this colony. Out of the 1500 persons who had arrived there, 400 are stated to have left it; the remainder are said to be divided nearly as follows:—At Perth, the capital, 300; at Freemantle, 400; and at Clarence (Mr. Peel's place) about 400. Perth stands about eleven miles from the mouth of the Swan, and Freemantle is situated at the mouth, and overlooks the sea. Clarence is to the south of Freemantle about twelve miles, and also overlooks the sea. Thus the new Colony occupied land between its three establishments of about twenty-eight miles by water, or twenty by land in width, and about twelve miles in depth. Sickness, it is asserted, was making rapid strides, owing to the settlers living on salted provisions and vegetables, and also in consequence of the badness of the water. The cattle had also died in great numbers, and those living were unhealthy and lean.

By accounts in the Indian papers, we learn that there has been a battle royal between the settlers and the natives at the new establishment. The quarrel commenced in an attempt at theft by the natives at Perth. The aborigines made a great show of courage: they dared the settlers to fight; and one of them advanced and quietly knocked down a corporal with his waddie, a stick about two feet and a half long, and an inch in diameter. The chiefs ascended the trees like monkeys, and chattered to their tribes from the tops of the branches. In such situations they were shot at with facility: but they feared not the thunder and lightning of the Europeans; and seven of their number were killed.

WEST INDIES.

A journal, entitled the "Watchman and Jamaica Free Press," is established in Jamaica. It is conducted by free men of colour; and its object is to maintain the right to all the civil and political privileges of English subjects. This journal is the organ of the blacks, and when we consider that the population of Jamaica comprises, besides 300,000 slaves, 40,000 free negroes, most of them capable of reading and writing, and whose property is at least as considerable as that of the 13,000 resident whites, we may form an idea of the importance which this publication is calculated to obtain.

FOREIGN STATES.

BELGIUM.

Belgium is finally declared independent. The House of Nassau is for ever excluded from the throne. The Congress has rejected the proposition of a republic, and decided upon a limited monarchy as the form of a future government.

BRAZIL.

Accounts have been received from Rio de Janeiro to the 11th of October. News of

the Revolution in France had just reached the Brazilian capital, and the Emperor had made an extensive change in the Administration.

BUENOS AYRES.

The letters from Buenos Ayres reach down to the end of September, they are of the most unsatisfactory description. An internal war is again on the point of breaking out; a great number of merchants have re-

quested passports to leave the country ; they had not been granted at the date of these letters.

FRANCE.

M. Kergorlay, whose trial in the Chamber of Peers for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to Louis-Philippe I., so much occupied the attention of the Parisians, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of 500*f*. His speech in his own defence was energetic, honourable, and consistent.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 24th of November, M. Dupin proposed a resolution equivalent to a total abolition of ecclesiastical peerages ! It found some support, but was ultimately withdrawn.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 1st instant, M. Lafitte proposed to restore to the state the amount of the indemnities granted by the late government to the emigrants. He assured the Chamber that the warlike preparations so insisted on of late, had nothing in them to alarm the country, but that peace would survive the crisis caused by the affairs of Belgium—that France would negotiate in a strong attitude, and her reasonings for peace would be backed by the powerful argument of 500,000 men, and 1,000,000 of national guards ready to resent a provocation to war. How then could war be anticipated ? Marshal Soult asked for 80,000 men of the conscripts of 1830, to be made ready for active service. He had no fear of war.

The trial of the French ex-Ministers commenced on Wednesday the 15th. The morning was cold and snowy, but numbers assembled before eight o'clock in the neighbourhood of the Odeon and the Luxembourg. National guards of all legions and grades lined every avenue ; their bayonets glittered among the gardens of the Luxembourg, and the whole palace was in a state of siege. The court-yard was occupied by the civil and military authorities, securing prompt ingress for the privileged few who had obtained tickets of admission. The gloom of this beautiful chamber corresponded with the solemn business of which it was to be the theatre. A few minutes after ten o'clock, and before the President took his seat, the prisoners were conducted into their chamber by four soldiers of the municipal guards, preceded by Colonel Festamel, the commandant of the prison of the Luxembourg ; they immediately sat upon the chairs provided for them. Two were dressed in black ; Polignac and Peyronnet wore brown coats and coloured waistcoats. They entered the court uncovered, and bowed upon entering. The prisoners, with the exception of Peyronnet (who maintained a firm and cheerful demeanour) were very pale and wan. Chantelauze appeared like a man on the threshold of the tomb. The fortune which had conducted Polignac to

his elevation, appeared now to have entirely deserted him ; he looked round with evident anxiety, but his eye seemed not to meet a sympathizing glance. He is a man of very gentlemanly appearance, and his silvery hair gave a sorrowful hue to his aspect. They were now followed by the whole corps of their counsel ; of the latter, Martignac took the lead. He did not wear the professional costume of the defenders of the other prisoners, but wore his court-dress as deputy. As soon as the prisoners were seated, a number of witnesses were introduced on the floor at the right of the court. The President then entered, and all the Peers took their seats in great pomp and order. The prisoners looked steadfastly at their judges, as they passed. Peyronnet, who is a tall figure, stood with his arms crossed, and apparently at perfect ease. Polignac followed them attentively with his eye, but no familiar recognition on the part of the Peers to the prisoners was observed. The Court of Peers was then called over, and the Peers answered to their names. The Commissioners of the Chamber of Deputies, charged with the impeachment of the Ministers of Charles X. were in full court-dresses. As the business commenced, all the prisoners were furnished with papers, pens, and ink, of which they commenced to make immediate use, with the exception of Chantelauze, who was evidently too weak for any personal exertion.—On the 18th, the several witnesses having been examined, M. Martignac delivered his address in defence of Prince Polignac.

On the 21st, the several prisoners having been heard in their defence, and also by their counsel, sentences were pronounced by the Court of Peers.

The Prince de Polignac, the Count de Peyronnet, Victor Chantelauze, and the Count Guernon de Ranville, were declared *guilty* of High Treason,—and the Court

“ Condemned le Prince de Polignac to be imprisoned for life in the continental dominions of the kingdom ; declared him deprived of his titles, rank, and orders ; declared him civilly dead ; all the other consequences of transportation remaining in force.

“ Condemned le Comte de Peyronnet, Victor Chantelauze, and le Comte de Guernon Ranville, to imprisonment for life ; directed them to be placed in a state of interdiction, and declared them equally deprived of their titles, rank, and orders.

“ Condemned all the accused, individually and collectively, to pay the expenses of the proceedings.”

The prisoners had been removed to the castle of Vincennes.

MEXICO.

The Mexicans have ordered public mourning for the death of George the Fourth, who first recognized their independence.

POLAND.

On Monday, the 29th of November, about seven in the evening, an insurrection broke out in Warsaw. It began, it appears, in the military school of ensigns. The young men, to the number of 500 to 600, took up arms, and spreading themselves through the town, called the citizens to arms. A multitude of students and inhabitants soon joined them; they proceeded to the barracks of the infantry and the arsenal, which was taken by ten o'clock. The immense quantity of muskets and sabres it contained were distributed to the people. The insurrection had previously gained the barracks of the infantry. The engineer regiment was the first that rose, and several other regiments soon followed it. The Grand Duke Constantine, on the point of being attacked or surrounded in his palace, effected his retreat upon Praga, with his guard, two Russian regiments, and a regiment of Polish cavalry. The exasperation, for a long time smothered, was so very considerable at the moment of the insurrection, that some Polish detachments, who at the commencement refused to give up their arms to the people, were massacred as traitors. Forty-one colonels or majors were killed in endeavouring to keep the troops in obedience. The Chief of the Municipal Police and two Russian Generals were killed. The German General Hauch and Count Stanislaus Potosky were also killed in seeking to rally the troops. The military chest and the house of the Paymaster-General were plundered. The slaughter on both sides was great. Many armed females were seen bearing their share in the dangers of the day. The shops were still closed on the 1st inst.; but the new President of Police, Hegrzeiki, had issued orders that they should be opened. In addition to the Polish troops, 30,000 of the inhabitants were under arms. On the next day tranquillity was restored. The Russian families residing at Warsaw have been placed under the protection of national honour. Such of the members of the Chamber of Deputies as happened to be at Warsaw had allowed themselves to be made the organs of the popular voice.

The Council of Administration established by the Emperor of Russia, in conjunction with Prince Lubeski, Minister of Finance, Prince Adam Czartorinski, and Prince Michael Radzivil, form the Provisional Government, and have issued a proclamation, in which they acknowledge the rights of sovereignty of the Emperor Nicholas, but on condition that the separation of the two States shall be complete, and that no Russian corps shall keep garrison in Poland.

PORTUGAL.

Attempt to assassinate Don Miguel.—By accounts received from Lisbon, it appears that this precious specimen of legitimate

royalty had a narrow escape of being assassinated on the 15th of last month, as he was about to leave the palace of Ajuda, by a well-dressed man, who was arrested; a poignard was found in the sleeve of his coat.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian government, which is constantly directing its exertions to the improvement of commerce and industry, has lately commenced extensive works, the object of which is to remove the rocks of Bingerloch, the hole of Bingen. The execution of this project will ensure the gratitude of all the inhabitants of the Rhine.

RUSSIA.

The cholera rages. The Don Cossacks have lost 1,334 persons by it. Magnesia and a cataplasm of hay seeds have been found efficacious in its cure at Smolensk. In Wallachia, a disease resembling the plague has broken out. At Moscow, on the 1st of November, there were ill of cholera 1,357 persons; 1,771 had already fallen victims to this disorder. Six additional corps have been placed on the war establishment.

The Emperor of Russia has addressed a circular to the different courts of Europe, in which he states that no Russian soldier shall pass the frontier except with the concurrence of the five great powers.

SWITZERLAND.

The news from Switzerland speaks of nothing but commotion. The Swiss have a tri-coloured flag, red, green, and yellow, which has been restored by the agitators. A revolutionary council has been formed at Soleure.

TURKEY.

The accounts received by the Russian Government from Constantinople show that the Grand Seignior was exerting himself with no common assiduity to place his army on a more respectable footing than it has hitherto borne, and there were many who held the opinion that the Sultan only wanted a fair opportunity to attempt to wipe off the disgrace he is at present suffering under, owing to the issue of the last war. This opinion it was considered was a main cause of the increase of the Russian army—the Emperor not wishing to be taken by surprise by any warlike demonstrations from the East, should he have any business on hand demanding the attention of a portion of his troops in the direction of Belgium.

VENEZUELA.

The Congress of Venezuela has declared that Valencia shall in future be the capital of Venezuela; and orders had, in consequence, reached Caraccas for the removal of the High Court of Justice and other public offices to Valentia. The Congress had been engaged in some revisions of the Custom-house regulations, which had given satisfaction to the merchants.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The History of Modern Greece, from its Conquest by the Romans to the Present Time. By James Emerson, Esq. of Trinity College, Dublin. 2 vols.

Mr. Emerson commences his present volumes with a history of the late Greek Revolution, and when he has discussed this, from the year 1820 to 1829, in the form of a preface, he enters upon the body of his work from the year 146 B.C. and carries it down to 1819 A.D. We confess we can perceive no reason for this inversion, or for sketching in a prefatory manner the recent events in Greece. We should have greatly preferred a regular consecutive account, of which the Revolution formed the conclusion, and that it was so embodied with the work as it deserved to be. It is by far the most striking and interesting event since the battles of Marathon and Salamis; for we consider that the efforts of the modern Greeks to liberate themselves from the yoke of the Turks a more bold and desperate enterprise, even than that of their ancestors against the power of the Persians. The ancient Greeks were a free and warlike people, and were at the time an independent state, with all the resources of a well-governed and independent country. Their adversaries were a degenerate and effeminated people, and though they possessed great advantages, these were confined to Asia alone. The modern Greeks, however, were a weak and impoverished people, depressed by long servitude, and having no resources of a regular Government, but every man furnishing himself with the weapons that came first to his hand, acting nearly without concert or communion, and relying almost on his own individual energy and exertions—while the enemy they had to contend with was powerful and warlike, and possessed vast resources, not only in Asia, like the Persians, but also in Europe and Africa, where the Persians had none. Yet with this fearful odds against them did the modern Greeks encounter their enemies, and with an ardent love of liberty, equal to that of their forefathers, and a disinterestedness and perseverance far superior, did they persist in the unequal contest, exhibiting traits of valour, both by sea and land, which rivalled any similar exploits of their ancestors; and with an unyielding perseverance which never would submit, would have continued the contest to the last man, had not the nations of Europe interfered to save them from utter extermination. We have been led into this brief sketch of a gallant people struggling for liberty, because it is the fashion to decry their exertions, to dwell upon their petty faults and occasional excesses, and to overlook the generous perseverance and intrepid patriotism which first undertook so hazardous an enterprise, and then so nobly achieved it. The world now, for the first time, has seen Greece independent, after a servitude to other nations for nearly two thousand years. Her history therefore ought to conclude with this most important event as its acmé, and by far more striking than any other which has occurred since the sacking of Corinth by Mummius.

While we thus express our opinions, and regret that our author does not seem to give the Greeks the meed of valour which they deserve, we cannot withhold our praise from the manner in which he has elucidated an obscure and little attended-to

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period of Greek history. He has read extensively and quoted his authorities largely, and we are well pleased to see that he has taken the accounts that are most authentic. He details Ali Pasha's death, and other events, as they are related by the sober evidence of those who had the best means of knowing; and not on the suspicious, because inflated, accounts of enthusiastic writers. The early part of the history, after the Greeks fell under the dominion of the Romans, is judiciously passed over cursorily, as having been treated more copiously by former historians; but from the time of Justinian—that is, from about the sixth century—little has been said of Greece proper, except some occasional notices in the Byzantine writers, and from that till the twelfth its history is very obscure, as being a trifling dependency only of the Lower Empire. When the mania of crusading seized western Europe, a new era commences; and since the Venetians took possession of part of the country, their annalists furnish abundant matter for history, so that down to the conquest by the Turks, the events which occurred in Greece are abundantly detailed. After that period, those barbarians threw their veil of ignorance and obscurity across the country, till the energy of the Northern people gloriously tore it to pieces.

Among the anecdotes told of the last dynasty of Constantinople is a curious one relating to this country, viz. that one of the family of the Palæologi is buried in a church-yard in Cornwall. When the country fell under the dominion of the Turks, some of the family fled to Italy, and one of them, Theodore Palæologus, a lineal descendant of the gallant Constantine, emigrated some time after from Pesaro to England, where he married the daughter of Mr. Balls, of Hadley, in Suffolk, by whom he had several children, whose descendants are now somewhere in England. It is extraordinary what a number of kings, and descendants of kings, have sought refuge among us. Among the anecdotes of modern Greek princes of Constantinople, the origin of the Mavrocordato family is curious. The first of any eminence was a Sciote physician, who had studied at Padua and Bologna; he brought over with him the new-discovered theory of the circulation of the blood, and the Turks supposed him endued with magical intelligence because he could tell the degree of their distemper by only touching the wrist and counting the pulsations. He was made Hospodar of Wallachia.

Our limits will not permit us to particularise the contents of this book of Mr. Emerson. The public are indebted to him for collecting together in a condensed form the scattered notices of many writers. We trust, in the next edition, he will embody the recent Revolution with the rest, and then the public will have a consecutive detail of Greek affairs from the time when she was blotted out of the map of Europe as an independent people, down to a period when she was again restored to her rank as a nation.

Musical Memoirs. By W. T. Parke. 2 vols.

Mr. Parke, who announces himself as principal oboist to the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, and who is, we believe, a performer of taste and reputation, professes to give in these two volumes

an account of the general state of music in England from the year 1784, the period of the first commemoration of Handel, with histories and anecdotes of the various composers, and vocal and instrumental performers, that have figured for the last forty-six years. For this, his numerous professional engagements at theatres, and concerts without number, eminently qualify him; and his acquaintance, not only with our own but our fathers' favourites,—all the leading ornaments of the opera and the theatre, that we seem to have arrived just too late to see,—that race of glories, of whose departing splendour the present generation caught but a glimpse,—his acquaintance with these supplied him with a store of anecdote, which his memory has carefully treasured up, and which now, unclosing the casket, it scatters liberally and largely among us. Mr. Parke has followed in the train of the heroes of song and sentiment; he has picked up the loose ornaments that have fallen from the glittering robes of the mimic monarchs,—and here is the fruit of his toil,—here are the spangles, collected into two amusing volumes.

The term "Memoirs," applied to this production, was selected, we presume, for the sake of alliteration, which the taste of the day seems to require in a title. The work consists merely of a chronicle of musical events, a register of operatic performances during the period described; a considerable portion of which is composed of passages, cut from the play-bills, or selected from the newspaper criticisms of the day. Perhaps it was not quite essential, in a Memoir of Music, that we should be informed on what evening, and in what song Mr. Incledon was "honoured with an encore;" nor could it be important to know whether the attendance at Vauxhall in the year 1800 was "fashionable" or not. Our historian says more about musicians than music, and contents himself too often with relating what took place on a particular occasion, without risking an opinion upon the spirit of it. But Mr. Parke has at least been industrious in forming his diary, and if he has recorded matters which few persons can be interested in, and told us his facts in the phraseology in which he found them, we must not forget that amidst his dry details he has scattered an abundance of pleasantries, and that his comicality is far better than his chronology. We wish we had space for a story or two, of which there are at least a thousand, many of them excellent, and (what is still more strange) some of them new. The names of the subjects of them would of themselves form an overgrown dictionary. We have alluded above to *encores*, somewhat too scrupulously recorded; Mr. Parke seems very fond of them. In his notice of a duet in "Cinderella," performed some months back at Covent Garden Theatre, he says, "it was universally applauded, and would have been repeated, had not *envy*, affecting a humane feeling, in order to get rid of it, cried out, 'Oh, no, it is too much!'" whereby the musical part of the audience, as well as the singers, experienced some disappointment." Now we happen to recollect the occasion adverted to, and cannot repress a smile at seeing the warm admiration and good feeling of the house designated as *envy*. It seems we get no thanks for being considerate, and are expected to listen twice whether we like it or not. In con-

clusion, we must beg leave to wish Mr. Parke all success, both with his memoirs and his music; we trust that he has not cherished his taste for encores in vain, but that he may long continue to deserve and enjoy them.

The Arrow and the Rose, with other Poems. By William Kennedy.

Mr. Kennedy is already favourably known to the public as the author of "Fitful Fancies," a collection which displayed much variety of poetic power, an occasional boldness of thought, and a uniform taste for melody and feeling, that gave good promise of future excellence, even in more elaborate attempts. The expectations which his previous volume excited have been fully justified by the elegant publication now before us, in which we find a complete lyrical poem, containing the story of the first love of the renowned Henry of Navarre, which is told with much gracefulness and sweetness, and in the true minstrel manner—light and airy, now tenderly plaintive, and anon mirthful—combining the interest of story with the fanciful ornaments of description. The fault we have to find—for we must exercise our critical privilege of finding fault—is, that for a continuous and complete poem, there seems to have been not enough of care bestowed upon "The Arrow and the Rose;" and we think a little more attention might have given, in several passages, a more sweet and musical flow to the versification. Any one, for instance, who has read the whole of the poem, must feel satisfied that the author might, if he pleased, have written better lines than these:

"The finger of despair she felt;
From his embrace she seem'd to melt;
She totter'd to the broad beech-tree,
In blossoming time, a fragrant pea,
Rest of its support suddenly."

The last line, unless we lay the emphasis on the first syllable of "support," is evidently harsh and unmusical. But this error, and others of a similar description, which we suggest in no unfriendly spirit, require only care to correct them, and we hope Mr. Kennedy may, ere long, have an opportunity of doing so in another edition. We now willingly turn away from faults to allude to the beauties of the poem, and, happily, we are at no loss to find extracts in which they may be shown. The following little sketch of Henry, and introduction of the tale, is skillfully and prettily done:

"Manly and merciful his life
From dawn to sunset! whether peace
His better wisdom claim'd, or strife
Caused his mild toils to cease—
And in the realm whose wounds he heal'd
Full many a strange and stirring tale
Is told of him in battle field,
In palace, fort, and vale:—
One we'll relate—an artless story
Of days ere he had struck for glory;
Others there are more grand or gay,
But fitter none for minstrel lay;
A hero's earliest, purest love,
May well the coldest bosom move."

We would willingly give another extract or two, but we must refrain, in order to notice the minor poems of the book—some of them evince a greater

depth and strength of feeling, and are altogether better than any detached passage of "The Arrow and the Rose." We wish to give one of them entire, and we are sure no one of poetical feeling can read it without his or her heart at once acknowledging its beauty.

"Would that the hour you called me thine,
Deserted girl, had been our last,
Before the star had ceased to shine,
Whose influence mild was o'er us cast!
Would that we had not lingered here,
But, in the rapture of that dream,
Floated to some less troubled sphere,
Like rose-leaves down a summer stream;

Then thou to loneliness and grief
Hadst not become an early prey;
Nor had I felt my fond belief
In life's illusion fade away.
O more—I had not lived to mourn
The choice I in my madness made,
Of toys, by folly won and worn,
Which left for banished Peace, a shade.

The world—my uncomplaining love!
The world I waved—avenged thee well.
The golden shower I prized above,
Thy young affection, on me fell;
The hand of power—the voice of fame—
In later days have both been mine;
But never have I felt the same
In heart, as when you called me thine!"

Essay on the History, &c. of Ireland,
from the Birth of Christ to the English
Invasion. By J. D'Alton, Esq.

The Royal Irish Academy—whose transactions constitute a body of information relative to the history and antiquities of Ireland worthy of the country—some time ago proposed for discussion the Social and Political Condition of the People of Ireland from the commencement of the Christian era to the twelfth century—embracing the state of science, literature, and the arts, and especially moral and religious opinions connected with their civil and ecclesiastical institutions. The whole evidence was to be gathered from *foreign* sources, prior to the sixteenth century. The most obvious sources of inquiry, as to many of the points included in the subject—the annals, poems, and legends of the country—were completely excluded by the terms and the very object of the question; the purpose of the Society being to get collected together the foreign testimonies which still existed, scattered in the pages of multitudes of writers, of every quality and authority. To this laborious, but yet animating task, Mr. D'Alton, with a patriotic ardour, bent his best powers, and accomplished it to the entire satisfaction of the Society, by whose permission, and under whose sanction indeed, it is now printed separately, and given to the world as a kind of national document, rich in authorities, and decisive of Ireland's claims to ancient civilization. The writer would willingly have extended his researches to periods far anterior to the Christian era; but this also the limits of the question precluded, and he could only cast a glance, by way of introduction, over the forbidden ground. In this glance the Phœnician origin of the Irish people was far too interesting and too probable—from scores of

indications, traceable in as many unconnected authorities—to be wholly passed over. Hanno's well known, or rather unknown speech, in Plautus's *Pœnnulus*, was long ago claimed by Colonel Vallancy as a relic of ancient Irish; and Mr. D'Alton, on a close scrutiny, finds, in fifteen lines, nearly forty words and phrases decidedly Irish; and though we are even yet unable to translate the passage, or define the general sense of it, yet the intelligible words, according to the Irish language, are so strictly suitable to the circumstances in which Hanno in the piece is represented, as materially to confirm the truth of the conjecture. The conclusion is all but irresistible—the Carthaginians must have been Irish, or the Irish Carthaginians, or both the scions of a common stock. The first is improbable, the second wholly unsupported, while the third is neither improbable nor unsupported.

In the arrangement of his subject, Mr. D'Alton has followed Dr. Henry's plans in the *History of England*—a division into periods marked by some memorable event, and subdivided into sections. The first terminates with the arrival of St. Patrick in 431; the second with the Danish invasion in 798; the third with the victory of Clontarf, in which Brien Boroombe, the Alfred and Epaminondas of his country, crushed the hopes of the Danes, but perished in the glorious achievement; and the fourth with the English invasion—the limit of the author's inquiries. In each of these periods are successively exhibited, 1, the social and political history; 2, the government and legislation; 3, morals and religion; 4, science, learning, and learned men; 5, the arts; 6, commerce, customs, general habits, &c. Such an arrangement secures specific statements, and that of course was, in the author's case, the first object—a much more important one than a flowing narrative.

The celebrated Brehon code has never yet been printed. A very large collection, it appears, exists in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. The publication, observes Mr. D'Alton, under judicious revision, and with historical illustrations, would open a very delightful and instructive view of many ancient rights and customs of the country, which as yet continue in the utmost darkness and obscurity. The Royal Irish Academy have often entertained the subject; but the labour of finishing such a work, as it should be executed, must demand an application of funds greater than that body could command, and a devotion of time and honest research beyond what the most enthusiastic could be expected to impart gratuitously.

Russell; or, the Reign of Fashion. By the Author of "A Winter in London," "Splendid Misery," &c. &c. 3 vols.

This interesting novel presents a skilful and amusing exhibition of "the world as it is," in London at the present day, not only in the fashionable circles, but in the various grades of mercantile and professional life. There is something in the very *locale* of the places and characters described, that at once catches the attention. The scene opens in the coffee-room of the White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly; then we have all the world at Hyde Park-corner, on its way to the Epsom races; thence we are transported to Whitehall; and finally to Bishopsgate-street in the City,

where the rise and progress of a tall, raw-boned, shoeless, and pennyless Scot, who, by dint of diligence, sharpness, rascality, and hypocrisy, mounts from this destitute condition to the mastery of half a million, is very cleverly detailed. In this part of the narrative, canting methodists and all hypocritical pretenders to peculiar strictness in religious observances, who, under the garb of extraordinary sanctity, contrive to cloak the basest and most worldly-minded views, are castigated with no sparing hand; it is, however, but justice to the author to add, that there is not the least appearance of ridicule or disrespect evinced towards the sincere profession of religion, but the contrary.

Though Russell,—a sort of fortunate youth, the inheritor of an immense property, lodged for him at his birth in a mercantile house in the City, by a foreign stranger whose history no one understood;—is the nominal hero, and figures in Parliament and at Almack's, speaks in favour of Catholic Emancipation, and marries a haughty Duke's daughter; yet the wily Caledonian before alluded to appears to us the favourite character with the author. Avarice is his ruling passion, and it renders him a thorough villain; smooth and deep, secret and sanctimonious. Even his marriages (for he commits more than one) are entered into all for money and nothing for love; and when he gets into Parliament, he seeks only to advance his private interests by all sorts of double dealing and intrigue. His crooked career is closed, however, by the sudden and tremendous crash of commercial credit and confidence in the panic of December 1825. With all his shrewdness, the money-hunter had been decoyed into a sleeping partnership in a rotten bank, by false balance-sheets fabricated for the purpose of imposing upon him; and by this, and a series of frauds which the panic had exploded, the wretched trader is despoiled of all his ill-gotten wealth, and blows his brains out in a fit of despair. Two double marriages, however, of the happiest sort—Russell's being, of course, one of the number—follow to console the reader and steady the nerves after this catastrophe. On the whole, this is an amusing picture of life, abounding both in character and incident of a kind well calculated to attract and repay the reader's attention.

Two Memoires on the Use of Diluted Chlorine in the early Stages of Pulmonary Consumption. Translated from the French of M. Gannal. By W. H. Potter.

Every one knows that the recently discovered chemical agent called chlorine gas has been employed by the French chemists with considerable success, and partially employed in this country, as a means of preventing infection in hospitals, prisons, &c. from the contagious miasma supposed to arise from eruptive fevers. But the highly irritating property of this gas, when taken into the lungs, has hitherto restricted its use to the purposes of purification only; in which case it was essential for sick persons to be removed from the ward of a hospital previous to its application for purifying the apartment. Hence its use was in a great many cases impracticable.

The object of the Memoire of M. Gannal, (which was read some months back before the

"Academie Royale des Sciences,") is, however, that of proving chlorine, when judiciously applied, to be a most valuable agent, not only in preventing contagion and arresting the progress of animal putrefaction, but that this gas may be inhaled into the lungs with perfect safety, and with decided advantage in certain pulmonary diseases, more particularly during the earlier stages of phthisis.

We have not space to give the several arguments of M. Gannal, nor the cases he cites in favour of this new remedy in various consumptive patients; but the substance of his "Memoire" may be compressed into the following few lines: The preparation of chlorine gas in the usual way from the chlorides of lime, soda, or potash, for the purpose of ventilating buildings, being found too impure to admit of respiration without the hazard of suffocation, M. Gannal contrived a simple apparatus, consisting of a phial pint-bottle, with three tubes or mouths, by means of which atmospheric air could be drawn, (by the mouth,) through a portion of liquid chlorine, (oxy-muriatic acid,) greatly diluted. Consequently such portion of air as enters the lungs in each respiration becomes impregnated with a minute portion of chlorine in the form of gas.

When used five or six times a day to the extent of three or four inspirations each time, M. Gannal says, the benefit derived from its application was very decided in numerous cases: in some of which the ulcerated character of the tubercles in diseased lungs was completely arrested, and the patient either finally cured, or his disorder mitigated for a period, and his life prolonged.

Considering the active character of this gaseous medicine, we should say that great discretion were requisite in applying it to pulmonary subjects in a more advanced stage. Yet, considering the inevitable fate of such unfortunate patients if left to Nature, or Nature's journeymen, the venders of drugs, the use of this curative gas is worthy of a fair trial in some of our metropolitan hospitals.

Hannibal's Passage of the Alps. By a Member of the University of Cambridge.

Where did Hannibal cross the Alps? "that is the question," and it is one, like not a few others, much more easily proposed than solved. Many a learned dissertation has been penned in the closet—many an anxious scrutiny carried on in the supposed vicinage of the Carthaginian's route—both dead authors and living rocks have been consulted, and all to exceedingly little purpose. It is fortunate, however, that no very important consequences are annexed to the decision of the point; were it for ever settled, neither general, nor to any appreciable amount, individual happiness would be promoted; nor would the pass of Hannibal be found to lead us to any very valuable conquest amid the fair untrodden fields of undiscovered knowledge. Considering the question in a utilitarian point of view, we may rest well satisfied with our ignorance, without being sensible of a wish to emerge from it. To confine investigation, however, within limits so narrow, would be to put an undesirable check upon the ardour of the inquiring intellect, and induce, in many cases, an inert supineness, totally alien from the character of a healthy mind. It would appear, then, that the labour of searching for "passages that lead to nothing," as perhaps this of Hanni-

bal's may be designated, is not altogether without its reward; and for that class of persons who like to grapple with difficulties because they are difficulties, and would rather "try a fall" with a phantom, than sit quiet and "do as others do," we can scarcely imagine a better subject for investigation than Hannibal's march over the Alps. Here are "delightful dangers" in abundance, and a path little less rugged than that trodden by the great Carthaginian himself. In one respect, indeed, we are decidedly worse off than he was—he discovered a scheme for softening the rocks that opposed his progress—a receipt for softening the critical rocks which beset this subject is still a desideratum. Vinegar enough, it is true, or something as sharp, has been thrown upon them (the writer of the dissertation under notice is not unprovided with the article), but they yield not; and at the present time, the question seems just as far removed from a satisfactory solution as it was in the days of the Romans. Not a few have, indeed, cried out *Euphros*, and hastily clapped the laurel wreath to their own forehead; but their triumph has generally been of exceedingly short duration; a fresh aspirant for the prize immediately marches into the field, and with self-satisfied assurance dispossesses the first claimant of the chaplet, investing with it his own brow, only to be in his turn despoiled by another.

The immediate cause of the appearance before the public of the work now under notice seems to have been the Dissertation on Hannibal's Passage, written by Messrs. Wickham and Cramer, who journeyed into the Alpine regions with the express design of investigating, by personal examination, all the accessible tracks which argument or conjecture have fixed upon as the route of the Carthaginian. These gentlemen, confiding in the accuracy of Polybius, and eschewing the marvellous stories of Livy, came at length to a decision which satisfied themselves, and concluded, very complacently, that the question was "fairly, if not finally set at rest." Our Cantab, however, is by no means disposed to allow them the undisturbed enjoyment of their composure. With kind solicitude for the reputation of Livy, whom he considers hardly used by the Dissertationists, he advises them not to "apply the flattering unction to their souls;" accuses them of high crimes and misdemeanours against the said Livy and common sense; evinces sovereign contempt for Polybius, and leaves the question just where he found it.

And now, what have we to say upon the subject ourselves?—just nothing. We might by possibility write an article—almost as learned and quite as prosy as the greater part of such productions generally are—but *cui bono*? Indeed we know not, and shall therefore leave the suit Polybius v. Livy, or Livy v. Polybius, in chancery, as we found it.

We should mention that the present writer imagines Hannibal to have passed over Mount Viso. This conjecture is not new; Strabo, on whose authority our Cantab insists much, broached it long ago—not, indeed, even then as original, but as the prevailing opinion upon the subject. It is difficult, however, to understand how Strabo could reconcile this with the statement of Polybius, the authority of which, indeed, our University man "satisfactorily proves" to be of exceeding little value.

We are not quite satisfied upon this head, but having resolved not to enter into the question, we shall terminate our animadversions. A kind of Appendix to the work contains all the passages of Polybius and Livy which bear upon the subject in the original languages.

The Exiles of Palestine, a Tale of the Holy Land. By the Author of "*Letters from the East.*" 3 vols.

It is curious to observe how the talents of the few form the tastes of the many. This rule is especially true as applied to literature. The path made by an individual is followed by thousands, and to this it is owing that some one style is always peculiarly prevalent. The age of the romantic ballad was succeeded by that of the drama; then came a period of epistles, essays, and satires; and our present day may be designated as the era of novels. The volumes before us are according to the taste of the times—an historical romance, grafted on a book of travels. Mr. Carne has been very judicious in his choice of place and period. The Crusades are full of picturesque adventure, and the incident chosen is little known. The story is pleasing, and so are several of the characters. Sir Philip Dndley, the brave and devoted Knight of St. John, actuated by the united enthusiasm of chivalry and religion, and the Sultan Seraph, are characters which might deserve commendation. The descriptions are a series of Eastern landscapes, taken with effect, and for which Mr. Carne has the feeling of a painter. Several of the episodes deserve much praise, and there is some very meritorious poetry scattered through the work. We do not doubt but "*The Exiles of Palestine*" will meet with encouragement.

The History of Chemistry. By Thomas Thomson, M.D. F.R.S.E.—No. III. of the National Library.

The History of Chemistry, if we take the subject in all its bearings, would comprehend the history or progress of almost every department of physical science; for it would be difficult to name a single branch of science which bears any reference to the arts, manufactures, or medical and domestic economy, that has not derived vast improvement within the last thirty years from the successive discoveries in modern chemistry.

Considering the small dimensions of the volume before us, in comparison with the magnitude of its title, we almost anticipated a failure, notwithstanding the high reputation the author has already attained as a chemical writer, and as one of the first experimental chemists of the day. So far, however, from experiencing disappointment from a cursory perusal of Dr. Thomson's history, we have been equally delighted and astonished at the great mass of information that has been compressed into a very small compass. The labour and previous reading requisite in the compilation of this little volume must have been immense, and can only be duly appreciated by those who have devoted their attention to similar pursuits. The progress of the misnamed science of alchemy, or the researches of the Dutch and German philosophers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries after that *ignis fatuus*, the philosopher's stone, and

"the noble art of making gold," is here traced by the hand of a master. The author refers the origin of alchemy to the Arabians, who devoted themselves to the study of medicine with great assiduity, about the sixth and seventh centuries. There is little reason to suppose that either the Greeks or Romans made any considerable progress in the knowledge of what are now denominated medical and chemical science. The author justly observes—"Arts and manufactures stood in a very different degree of estimation among the ancients from what they do among the moderns. Their artists and manufacturers were chiefly slaves. The citizens of Greece and Rome devoted themselves to politics and war. Such of them as turned their attention to learning confined themselves to oratory, which was the most fashionable and the most important study, or to history, or poetry. The only scientific pursuits which ever engaged their attention were politics, ethics, and mathematics. The only exception to this general neglect and contempt for the useful arts among the ancients is in the natural history of the elder Pliny."

In tracing the discovery of gold to the remotest period of history (it being frequently alluded to by the sacred historian), Dr. Thomson says:—"There can be no doubt that gold, which is almost always found in the earth in its native state, was more abundant on the surface and the beds of rivers in the early periods of society, than it is at present; this is obvious from the account which Pliny gives of the numerous places in Asia and Greece, and other European countries, where gold was found in his time. The Greeks, from their national vanity, laid claim to the discovery of this precious metal, many centuries after it had been in common use among the Chaldeans and Egyptians. Silver and copper appear to have been known also at periods long anterior to authentic history. "The most celebrated alloy of copper," says our author, "among the ancients was the *æ corinthium*, or Corinthian copper, found accidentally (as Pliny informs us) during the burning of Corinth by Mummius, in the year 608, after the building of Rome, or one hundred and forty-five years before the commencement of the Christian era."

It is peculiarly interesting in the annals of human invention and discovery, to ascertain the origin of many of the most valuable inventions. Thus the discovery of the various compound metals called *bronze*, consisting of copper and tin, copper and zinc, or the inferior sorts, copper and lead, was owing to the accidental fusion of the metal plates or bars used in the construction of the Corinthian temples, during their destruction by fire.

After tracing, in a rapid but luminous manner, the knowledge which the ancients possessed in the department of chemistry called Metallurgy, the Doctor gives us a very interesting account of the substances used as colours or pigments. Sir H. Davy, in the year 1813, while in Italy, analysed some of the coloured fresco paintings taken from the ruins of Herculaneum. In one chamber of the magnificent baths of Titus, three different mineral reds were discovered, which proved to be formed of *minium*, or red lead, *iron ochres*, and *ermillon*, or cinnabar.

The author also gives an interesting account of the discovery of glass, the manufacture of porce-

lain, &c. but which our limits will not allow us to transcribe. After which he traces, in a very masterly way, the progress of experimental and theoretic chemistry, from its commencement in the latter portion of the seventeenth century, to the present period. The Doctor's observations on the Stahlian theory of Phlogiston are distinguished both for originality and liberality of sentiment, considering that the chemical doctrines of Stahl and his disciples are now rendered nearly obsolete.

We much regret our inability to extract the biographical sketch of M. Reaumur, whom our author justly designates as "one of the most extraordinary men of his age," or, we might add, of any age, if we look at the vast variety and depth of his acquirements. This illustrious French philosopher was born in 1683, when chemistry was yet in its infancy; but his capacious mind undertook the chemical investigation of a multitude of substances connected with the useful arts; he, indeed, may be said to have been the immediate precursor of the great men whose names will ever be associated with the indefatigable and unfortunate Lavoisier.

The history of Reaumur, short as it is, almost in itself forms a history of all the various improvements the arts and manufactures attained during the first half of the eighteenth century.

The author does equal justice to the great Swedish chemist, Scheele, Macquer, &c. and then proceeds to notice the progress of chemical discovery by the ancient philosophers of our own nation, down to the end of the last century, including the names of Black, Priestley, Cavendish, Kirwan, &c.—the continuation of the subject to the present period being necessarily reserved for another volume. Indeed, we have never met with such a mass of information within the same extent, and we have no hesitation in stating, that the volume, though diminutive in form, will greatly add to Dr. Thomson's previous reputation. The work is, in fact, not a mere history, but a lucid commentary on the progress of physical science from the earliest ages to the present time; and, as such, it will prove a valuable work of reference both for the scientific man and the miscellaneous class of readers.

A New Voyage Round the World, in the years 1823, 24, 25, and 26. By Otto Von Kotzebue, Post-Captain in the Russian Imperial Navy. 2 vols.

Captain Kotzebue terminates a short modest preface, by saying—"With respect to my style, I rely upon the favour formerly shown me. Devoted from my earliest youth to the sea service, I have had no leisure for cultivating the art of authorship." The reader, after perusing this, and being unacquainted with the previous productions of the author, could be but little prepared for the tempting feast that awaits him. It is like sailing from a dull, barren, rocky shore, and finding yourself suddenly among beautiful islands, clear, calm waters, and an atmosphere like that we breathe in a romance. We do not mean that the mere style of these volumes conjures up all this; the charm may be better traced to their truth, spirit, and intelligence. Captain Kotzebue is an ardent, active, and liberal-minded voyager, and seems to prosecute his inquiries, not with a com-

mon-place curiosity, or a mechanical professional zeal, but with a capability to enter into the larger interests of humanity, and a hope of advancing them. After a somewhat hyperbolic compliment to the memory of his late Majesty of Russia, the book opens with the voyage to Brazil. Much as has been said upon the subject, Captain Kotzebue's account of Rio Janeiro is novel and interesting. His stay at Chili, which furnished him with some valuable information, was marked by no hospitable termination—a plot having been concerted for overpowering the Russian officers at a ball, to which they were invited. Their departure was unsuccessfully opposed by a couple of frigates. But it is in the account of Otaheiti that a large portion of the interest of this voyage consists. It is seldom that we have read a narrative with greater curiosity than the sketch here given of this singular people. The pleasure, however, is not unmixed with pain at discovering the effects which have followed the exertions of the missionaries, whose path has been tracked, not by enlightenment and happiness, but by debasement and desolation. If Captain Kotzebue's picture be the true one, it is frightful to contemplate what they have lost in passing from utter barbarism to partial civilization. Pitcairn and other islands are equally fruitful in interest. We cannot follow our author in his several voyages to Kamtschatka, New Archangel, California, the Sandwich Islands, &c.; but we can honestly say, that he never landed without discovering something well worth inquiry, and that he never returned to the "Enterprise" unladen with adventure and information. After a nine days' stay at St. Helena, a fever broke out among the crew, from which but trifling loss was sustained; in June 1826, the ship reached Portsmouth, and in July dropped anchor, after a three years' voyage, in the roads of Cronstadt. A Zoological Appendix, containing an account of a number of new or rare animals, discovered during the voyage, by Professor Eschscholtz, closes a narrative, unsurpassed in value and interest by any of the numerous books of travels that have appeared during the present century.

The Gardens and Menagerie of the Zoological Society Delineated. Published with the sanction of the Council, under the superintendence of the Secretary and Vice-Secretary of the Society. Quadrupeds. Vol. I.

It is not necessary to forget the volumes of Bewick in order to admire this beautiful book, which remarkably exemplifies the progress made during the last few years in the art of engraving on wood. The figures, drawn from life by Harvey, are accurate and spirited; there is vitality in them. Until lately, publications on the science of Zoology, with scarcely an exception, were deformed by engravings which represented, not the animals of which we were reading in the text, but varieties of them, unknown to naturalists. How should it have been otherwise? One artist necessarily adopted the authority of another; and while, in general, he punctiliously retained the faults of his prototype, introduced a few variations of his own, that he might not appear a servile copyist; and thus rendered his productions somewhat original, and even more unlike nature than

those from which they were taken. The consequence is that even respectable and costly works are disgraced by figures, some of the best of which can only aspire to be considered tolerably faithful resemblances of ill-stuffed specimens—their rigidity and inanimation dispelling all thought of living animals. To the work before us these censures cannot in any instance apply. The artists have possessed peculiar advantages over their predecessors, and they have not failed to use them. The literary portion is at once scientific and popular; for the time is past, when to call a work scientific was equivalent to saying it was unintelligible. In the present instance, the articles are studiously adapted for the perusal of general readers. The book is tastefully "got up," presenting a beautiful specimen of the typography of the Chiswick press. On the whole, we think its appearance is one of the best results that have followed the formation of the Zoological Society.

The Heiress of Bruges, a Tale of the Year 1600. By Thomas Colley Grattan, Author of "Highways and By-ways," &c. 4 vols.

A work in four volumes is, now-a-days, a most unusual departure from the *practice* of the *Rule of Three*; but, we apprehend, few who read the work will hesitate to decide that the custom has been in the present case—

"More honoured in the breach than the observance."

The reputation of Mr. Grattan is deservedly high; he is one who, in the more beaten as well as the less explored paths of society, has found much that is new, and much that is interesting. His "travels" have not been profitless, either to himself or his country; and if he have journeyed from Dan to Beersheba, he certainly has not found "all barren." The "Heiress of Bruges" (his first effort at a continued story,) will add greatly to his reputation, and become highly popular among the works of fiction, so prevalent and so eagerly sought for in our day.

As many of the leading points in the plot hang upon the character of Liger Van Rozenbold, we give it in the author's own words:—

"Liger Rozen was a man of circumstances, not a man to make them. His impulses, feelings, and passions, though all integral parts of an energetic combination, required events to draw them out. Had he been a man of genius, these elements would have created events instead of following them. But as it was, he was only a strong-minded clever fellow, prompt to seize on, and turn to the best account whatever might answer for his purpose."

Liger was fortunate in availing himself of a lucky moment; for he discovered a great treasure concealed near the miserable abode in which he resided, and the yearnings of his soul were for a time satisfied by the possession of unbounded wealth. But wealth alone could not fill a soul which sought for every species of distinction. By the assistance and wise counsel of his confidant and confessor, a keen and intelligent priest, he obtains the office of chief Burgomaster of Bruges,—an office to which he had long aspired.

Liger Von Rosenhold was blessed with one lovely daughter, whose youth had passed, according to the custom of her country, in the studies and obscurity of a convent; but her father's ambition and affection united in calling her at an early age to her splendid home, there to receive the homage of many suitors, brought together by the wide spread fame of her riches and beauty. Liger gratified his overwhelming pride by making her the star in a species of "Gasket Scene," that ill accorded with her humble birth or modest feelings. The Priest (exalted into a Prior) did not fail to remember that a young and richly dowered maiden could be made the tool of political intrigue. Revolt had disturbed the peaceful citizens of Bruges, and the Burgomaster and Prior become leagued with Maurice of Nassau. Among those who seek the hand of the fair Theresa, is Count Ivan of Bassenvelt, a colonel of Walloons, and the chosen friend of the enterprising Maurice. The Count's character—chivalrous and noble—is admirably drawn, and excites the deepest interest: he grows into a living creature under the author's pen, and is decidedly the most fascinating hero of modern novels. The terror of Flanders, with a high price set upon his head, he yet finds leisure for gentler pastime, becomes enamoured of Theresa, even within her convent walls, which he has somehow or other, (we do not exactly understand how,) managed to scale or penetrate, and, at the same time, inspires the most disinterested love in the bosom of Beatrice, a Morisco girl, whom he releases from her loathed captivity, on the eve of her "becoming a nun." This creature's affection is of the most pure and disinterested kind; she casts aside her female attire, accepts an officer's commission in Ivan's regiment, promotes all his ambitious views with extraordinary devotion, and also (oh, woman! woman!) aids him in his plan of obtaining the hand of her rival and friend. Even, when at the festive board, and 'guised as a Walloon officer, the purity, the exquisite purity of her character remains untainted; the woman is never absent from the heroine, and she excites both affection and admiration. Theresa, meantime, is perfectly unconscious of Bassenvelt's passion, and entertains a horror of his reputed moral conduct, blended with a secret and undefined admiration of his chivalrous exploits. Her heart is given to her father's secretary and apprentice, a protégée of the Prior's, whose quiet, modest character affords a powerful contrast—(Mr. Grattan luxuriates in contrasts)—to the intrepid daring of Count Ivan. Boonen appears throughout a kind and gentle youth; and the contending state of Theresa's feelings is drawn with much skill and knowledge of human nature. The varied scenes and chances of war form the chain of events, and wherever the high-minded Beatrice appears, she gains on our good opinion. As the plot thickens, the attention becomes riveted to the story. The riches and power of the Burgomaster cannot save him from the imputation of treason, or a rigorous imprisonment. Even when he was occupied in displaying his greatness at the court of the Archduke Albert, Theresa pleads for him, but in vain, to the Archduchess Isabella, who insists on the sacrifice of her hand to a false friend of Bassenvelt's, as the price of her father's safety. The

Heiress is rescued by Boonen, but to be seized on by the soldiers of Bassenvelt, to whose stronghold she is taken, where she meets her *ci-devant* friend Beatrice, who not only affords her protection, but displays Count Ivan's character in its proper light, and does full justice to his nobility of thought and action. The castle is besieged, and eventually destroyed; the gallant Bassenvelt anticipating the intentions of the foes he so bravely combats, and springing the mine with his own hand. Our heroine, after witnessing what she imagines to be the death-struggle of the devoted Boonen, is saved by the exertions of her humble lover, and sheltered by Prince Maurice. She is restored to her father just at the time when his property is destroyed by the opposite party. Bassenvelt saves her from the arms of Count Lyderic, the husband destined for her by the Archduchess Isabella; and the denouement proves that Count Ivan of Bassenvelt—the hero—the proscribed—the victorious—is one and the same person as actually the — but we must not destroy the great source of enjoyment to all romance readers,—we must leave them to solve the riddle to which we have given them a clue. If mystery be what they love, they will be satisfied to their heart's content.

Some of Mr. Grattan's earlier works may have been more highly finished, yet in none has he put forth such strength as in the present; and when to this, no common praise, we add, that his local descriptions, and his occasional sketches of manners and customs, are graphic, and stamped with a reality at once novel and instructive, we may be permitted, in common justice, to pronounce "The Heiress of Bruges" one of the most successful efforts of the present day.

The French Revolution of 1830; the Events which produced it, and the Scenes by which it was accompanied. By D. Turnbull, Esq.

The two passions of the human heart, which are supposed most to purify and exalt it, are Love and Patriotism. The former, however, is a selfish feeling, and there is no one who is susceptible of it, who is not actuated by a personal motive, in which the gratification of self is a predominant impulse; but the latter is a purely generous and disinterested emotion, involving the total sacrifice of self, and having no principle of action but the good and happiness of others. Under its influence, the most noble and generous deeds have been performed; the most appalling perils have been despised; and death in every form has been courted with equal indifference, by those who have been actuated by no other motive than the good of their country and the welfare of their fellow-citizens. It was for this that Codrus devoted himself; for this that Brutus immolated his children; for this that Hampden bled in the field; and for this that Russell perished on the scaffold. But, perhaps, the most extraordinary, because the most universally felt influence of this ennobling passion, ever exhibited in the world, was displayed on the recent occasion in France; it seemed to obliterate every thing that was little in the human mind; it imparted to the humblest mechanic in the country the courage and gene-

rosity of a hero of romance; it linked together in the bonds of single affection the most dissimilar ranks of society; and it gave to an incongruous mass a sudden and unpremeditated unity of design, which directed them to one end; like the divine and wonderful instinct, which impels vast multitudes of other beings to the same object. It is a great and a glorious triumph of that principle, which the minions of aristocracy and the slaves of interest, in this and other countries, have pretended to laugh to scorn as a visionary affectation; and it is a precedent which futurity will look back to with pride, and rising nations will set before them as an object of practicable imitation.

While the great result of this patriotic explosion enchaind the attention of all with an undivided intensity of interest, the scattered details of the events which led to it were but loosely or imperfectly known, till Mr. Turnbull collected them into one focus, and filled four hundred and fifty pages of a large octavo volume with the wonderful incidents of three days, with the exception of a brief but comprehensive sketch of the proceedings of the King and the French Ministry, which led to and succeeded them, till Polignac was arrested at Granville in disguise, attempting to escape to Jersey, and the King and Royal Family embarked in two American ships for England. Many of the details are already of course before the public, and fresh in every reader's recollection; there is much, however, which is given as the statements of eye-witnesses, and that do not appear to have been before made known in England. We shall mention one trait of the effects of patriotism on a very wretched man, related by Dr. F. Palaprot. He was passing through the Rue St. Honoré, where a man, of fifty years of age, who was tottering along with a musket and bloody sword, fell down beside him. He had but one old shoe on his feet, and his tattered clothes and soiled coarse linen, marked him as belonging to the most indigent class of the community. Dr. Palaprot supposed at first that he fell from intoxication; but on examination he discovered it was from pain and inanition, a musket ball had passed through his arm, and he had fought all day without the smallest refreshment. The Doctor dressed his wound with a handkerchief, which a passing lady gave him for the purpose, procured him a drink of water, and then drew some money from his pocket, which he offered him to buy bread. All the indignant feelings of the wounded and fainting mechanic were roused at the insult. *De l'argent, a moi, a moi!* said he, fiercely, and had nearly sacrificed his benefactor to his resentment, at supposing him capable of such debasement as accepting money on such a day. He could only be prevailed on to receive a little bread and water, and, when refreshed, proceeded to his post without even giving his name. The book is accompanied by a map of the streets about the Tuilleries, that conveys a good idea of the manner in which they were barricaded by the people; and in the end is a satisfactory comparative view of the old and the new charter, by which it appears, that the preamble, recognising the former as the spontaneous boon of the King, is omitted, and the principle, that it originated with the people, established in its place; but the thing as it stands is rather ambiguous, and requires a farther and more explicit declaration.

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Inquiries concerning the Intellectual Powers, and the Investigation of Truth. By John Abercrombie, M.D. &c.

The Philosophy of the Human Mind is rapidly becoming a popular branch of science. Its promoters have at length most judiciously separated it from the absurd metaphysical speculations, with which it has so long been mixed up and confounded. And when a simple and appropriate nomenclature shall have been agreed on, to mark distinctly where our actual knowledge ceases, and where the field of discovery begins, we see no reason why it should not advance as rapidly, and spread as widely, as chemistry and geology have done; for the facts presented by it are as striking and interesting as in either of those, or, indeed, in any other branch of knowledge; while this has the additional advantage that the instruments employed, and the object investigated, are ever present with us, without seeking and without expense. We know nothing more calculated to excite curiosity than to be told, for the first time, that no man can see distance or the figure of bodies; that light, and its modifications, is the sole object of vision; that we perceive the former by a complex mental improvement, or judgment, so rapidly formed that we cannot trace it as it passes in the mind. Yet this is truly the case, and is the cause why a perfect arrangement of light and shade—as we see exhibited at the Diorama—confounds us with a *belief* of vast distance and magnitude, while we *know* it is merely a plane coloured surface. Yet this is only one of the multitude of discoveries already made in the mind; for this we are indebted to that amiable man and admirable philosopher, Bishop Berkeley. Since his time similar facts have accumulated, and Dr. Abercrombie has, in this work, given us a judicious and interesting compendium. We think he should have been more copious and explanatory in the elementary part; but, like a true son of Galen, he chiefly delights to descant upon those points brought out or illustrated by disease. Accordingly he treads spiritedly in the path lately adventured in by the great novelist, explaining the “*marvels of the mind*” by true philosophy, without confining himself to the one subject of spectral illusions as the other has done—and he has formed a fund of curious matter on the subjects of Memory, Association, Imagination, Dreaming, Somnambulism, Insanity, &c. mixed up with grave discussions on Abstraction, Reason, First Truths, and Causation, never, however, we must say, becoming dry or uninteresting even on these knotty subjects. The influence of disease on the mental faculties, especially the memory, is very remarkable, and proves that all the forgotten transactions, or acquirements of our past times, may be by an accident brought again before us, or we may be as suddenly deprived of all, or part of what we at present know. By a variety of authenticated but extraordinary circumstances, and a multitude of singularly amusing relations, Dr. Abercrombie has enlivened and illustrated subjects usually deemed particularly dry and abstruse, but has never forgotten the philosopher. The whole subject of the mind is, in this work, treated rather for its practical bearing than for its deep or speculative departments: we doubt if it will serve as an introduction, universally intelligible, to the science of

mind, but it will furnish much valuable information, and many apposite illustrations to the reader who has already made some progress in the study, and, at the same time, it will be much more interesting to the general reader than such works usually are.

Dowling's Statutes.

The object of this little book is to enable the public to obtain, within a small compass, the various civil, criminal, and colonial acts, passed during the last Session of Parliament, at a moderate rate, without the necessity of purchasing the Scotch, Irish, and local acts. These latter are evidently uninteresting to the generality of persons in this country. Each act is accompanied by notes, pointing out the change effected by it in the law. These are clear and free from technicality; so that the general reader, as well as the magistrate and the lawyer, may find advantage in them. The statutes are printed at length, and the preface states that the work will be continued annually. We think it will be found useful, and can recommend it warmly "to all whom it may concern."

Deadly Adulteration, &c. By an Enemy to Fraud and Villainy.

"Deadly Adulteration and Slow Poisoning, or Disease and Death in——" We cannot proceed farther with the alarming title-page of this small but eventful volume, the production of "An Enemy of Fraud and Villainy." It is a treatise not to be read with firm nerves, or, we may add, with a wavering faith. It is a most portentous catalogue of calamities; and shows us (we are afraid we must believe it all,) how impossible it is to escape death and destruction in some shape or other. We have long known how many hundred ways there are of dressing an egg; we are now convinced that there are quite as many modes of poisoning people. The writer of this little work has pointed out such numberless instances of what he terms "blood-empoisoning and life-destroying adulterations," pervading every luxury and necessary of life, that we begin to feel surprised that the world has lived so long; and must now express our opinion that he who desires to survive longer must forego a practice which he has hitherto considered essential to existence—he must cease to eat and drink. A third part of the book is devoted to an exposition of abuses in the manufacture of wine, spirits, and beer; the remaining portions are employed in an analysis of nameless and unnatural matters which we have hitherto considered to be flour, tea, spices, confectionary, medicines, &c. &c. but whose real quality and character we shudder to contemplate. It is clearly the opinion of the writer before us, that there is nothing in the world perfectly free from quackery but his own production. Nevertheless we honestly recommend it; for if people must be poisoned, it is but right that they should know how—unless they should think, with the poet, that ignorance is bliss, as in this instance we believe it to be.

The Lyre and the Laurel. Fugitive Poetry of the Nineteenth Century. 2 vols.

A judicious and tasteful gathering together of the stray leaves of modern poets, forming two

pretty-looking and very interesting volumes. They are such as may be taken up at any time and in any mood, with the certainty that they will afford enjoyment. The books will have what is called "a run" among the thousands and tens of thousands who are learning to "make poetry," and who may be stimulated by the hope of hereafter reading their own "highly-gifted names" in a similar collection. If, however, the publisher should thus be the means of adding a few more to the already numerous race, he will have a heavy sin to answer for.

The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D. By James Boswell. Complete in one volume.

This book is certainly a literary curiosity. The whole of Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson, with Malone's notes, complete in one pocket volume, and at a price in proportion to the comparatively small quantity of paper expended in forming it, is an acquisition of no ordinary importance to those who love the luxury of reading, but desire to obtain it upon the easiest terms. The work has been printed at the Chiswick press; the type is remarkably clear, and its outward appearance highly attractive.

Tales of other Days. By J. Y. T. with Illustrations by Cruikshank.

These tales, consisting of mere incidents, some fanciful, some approaching the historical, and all of them very well told, have, it seems, appeared in print before—in some periodical we presume—and are now collected in a volume, for the sake of some illustrations from the pencil of the immortal and mirth-loving Cruikshank—with a due regard to historical propriety, the costume of each character, the Devil and all, being given on the best authority. The Devil, of course, in any thing Cruikshank has to do with, could not be forgotten, though he figures but in three of the sketches, and only twice in *propria persona*. The engravings are by Thompson and Williams, and are delicately executed.

Sweepings of my Study.

It is exceedingly absurd in any author to deplore the day on which he began to scribble as the "most unlucky in his calendar," at the very moment when he is conveying the produce of his brains(?) into the hands of the public in return for certain coin of the realm. If these Sweepings of a Study had been swept into the kennel, neither the writer nor the reader would have sustained a very severe loss.

The Legal Observer.

Most professions have hitherto had some periodical publication, having for its peculiar object frequent and easy communication between their various members. It did seem somewhat strange, that the branch of the legal profession, consisting of attorneys, solicitors, and others, who have lately established their institution in Chancery-lane, should have remained without one. Such a publication has now appeared, with the above title. It will contain, as the prospectus promises, a considerable portion of useful matter, connected with the profession; such as, the analysis of new

Acts of Parliament, abstracts of reports, manuscript as well as published, and biographical sketches of eminent legal characters. We have seen the first number. It is edited with much ability, and will, we feel assured, prove a very valuable acquisition to a numerous and intelligent class.

The Veracity of the Five Books of Moses, &c. By the Rev. J. J. Blunt, Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge.

This is a prosecution of Paley's principle, establishing the veracity of the scriptures by instances of consistency without design. Paley's researches were employed in comparing the history of Saint Paul with his own Epistles. Mr. Blunt does not take precisely the same ground; the writings he compares are all from one hand, at least, he takes for granted they were—the Five Books of Moses. His first proof of undesigned consistency is built upon a general view of the Book of Genesis. In this he discovers numerous indications of what he styles a "Patriarchal Church;" yet so unconnected are the circumstances, and so incidentally mentioned, as to prove the writer had no such purpose in view. The fact of the Patriarchal Church was known to him, and the allusions come naturally as occasions suggest them. This Patriarchal Church bears the same relation to the Mosaic as the Mosaic to the Christian. Mr. Blunt finds "places of worship" in the often recurring phrase, "before the Lord:" he finds "priests" in Noah, Melchizedec, Jethro, and, apparently, in eldest sons of families: "prophets" in Balaam, Job, Enoch: "sacerdotal robes" in Esau's "goodly raiment;" and "seasons set apart for worship," that is the sabbath; for the sabbath was not first instituted in the wilderness: the bread of two days, given on the sixth day, was obviously given on account of the sabbath, in accordance, that is, with an anterior institution. Mr. Blunt finds, moreover, duties and doctrines; the distinctions of clean and unclean under Noah; the eating of blood forbidden; murder punished with death; adultery and fornication denounced; marriage with a brother's wife commanded; oaths binding; purifications enjoined. The Patriarchs, too, had their sacrifices—very minute descriptions were obviously given—witness Abraham's offering of the heifer, the goat, the ram, the turtle-dove, and the pigeon. Their types, also, scarcely yield in number to those of the Levitical law, and for precision and interest, perhaps exceed them. Not to speak of Adam, whom St. Paul expressly calls a figure or type, Isaac's case is remarkable—the previous announcement to his mother; his miraculous conception; the name given before his birth; and the name itself—laughter or joy; his projected death, a *rehearsal*, in fact, two thousand years before-hand, on the very spot; an only son, and himself carrying the wood, &c. These scattered materials brought together constitute the patriarchal structure. The building is not perhaps complete, but there is symmetry in the parts and unity in the whole—yet, obviously, Moses was contemplating no description of a Patriarchal Church.

The observant writer then produces his specific coincidences to the number of twenty-three, not doubting but farther and closer reading might greatly extend the list. They are conclusive as to

instances of undesigned consistency. Many of them have been pointed out before—the rest are struck out by the author; and all of them are exhibited distinctly, and enforced with good discretion.

The Sibyl's Leaves, or a Peep into Futurity.

This is one of the amusing trifles of the day. Unlike fortune-telling cards in general, they are free from all vulgar association; and their claims to notice are, the universal applicability of the prophecies and fortunes they dispense, the unusual poetical ability displayed in the verses, and the nice attention to propriety and good taste exhibited throughout.

Essays on Political Economy. 1 vol. 8vo.

We object to the present volume on more grounds than one; it is, in the first place, not altogether what it professes to be; for though the title page states that in the book, or, more properly speaking, in these essays, that may be called strictly politico-economical, there are contained illustrations of "the principal causes of the present national distress, with appropriate remedies;" and though something like connexion is endeavoured to be maintained between the several portions of the work, yet it is but too plainly a collection of pamphlets, in all but the abstract portion of the volume, and that on subjects about which many persons are anxiously interested. Now it is rather hard that, in order to possess any one of these essays, which a man may happen to wish for, he must purchase ten or twelve which he does not require, to say nothing of "the dead weight" of the abstract essays, not given in to the bargain, but purchased at as dear a rate as the rest. We are far from meaning to affirm, that any one portion of the work in question could, in its present form, be separated from the whole; but so slight an alteration, so slight an explanation of principles, given in lieu of reference to foregone conclusions, would impart a substantive character to each portion, that really the practical part of the volume is the nearest thing in the world to a collection of pamphlets; and as we have said already, ten times more is foisted upon the generality of readers than they require.

Then this book is open to another objection. In the infancy of a science, we hold it that no man should come forward with a new book unless he has new matter. When a science has been so considerably advanced, that piles of volumes have been written for its elucidation, then it is doing "the state some service" to methodize and abridge; but every reader in the present times, who purchases a book, a large portion of which is composed of essays on "the motives to industry," "the security of property," "the productive powers of labour," &c. &c. is entitled to expect that there should be novelty and power at the least. Not that we mean so far to disparage the volume as to affirm that there is not some cleverness apparent from one end to the other; but the chief objections to it may be thus summed up: it is almost a book of politico-economical pamphlets—in treating of an infant science it has presented nothing new—in discussing what is complex and

dry, it is not remarkable for attractions of style, or felicity of illustration.

A variety of the positions upon which the author insists, we should certainly feel bound to controvert, were we called on in the present notice to discuss in detail the various branches of his various subjects. Persuaded, that if the volume should reach any one who peruses this, it will be felt that justice has been administered in mercy, we dismiss our political economist with a sincere wish that his next volume may prove to be "metal more attractive."

A Concise System of Mathematics, in Theory and Practice. By Alexander Ingram.

This is, perhaps, taking every thing into the account, the best book of its kind and extent in our language—at least, we are not acquainted with a better. It contains every thing essential for the student of elementary mathematics, expressed most luminously, and with that proper medium of exposition, equally removed from verbose amplification and obscure brevity. The arrangement too of the subjects merits praise; and the tables annexed to the end are beautifully, and as far as we have been able to examine them, correctly printed. It is high, but hardly exaggerated praise, to say of this little manual, that it comprehends nearly as much mathematics, that is, as many useful mathematical facts, as the three volume Course of Dr. Hutton. It has our entire approbation.

Le Keepsake François.

"Le Keepsake François" is a brilliant companion for the "Souvenirs," "Friendship's Offerings," and "Forget-me-Nots," of England. We thank our elegant neighbours of the French capital for the courtesy with which they have applied to our language for the name, and to our artists for the greater part of the embellishments of their first Annual. In selecting the word "Keepsake," they pay a compliment to our fire-sides, where that expression is so intimate; and in soliciting our painters and engravers to add to the attractions of such writers as Cassimir Delavigne, Beranger, Chateaubriand, and Bernal, enhanced by some exquisite efforts of the French pencil, they pronounce a flattering encomium upon the eminence our countrymen have reached in those beautiful departments of the Arts. Of the literary merits of the French Keepsake, we must speak in terms of the highest commendation. Indeed, it is sufficient to mention the names of Delavigne, the author of that exquisite comedy, "L'Ecole des Viellards,"—of Beranger, the poet of love and liberty, the Moore of France,—of Chateaubriand, whose classical pen, had it produced nothing but "Attila," would have placed him in the first rank of European writers: it is sufficient to select these few names from the list of contributors to demonstrate the distinguished claims of the Keepsake upon the admirers of the French literature of the present day. But there is one name more which we cannot bring ourselves to omit. We are struck by a short, but elegant,

essay on "Des Impressions Superstitieuses," to which we see affixed the signature of Benjamin Constant. The melancholy event, that deprived France, not many days since, of the talents and virtues of that great man, gives an increased interest to any production of his pen. It is pleasing, also, to see that the profound statesman of the cabinet, and the vehement orator of the tribune, combined with these qualities, in which alone he has hitherto been known in England, that literary taste, which heightens while it adorns the reputation of the public character.

"Le Keepsake François" is dedicated, with the greatest propriety, to Marie Amélie, the amiable Queen of the French. There breathes through the whole work that fervency of virtuous feeling—that delicacy of sentiment—that refinement of thought—and, above all, that ardent but chaste spirit of liberty, which must render it particularly acceptable to a lady in every way qualified to be the Queen of France at the present illustrious epoch.

It is an additional honour to the English artists, whose works adorn the first Parisian Annual, that they are thus united with the kindred talents of the French nation, in paying so elegant a tribute to a throne as admired in England as it is popular in France.

The Landscape Annual. By Thomas Roscoe. With illustrations from drawings by S. Prout, Esq. F.S.A. &c.

To this very beautiful and interesting work we have not space sufficient to do justice. Doubtless, however, the greater proportion of our readers are aware of its merits, and familiar with its contents; the illustrations, twenty-six in number, are from the pencil of Samuel Prout, and engraved by various artists: they are of a respectable, and some of a high character as works of art. It is to be objected, that so many scenes in Venice, and so few in other parts of Italy have been given. The letter-press descriptions are written with taste and ability.

The Remembrance. Edited by Thomas Roscoe.

Another branch of the fertile family of Annuals; and, although the last born, not the least entitled to public favour. The literature is above mediocrity, and the embellishments, although very unequal, upon a par with those of the greater number of its competitors.

The Talisman. Edited by Mrs. A. A. Watts.

A volume of "articles in prose and verse," extracted chiefly from the periodical publications of the day, with the embellishments of the French Keepsake scattered through its pages. We cannot say much in its favour, and we are unwilling to condemn a publication "got up" in evident haste, and with little time for preparation. It is, certainly, far too high in price, considering that little or no expense was incurred to form its embellishments, or to obtain literary assistance.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Miss Huddart, a young lady who has been greatly admired and applauded in the country, has appeared at this theatre, in Belvidera, Constance, and Alicia, and has not succeeded to the extent which her previous reputation justified her in anticipating—a result which has too often attended a similar trial, and dissipated full many a glorious dream. We are very sorry for such disappointments, which imply blame in no one, and which yet produce much misery in sanguine and delicate natures. In this case, we can see exactly how it happened that the lady succeeded in the country greatly, and in London but moderately; and yet we are afraid the rural critics will not do her justice, on the *venire de novo* which has been awarded on the town's judgment in error. The truth is, that Miss Huddart has the qualification of a great provincial actress, and is, *therefore*, unfit for any place worthy her ambition, or her powers, on the London boards. She is a very handsome girl, and, so far, gifted by Nature either for town or country; but her “full and heightened style” marks her out the favourite of rustics, who, being unsophisticated, lavish their admiration on the artificial and pompous. She has a notion of tragic acting as something akin to Nature, but vastly above it; her stage-mirror is a magnifying-glass of formidable power; so she falls in love “like any princess;” launches her images as if they were so many ships of the line; takes the obvious symbol of every feeling, and exaggerates it to the utmost extent of her physical capacity, which is not small. Your real provincial critic, who thinks after the fashion of Rymer, has only one idea of tragic acting—in his wisest censure, it consists in taking the simple notion of fondness, rage, indignation, or any other emotion, and carrying its expression to the utmost excess on this side of the ridiculous, without any delicate shades or intellectual marking—and we are not sure that he is altogether wrong. An actor who seeks, by an infinite variety of tone, to give a running commentary on the author, raises perpetual questions, which is beside the main purpose of playing, while no one can misunderstand a rant fit for the gods. The less discrimination, perchance the more wonder—the simpler the feeling portrayed, the more universal the sympathy: it is enough for the enjoyment of tragedy to know that the heroine is fond, or indignant, or sad, as the general tenor of the scene requires—

“Ophelia rages; poor Monimia moans;
And Belvidera pours her soul in love;”
and if the rage be wild enough, and the

moan be deep enough, and the love be earnest enough, what more is wanted? Now, in these respects, Miss Huddart is all that can be desired; she is very loud, and very loving, and very stately, and superlatively sarcastic,—and thus fills up the imagination of Bath and Dublin, and only fails there when she is too good for her admirers. Why will a lady who might give and receive such entire satisfaction, come to London to learn all that she is *not*? Tragedians, men or women, who have been most admired in the country, have failed here; while those who have burst into popularity in London, were there only known to the discerning few. Miss O'Neil was thought tame and prosaic at Dublin, while Miss Walstein “towered above her sex;” Mr. Kean was only cherished for his versatility at Exeter, but Mr. Vandenhoff swept proudly by the good people of Liverpool—and we all know how judgment was reversed in London. Miss O'Neil was only Mrs. Beverley; but any one could see that Miss Walstein was an actress! Whatever may be the respective merits of the provincial and metropolitan taste, which we do not presume to decide, it is a sad thing when their difference crushes a generous aspiration, especially of a beautiful woman. If Miss Huddart had gone on, gathering applause at Dublin or Liverpool, she would have enjoyed all she won, and the glory of success in London would have still hovered over her prospects. Now, she may yet be hailed by her old friends, and complain with them of our injustice; but we are afraid the enchantment is dissolved, and the splendours of a London triumph will haunt her fancy no more!

This has been a great month for Mr. Macready; for, by the force of his own genius, he has been, step by step, overcoming the reluctant prejudices of the critics, and even compelling the acknowledgment, out of the house, of powers which have always been felt within it. He has played Pierre, King John, Hastings, and the Stranger; and last, and finest of all, Werner, in Lord Byron's play, adapted by himself to the stage. His Pierre was occasionally too familiar, and now and then too loud; but it had beauties of the highest order, of which we chiefly remember his passionate taunt of the gang of conspirators (a set worthy of Cato-street), and his silent reproach to Jaffier by holding up his manacled hands, and looking upon the poor traitor with steadfast sorrow. In King John, there is a want of the amenity with which Kemble reconciled the weak and odious monarch to the nature which his actions outraged and his weakness degraded; and some of the more declama-

tory speeches were given with a hurry which scarcely permitted them to be understood ; but his scene where he suggests to Hubert the murder of Arthur, and that of his own death, were most masterly—the last, as a representation of death by poison, true, forcible, and terrific, yet without any thing to disgust, is an extraordinary triumph of art. His Hastings is only striking in one scene—that where he is suddenly doomed to die, and, in the midst of the strange perplexity of his fate, utters forgiveness to his betrayer ; but, in this, his horror and amazement were most naturally and powerfully expressed, and his words of consolation fell on the ear in tones which cannot pass away. But of his old parts, none has been so perfect as his Stranger, which, as he now plays it, is an eloquent illustration of Rousseau's doctrine, that a philanthropist and a misanthrope are the same thing ; every look and tone is that of a man who fancies he hates mankind, because his heart is overflowing with love which cannot be satisfied. In this play, Miss Phillips, whom we have too rarely seen of late, played Mrs. Haller very beautifully, and almost charmed us to excuse the great sin of that exemplary penitent, and lady-like housekeeper, which she unblushingly confesses, of giving away the Count's oldest hock to poor women in their sicknesses, when, as Mr. Solomon justly observes, "common Rhenish would have answered the purpose just as well !"

Lord Byron's "Werner," which, from mere aristocratic self-will and noble perversity, he was pleased to pronounce unfit for the stage, has been produced, with slight additions and large curtailments judiciously made, and has been entirely successful. If unfit for representation, it is fit for nothing else ; for the characters are mere outlines shadowed from the story, and the language is meagre and prosaic. But the situations have interest ; there are opportunities by which the actors are enabled to profit ; and Werner, as Mr. Macready has breathed into him the warmth of affection, is a being capable of exciting the most earnest sympathy. As represented, he is a man, proud, voluptuous, and, above all, weak—craving after the return of his fatherly love with more anxiety from his sense of inability to repose on his own character and resources, and vainly lavishing his fondness upon a son whose stern, simple, unrelenting nature repels all his advances with disdain. There is slender hint of this conception in the text ; but it is made out by the actor, so that it must stand distinct and alone in the memories of all who may see it. Ulric, on the other hand, is an impersonation of mere will ; indifferent to means and feelings, rather than inclined to evil ; and "severe in youthful beauty," retaining a certain air of

innocence, as if the needful crime once committed, passed away and left no trace behind it. This part, far easier of course than that of Werner, was excellently represented by Wallack ; and, although the daring youth provoked us by his obstinate rejection of his father's expressions of regard, we did not like to see him at last seized by officers of justice, in execution of the doom pronounced upon him by the pious licenser. Lord Byron leaves him to march off free as air to the mountains ; and Mr. Macready would have left him to renew his atrocities behind the scenes ; but Mr. Colman was not to be satisfied with such imperfect justice, and religiously ordered him to the gallows. Mr. Cooper's Gabor, the sturdy Hungarian, is one of his most weighty and striking performances, and heightens the effect of the best scenes. The ladies, Mrs. Faucit and Miss Mordaunt, had little to say or do, but did that little well ; and the play had every advantage of arrangement and decoration, and uniformly good acting.

Two little afterpieces have been successfully produced here, "The Jenkinsons," and a "King's Fireside ;" the first a pleasant picture of domestic misery in low life ; and the last, a representation of domestic happiness in high life : the old story of Henry the Fourth of France being caught by the English ambassador racing round his library with one of his children on his back, with some needful additions, to introduce the Dauphin wise and magnanimous beyond his years. There is not much in it, except the jest of a little prince and princess, formally announced by their high-sounding titles, and then strutting in with most ludicrous and legitimate pomposity. It reminded us of that prettiest scene in the prettiest of pantomimes, where a Lilliputian king and queen come out of a twelfth cake, and dance the prettiest minuet in the world !

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Although we detest the "Fair Penitent," as all good critics and good Christians should, we think Miss Kemble's Calista has given more satisfactory assurance of her possessing the highest tragic powers than any character she had previously acted. There is in it a grander indignation, a loftier bearing, a more self-sustained dignity, than we have before observed ; she moved and looked more like Mrs. Siddons than we have yet seen her look or move ; and there was the same nobleness of style which distinguished her aunt from all other actresses. In screams, sobs, and hysterics, there is little distinction between her and several other aspirants for the station which she fills ; amidst these, indeed, she strews the lighter graces of gentlewomanly manner and feeling ; but it is in

the haughty composure, the self-collecting and self-asserting power, which vindicates a superiority to circumstances, and sometimes even to passion itself, that her true superiority is manifest; and, unpleasing as the part of Calista is, it affords more scope for this developement than the more amiable and lovely heroines, whose sufferings and virtues she had before portrayed. In her next part—that of Inez de Castro, in Miss Mitford's tragedy,—she will have ample opportunities of putting forth her noblest powers and happiest fascinations, and will no doubt avail herself of them to achieve her first triumph in contemporaneous tragedy.

The announcement of a new comedy, in five acts, under the title of "The Chancery Suit," drew but a thin house; because, we suppose, in the like cases, the word of promise has so often been kept to the ear and broken to the hope, that the words "new comedy" repel. In the present instance, we believe—although the drama is not all we look for in a comedy—that the original repugnance has been fairly overcome, and that the piece promises to have a run. Its acts are miscellaneous, and have much matter in them, if little art; there are palpable hits, and one charming miss at the least; a little sentiment, no prosing, and a great deal of Power. This actor, if not the richest, is, to our tastes, the most agreeable of stage Irishmen; he does not surfeit us with a musical brogue, as Johnston did, but buzzes about the verge of vulgarity, and skims the surface of impudence with a light wing, and a decent consideration for fastidious nerves. In this play, he figures as libeller and duellist extraordinary—a compound very disagreeable in theory, but which he so craftily

qualifies, so sweetens by good-humour and good jokes, that Mr. Murphy O'Doggrelly is, in his representation, the pleasantest gentleman of the press who ever "had a duty to perform." Mr. Warde is a care-worn, law-worn barrister, who has left Westminster Hall, after thirty years' study and practice, to search for the playmate of his youth, who had been his rival in love—and he plays the lawyer very sensibly, and the brother very touchingly. Mr. Bartley, as the brother, all excitement and depression, is natural and amusing; worthy to be loved and laughed at, and he is loved and laughed at accordingly. Miss Ellen Tree is a ward in Chancery, for whom any youth would bid defiance to Lord Brougham; Mrs. Gibbs, an ancient card-player, whose astonishing run of luck causes an actual insurrection in the village coterie; and Mr. Meadows, "a most respectable solicitor," who does not stick at trifles. The piece has been decidedly getting up; and though it may not have that absolute immortality on earth, which belongs to the subject of its title, it may yet live in "The Tatler's" golden records many evenings more.

A new singer, Miss Inverarity, has made the most brilliant *debut* since that of Miss Paton—opening, with a just confidence, in the difficult part of Cinderella, and splendidly triumphing in its finale. We do not profess to criticise her in her art; but we believe she is worthy of the admiration she excites, and are sure that she is a very lovely and engaging girl. May she receive as much applause as her predecessor in the part from the public, and never, like her, have occasion to feel its caprice, or appeal to its mercy!

MUSIC.

Performances of the pupils of the Royal Academy.—During the month of December the pupils of the Royal Academy of music continued their operatic performances at the concert-room of the King's Theatre. Mozart's "Cosi fan' tutte," which they had played before, was repeated with indifferent success; and on Saturday, the 10th of December, they produced, for the first time, his "Nozze di Figaro," in a manner highly creditable to two or three of the parties, but, as a whole, far from being perfect, or sufficiently satisfactory for a public exhibition.

Miss Childe, as Susanna, and Mr. Seguin, as Figaro, met with great and well-merited applause. The former begins to be conscious and confident in her powers; we perceived, with pleasure, those occasional gleams of inspiration and enthusiasm which proclaim innate musical feeling, and raise the individual above the mere mechanical

execution of his part. Miss Childe was not quite playful and arch enough for the knowing and intriguing chambermaid; and, in her vocal efforts, she was frequently too forcible. The neatness and delicacy of Madame de Begnis and Madame Caradori Allan may be recommended as the best models for her imitation in this respect.

Mr. Seguin's Figaro gave us very great pleasure, and the whole audience appeared to share in our satisfaction. We were prepared to listen to his fine voice and to witness the progress he had made in his vocal studies; but the manner in which Mr. Seguin acted the part of the vivacious and shrewd barber took us by surprise. He sustained the whole of this arduous part with much comic, yet chaste, humour, and great scenic freedom of action. He reminded us more than once of Signor de Begnis.

Mr. Spagnoletti junior's exertions, as

Count Almaviva, were praiseworthy; but the part did not tell: notwithstanding the transpositions occasionally resorted to, it proved too low for his voice; and, besides, there was a want of dignity and of the tokens of the tender passion.

There were two or three new *debuts* in this opera—Miss Williams as the Countess, and Miss Dorrell as Marcellina. The former of these young ladies probably suffered under an indisposition, the augmentation of which has since prevented the repetition of the opera; it would, therefore, be unfair to pronounce on her qualifications from a first essay under such disadvantages. The impression Miss Williams made was decidedly favourable; the voice is a good and clear soprano, to C in alt., and it has been cultivated with care and taste. When we hear Miss Williams again, we shall be able to judge whether her want of animation was the effect of circumstances.

Miss Dorrell is already known to the public as one of our most accomplished female performers on the piano-forte, and the little she had to do as Marcellina was sufficient to show her to be a good musician. The part is at all times an ungrateful and awkward one, and the way in which the legitimate costume from the wardrobe below had been reduced to lesser dimensions, made any thing but amends for the disadvantages inherent in the part itself.

None of the ladies of the Academy, we suppose, could be prevailed upon to play the page Cherubino; and so, of all things, a Master Bennett was put forth. The march of intellect is truly wonderful. The lad, the child we may say, went most steadily through his amorous wooings and intrigues; and the audience felt so charmed with the exhibition that an *encore* was insisted on. In this general satisfaction we cannot say we participated; it may be we were somewhat over-fastidious on the occasion, especially as the music was primarily to be attended to, and not the text in a foreign tongue.

The representatives of Basilio and Don Bartolo took laudable pains to render their parts prominent; but the effect did not altogether correspond with the effort. The fine aria, "La Vendetta," was scarcely to be recognized. Barberina was also very so-so.

Upon the whole, if, as Mr. Logier used to say of his scholars, we are to judge of the tree from its fruit, the institution, though tolerably successful in producing promising instrumentalists, has not been very fortunate in the vocal department. Of the numerous pupils trained during so many years, there are but three or four, at most, who appear at all likely to attain an eminent rank as singers. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the organization of the Academy, and its mode of tuition, to attribute this result to

any defect in the system of instruction. Indeed, when we consider the talents and zeal of some of the masters that are, or have been employed—such as Liverati, Coccia, Crivelli, and others,—we must look elsewhere for the cause. We are inclined to think, after all, the tree is an exotic which is reared with difficulty in our clime. The dense fogs, the nipping frosts, the raw blasts; which at this very time seem to wage war with each other for our destruction, are alone sufficient to shake the most patriotic confidence in our vocal aptitudes. But it is, probably, not the atmosphere and climate alone which operate disadvantageously in the training of singers. There seems to be a something in the intellectual frame of the inmates of these latitudes which is less susceptible of the Promethean spark of musical feeling, of nerve and enthusiasm, than the organization of the more sensitive and genial children of southern regions. We have no lack of soft and sweet voices; indeed, many are of too honied and languid a tenderness: it is fire, energy, and pathos, that are rarely found indigenous with us, and which, unfortunately, can but little be imparted by any instruction.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Musical Forget-me-Not, for 1831; edited by Thomas Mackinlay.

This Musical Annual claims our favourable notice in every respect. It is brought out with great typographical elegance, and embellished by two drawings on stone, of very first-rate execution; the greater part of the texts to the songs is above the common order; and two or three, which we forbear pointing out to avoid comparisons, are of a very superior stamp. Among the contributors in this department, will be found the names of Miss Mitford, Mrs. C. B. Wilson, Mr. Planché, Mr. Th. H. Bayley, and other acknowledged tenants of the British Parnassus.

In the musical department, the publisher's choice of composers has been no less successful. The names of Messrs. Addison, T. Cooke, J. B. Cramer, J. Barnett, H. Herz, Bishop, Moscheles, &c. sufficiently bear out this assertion. Without entering upon an extended analysis of all the lyric compositions in the volume, we content ourselves with cursorily drawing the reader's attention to the following specimens:—

"The Wedding Ring," composed by Mr. Addison, presents a gracefully flowing melody, of regular plan, well supported by an effective accompaniment. Mr. T. Cooke's "I'll come to thee," while it offers the same features of merit, particularly gains upon the ear by its varied and select train of ideas. "The Lady and the Pilgrim," written and composed by Mrs. Cornwell Baron Wilson, has a waltz motive, of no particular originality, but lively and pleasing, and suitable to the import of the text. Mr. Solis's song, "There is a tide," claims special favour, on account of the good musical feeling which pervades its pathetic melody, and the effective ac-

accompaniment, which derives additional interest from the neat connecting passages at the vocal pauses. "Come gently down," a duet by Mr. John Barnett, deviates but little from the usual form of such compositions, proceeding as it does mainly in thirds and sixths, without striking into any thing bordering upon originality; yet its sweet melodious progress, and its facility of execution, are likely to procure it a very favourable reception. "Ellen a Guin," also by Mr. Barnett, cannot fail to interest the amateur of the genuine Scotch style, whose attention, moreover, will be favourably excited by the transient modulation to F sharp minor in the second part. "The Song of the Sea-king," a glee by Mr. Bishop, would afford scope for an ample criticism in its favour, did our room admit of it. It combines, in a high degree, musical taste and science, and displays features of considerable originality. It does one good to meet with a glee like this, casting off the trammels of the eternal routine. In Mr. Bayley's "The heart that I gave to thee," there is a peculiar vein of ingenuousness and "naïveté," which renders this song, though simple in itself, highly captivating. The smooth and tasteful air of Mr. George Linley, "Breathe me a lay," derives additional interest from the chromatic softness of some of its ideas. The accompaniment is somewhat uniform.

Among the purely instrumental pieces, particular distinction is due to Mr. H. Herz's Original Theme, with variations; but its deep modulations and numerous accidentals demand an accomplished performer on the pianoforte. To this, the English air, by Mr. J. B. Cramer, with its superstructure, forms a striking contrast, as presenting good music in a totally different style. The sobriety and chasteness of the ideas, and their treatment, and the practicability in point of execution, will probably gain more favour with the generality of amateurs than the highly-wrought combinations in Mr. Herz's labour. Mr. Mos-

cheles's arrangement of a march from Beethoven's *Fidelio* is also entitled to our notice.

The Cadeau, a Christmas, New Year's, Midsummer, or Birthday present for 1831. Poetical department, by F. W. N. Bayley; Musical, by W. Neuland.

Another of the musical ollos, of which there have been, we were going to say, too many, were it not that they are all very pretty, and very cheap. Here are twenty airs, a set of quadrilles, six engravings, and ten or a dozen poems, for twelve shillings! Nothing particularly striking amongst them; but all pleasing, and well calculated to amuse young ladies, and young musicians. "The Cadeau" is, moreover, an elegant-looking volume, and will not overload, while it embellishes the music-stand.

My Loved Home; sung by Miss Taylor, in "The Carnival at Naples;" composed by John Barnett.

A sweet Ballad in E flat, the most appropriate of all keys for plaintive music; the melody is pleasing, and likely to become popular as a drawing-room song, with all lovers of simplicity and taste.

England's Pride; composed, and humbly dedicated to his Most Gracious Majesty William the Fourth, by John Blockly.

The Pride of the Wave; composed, and humbly dedicated to her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Adelaide, by John Blockly.

These two songs may be described as musical twins; the same spirit and bustle pervade both; and they are right cheerful strains, admirably calculated to call forth the acclamations of a supper party, and our best feelings of loyalty. Of the two, we prefer "The Pride of the Wave." The words are spirited and pleasing.

FINE ARTS.

Royal Academy.—On Friday, the 10th of November, being the sixty-second anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Academy of Arts, a general assembly of the Academicians was held, at their apartments in Somerset House, when the following distribution of premiums took place, viz.:—To Mr. D. M'Clise, for the best Copy made in the Painting School, the Silver Medal, and the Lectures of the Professors Barry, Opie, and Fuseli, handsomely bound and inscribed.—Mr. W. Smith, for the next best Copy made in the Painting School, the Silver Medal.—Mr. D. M'Clise, for the best Drawing from the Life, the Silver Medal.—Mr. R. Stokes, for the best Drawing of the river front of Greenwich Hospital, the Silver Medal.—Mr. E. P. Novello, for the best Drawing from the antique, the Silver Medal.—Mr. W. Wooles, for the best Model from the antique, the Silver Medal.

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A short address to the Students was delivered by the President.

The general assembly afterwards proceeded to appoint officers for the ensuing year, when Sir M. A. Shee was unanimously re-elected President.—Old Council, J. Constable, D. Wilkie, Esqrs., Sir J. Wyatville, and E. H. Baily, Esq.—New Council, C. L. Eastlake, R. Westmacott, R. Smirke, jun. and H. Bone, Esqrs.—Visitors in the Life Academy, Old List, W. Mulready, J. M. W. Turner, C. R. Leslie, and H. W. Pickersgill, Esqrs.; New List, A. E. Chalon, A. Cooper, C. L. Eastlake, J. Constable, and T. Stothard, Esqrs.—Visitors in the Painting School, Old List, H. Howard, J. M. W. Turner, C. R. Leslie, Esqrs. and Sir M. A. Shee; New List, J. Constable, C. L. Eastlake, J. Jackson, and T. Phillips, Esqrs.—Auditors re-elected, W. Mulready, J. M. W. Turner, and R. Westmacott, Esqrs.

FINE ARTS—PUBLICATIONS.

Engravings of Ancient Cathedrals, drawn and engraved by John Coney. No. 6.

This is an exceedingly beautiful work, and a valuable acquisition to the painter and the architect, as well as to the lover of art. The present number contains Views of the Cathedrals of Milan, St. Omer, Rheims, and Mechlin; they are engraved by the artist, who has made every drawing on the spot, and they convey extraordinary ideas of the magnitude and splendour of the greatest of Continental wonders—the churches—in the decoration of which so much wealth has been expended.

Juliet; engraved by W. Say, from a picture by Miss F. Corbaux.

A very beautiful mezzotint—not quite Juliet, but still beautiful. Miss Corbaux is a young artist of high promise; and in this picture she has evinced great taste in the general arrangement of her subject, and no slight talent for character and effect. The face, perhaps, betrays too much contemplation, and too little passion; the figure is also somewhat too womanly. But it is a promise of excellence, and an omen, we trust, of more perfect Juliets to come.

The Orphan Ballad-singers; engraved by T. Romney, from a picture by W. Gill.

It is no mean compliment to Mr. Romney that our eye, satiated as it is with the beauties of at least twenty annual volumes, can rest upon this exquisite little print, not merely unwearied, but with pleasure. The place, the persons, the sentiments, are all in admirable keeping, and the scene at once tells its own story—and tells it, too, to the heart. It is sweetly engraved.

Views illustrative of Pugin's Examples of Gothic Architecture.

Mr. Pugin, who has done so much for the practical architect, and whose works elucidate the actual construction, as well as exhibit the various styles of design, of our early ecclesiastical and domestic buildings, has given us in the present publication a series of picturesque views of several of the buildings which are delineated geometrically and in detail in his "Gothic Examples." That pictorial effect, and that truth of local portraiture, which technical drawings cannot give, is here satisfactorily supplied. The plates (23 in number) are spiritedly executed on stone, and every scene is enlivened by figures, that not only serve as a scale to the buildings, but have frequently a considerable degree of dramatic or historic interest. As an instance of this, we may refer to the interior of the Great Hall of Eltham Palace, where the artist has introduced Henry the Eighth and his court assembled on some festival of state. One or two of the subjects are, we believe, now represented for the first time—among others, the Parsonage House at Great Snoring, Norfolk; and if our conjecture be correct, it is not a little astonishing that so singular and so truly beautiful a specimen of the domestic architecture of the sixteenth century should have so long escaped the notice of the antiquarian draughtsman. The descriptive letter-press, by Mr. W. H. Leeds, is, although brief in itself, and but

a secondary feature, judiciously drawn up, and evinces a critical knowledge of the subject, and a degree of taste, that are by no means very common in publications of this description, where, to say the truth, the literary part is generally executed in a very slovenly manner.

Specimens of Art, original and selected, from the most approved Masters. Parts 1 to 6.

A very pleasing work, publishing in monthly numbers, each consisting of four mezzotinto prints, engraved from interesting pictures by the old masters, and, occasionally, by the most distinguished of the modern schools of England and France. Judgment and good taste have been exercised in selecting subjects: with one or two exceptions, they are such as will afford a correct idea of the styles of the respective artists, and the engravings are, in general, executed with truth and effect,—with those of Mr. Porter, (a name hitherto new to us,) we have been especially pleased. If he be young in his profession, he will certainly arrive at eminence in this branch of art. The work is also recommended by its extraordinary cheapness, and we have no doubt will be equally welcome to the collector, and to those with whom the formation of Albums is an enjoyment at once instructive and amusing. Among the most attractive of the collection are, the King of the French after Gerard, his Queen after Laree, and that of our own good Sovereign, from a portrait by Huffam, an artist, whose picture of George the Fourth (given also in this collection,) is considered the most striking resemblance of his late Majesty ever taken.

The Family Cabinet Atlas, in Monthly Parts.

A very beautiful little work, well deserving attention. The maps are clear, charmingly engraved on steel, and as accurate as the size will allow, and as all common references require.

Select Views of the principal Cities of Europe; from Paintings by Lieut.-Col. Batty, F.R.S. Part 3. Lisbon.

Colonel Batty has long been a favourite with the public, and the work he is now producing cannot but add to his reputation. It is arranged in a most judicious manner, and published in a very tasteful and elegant form. The number contains a plan of the city it is intended to illustrate, and each plate is accompanied by a descriptive etching,—an idea altogether new, but of obvious interest and utility. The city of Lisbon is described in six designs of its most attractive features: the first is, Belem Castle, engraved by Brandard; it is followed by the Convent of St. Geronymo, rendered, by the burin of Le Keux, an exquisite work of art; the city from the Rna de San Miguel; again from another point; the Largo de Pelourinho; and the city again, from Almada, are the other subjects; the last named being exquisitely engraved by W. Miller. To enter into any description of the prints would occupy more space than we can afford; but we must warmly recommend the publication as a most valuable acquisition, alike to the lover of art and the lover of nature.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

The Royal Society.—On the 30th of Nov. this Society held its accustomed anniversary sitting, for the election of President and other officers for the ensuing year; and on no former occasion, during the last thirty years, had there been so numerous a meeting. The schism which, for so many months previous had divided the members into two parties, or rather into three parties, at length reached its climax; and it was fortunate perhaps for the interests of science, and certainly for the credit of the Society, that a termination should be put to proceedings so derogatory to a Society, which calls itself the head of the scientific institutions of the country.

We are not quite sure that the result of the day's proceedings will have the effect of producing any augmentation of scientific reputation for the Society in its collective capacity; for many of its most distinguished members appear to be attaching themselves in preference to the junior Institutions, the Astronomical and Geological Societies, which secession may be deemed, *pro tanto*, a condemnation of the principles which have hitherto influenced the administration of the affairs of the Society, and through which those abuses, which have been so fully exposed by Sir James South and Mr. Babbage, have been allowed to exist.

The circumstances under which the Fellows of the Society were called together at the recent anniversary, were peculiarly delicate. One party, who may be termed the Reformers, consisted of those members who are more especially attached to the cultivation of mathematical science and its auxiliary branches, and who, with great propriety, had nominated Mr. Herschell, a gentleman eminently qualified, from his various attainments, to do honour to the chair, in the event of his election. Another party, who may be termed without offence the Ultras, or old government party, nominated a member of the blood royal for a candidate. While no inconsiderable number of the Fellows preferred perhaps the wiser, or at least the *safer* course, of looking on, and remaining neuter at the proceedings of the contending parties.

It was very generally expected among the Reformers, that they would have carried the election of their favourite candidate. For although they knew the strength of the Royalist party, they did not calculate on the number of neutral members. And we have some reason to believe that the supineness of the third party may yet lead to the decadence of the Society at no very distant period.

From the personal qualifications of the illustrious individual, who has been elected

by a majority of eleven to fill the President's chair for the ensuing year, it would not be an easy matter to find a man of exalted rank better qualified to discharge its duties. The Duke of Sussex has been long known as a liberal patron and friend of science and art. The ability and peculiar tact which his Royal Highness has frequently shown in the appropriation of premiums, awarded by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, &c. on the anniversary meetings of that Society, is also a strong earnest of the general qualifications of his Royal Highness for the station to which he has been elected. So far, therefore, as the selection of President of the Royal Society is concerned, perhaps a more judicious choice could not have been made. It is only against the *system* which has hitherto prevailed in the administration of the affairs of the Society, and which, it is presumed, may be still continued, that the radical members have any grounds for complaint. It is, at the same time, only justice to his Royal Highness, to give him credit for the dignified conduct he preserved during the proceedings, previous to and on the day of election, in abstaining from any personal interference with the deliberations of the Society.

On Thursday, the 9th ult., the first sitting of the Society since the anniversary, there was an unusually full attendance of the members, probably in compliment to the new President, and it must be confessed, the proceedings of the evening were highly satisfactory. After a very masterly paper had been read, on the advantages of fluid Object Glasses for telescopes, by Professor Barlow, of Woolwich, in which that gentleman showed that rays of light, in passing through colourless liquids, suffer infinitely less divergence than in passing through glass lenses of the same focus, and that the aperture of achromatic telescopes may therefore be enlarged to almost any desired extent, the President took occasion to thank the members for the high honour they had conferred upon him in electing him to so distinguished a situation. His Royal Highness said, he should make it his constant endeavour, and even consider it his duty, to promote the interests of the Society by every means in his power, and, if he failed, it must be ascribed to his want of ability, and not want of zeal. That in order to facilitate the intercourse of the members as far as possible, he had determined to throw open his house for the reception of the Fellows of the Society every Wednesday morning and evening alternately, during the session of 1830-31. At the morning meetings, his

Royal Highness said he expected to see his friends at breakfast, from eleven to one; and the evening meetings were to take place, from eight to eleven, for the discussion of scientific subjects. That on such occasions, he should pay equal attention to each and every member of the Society, and feel happy in rendering his (fine) library accessible to all its members, for promoting every object connected with the advancement of science.

The above address (which was delivered with peculiar urbanity by his Royal Highness) was received by repeated cheers, no less from the members of the Society than by numerous gentlemen of distinction, who attended the meeting as visitors. So far, therefore, as the efforts of the President affords any guarantee for the future harmony of the Society, the members have nothing farther to desire; and if the new Council only put a stop to that species of sinister influence and partiality with which former councils have been charged by several individuals, there is yet a hope that the Royal Society of London may redeem its more than questionable reputation among the learned societies of Europe.

London Phrenological Society.—This Society has commenced its meetings for the season. The President, in addressing the members, reverted to the present state of the science of phrenology in England, and stated that the ridicule formerly levelled against it by prejudice and scepticism, was now gradually dying away in consequence of its receiving the support of men of talent and erudition. He alluded to the success attendant upon the lectures of Dr. Spurzheim at Liverpool; and informed the Society that it was the intention of the celebrated comparative phrenologist, Dr. Vimont, shortly to commence a course, on the science, in the metropolis.—Mr. Henry P. L. Drew, read an account of the crimes of Dobie and Thomson, the Galmerton carters, who were executed at Edinburgh for rape and murder, committed under the most aggravated circumstances—in illustration of casts of their heads, which he laid upon the table.—A numerous collection of crania of animals from the East Indies, were, through the kindness of C. R. Hyndman, Esq. (who has presented them to the Zoological Society,) laid before the meeting; several remarks on their organization were made by Dr. Vimont and other members, the accuracy of which was fully confirmed by various anecdotes of their individual propensities, afterwards related by Mr. Hyndman. Dr. Vimont communicated to the Society a plan for the modelling of a bust for phrenological purposes, upon a new and improved method. The principle adopted by Dr. Vimont will not only present to the student the form given to

the cranium by the developement of the brain contained within it, but also that of the brain itself, and the organs as they appear on its convolutions, when the skull is removed. The proceeds from the sale of this bust, the model of which Mr. Behnes Burlowe very kindly undertook to present to the Society, Dr. Vimont intends to be appropriated for the sinking of a die, from which a gold medal is to be struck, to be bestowed on the author of the most approved Essay on Phrenology.—At a subsequent meeting, Edward Wright, M.D., President, in the chair: a paper by Mr. J. B. Sedgwick was read "On the character of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester," Protector of England during the minority of Henry VI. illustrated by a cast of the skull of that prince, from the original discovered in his tomb at St. Alban's, in the year 1701. The author dilated on the advantages to be derived from the science of Phrenology in its application to the study of history, viewing it as a method, (whenever the means are presented,) of establishing, with truth and accuracy, the degree of dependence to be placed on the assertion of the historian. He then gave a brief outline of the eventful life of the "good duke," introducing such facts and anecdotes as might best tend to elucidate his character, and afterwards comparing them with his cerebral organization, with which they were pronounced to be in strict accordance. The whole head was said to be larger than the average size, corresponding with his mental energy. The intellectual organs were exceedingly well developed, but the greatest proportional developement was at the posterior-superior, the posterior-lateral, and the posterior parts. The organs of Amativeness, love of approbation, self-esteem, combativeness, destructiveness, secretiveness, and firmness, were all exceedingly large, especially the three latter, which were developed to a degree seldom observed.

City of London Institution.—*Lectures on Shakspeare, by Robert James Ball, Esq. A.B.*—The course of lectures delivered by Mr. Ball at this institution, during the months of November and December, comprehended the comedy of the "Merchant of Venice," and the tragedies of "Macbeth and Othello." Of the audience, generally amounting to the number of between six and seven hundred persons, it may be concluded that none could be found who would acknowledge ignorance upon the subject of the lecturer's discourses; and yet how few are there, out of so many to be met with in ordinary life, professing admiration of the poet, who are gifted with the perception, taste, and judgment, requisite to discern and appreciate the real beauties of Shakspeare's compositions. Mr. Ball, whose talent as a professor of elocution is of the first order,

had therefore a difficult undertaking to perform, and successfully was it accomplished. His lectures were distinguished by a style alike clear and eloquent, while his commentaries were illustrated by forcible and apposite dramatic recitations. The introductory discourse proved extremely effective, and not less so the concluding address, throughout which the lecturer was continually and most warmly applauded. But Mr. Ball's analyses of character demand our chief notice; and it is but justice to acknowledge, that they evince an intimate acquaintance with the author, and exhibit many views characterized by originality and truth, which long study and acute discernment could alone have brought to light. His conception of the character of Iago, for instance, though altogether distinct from the general theatrical representation, received the unanimous approval of a numerous auditory; and his concomitant recitations ably exemplified the argument he so judiciously maintained, that the character should be distinguished on the stage,—not by the continued contraction of the brow, nor by the constant folding of the arms, nor by the alternate bending of the eye to earth, and elevation of its glance to heaven,—but by a cool, unforced, unstudied bearing, marking a free and unrestrained expression of *honesty* and *truth*.

Mr. Ball possesses the advantage of a deep and sonorous voice, capable of considerable inflexion, and rendered most effective by graceful and commanding gesture. He displays also, to an extraordinary degree, the power of sustaining the alternations of the dialogue, without breaking its continuity, as well as of varying the tone and expression according to the change of character, without falling into mimicry. His most successful recitations were, the dialogue of Shylock with Salanio and Salarino, and subsequently with Tubal, in the "Merchant of Venice;" the banquet scene in "Macbeth;" and the scenes in the third act of "Othello," in which Iago awakens the jealousy of the Moor. We were particularly pleased with Mr. Ball's candour in bearing testimony to the merits of others: he spoke in high terms of Mr. Bartley's abilities as a reader, and of his taste and judgment on dramatic subjects.

King's College, London.—The buildings of this Institution are proceeding with great rapidity towards completion; and the builder, so far as we can judge from a transient inspection, appears to us to be acquitting himself most efficiently of the task entrusted to him. Very little now remains to complete the roofing of the College, and we are told that in another week it will be entirely covered in; so that no delay whatever will occur in proceeding with the internal fittings

during the ensuing winter. When the great object of preparing this establishment for the final reception of students has been accomplished, we understand that no time will be lost in completing the eastern wing of the river front of Somerset House, in harmony with Sir W. Chambers' original design; and within this wing will be the residence of the principal and other officers connected with the higher and lower departments. We believe our readers are not generally aware that his present Majesty, within a very short period after his accession, was pleased to take the College under his special patronage; and under such auspices as these, we are not surprised to learn that some valuable donations have been presented to it. In the list of appointments recently made, we were pleased to observe the name of James Rennie, Esq. as professor of natural history.—*Lit. Gazette.*

Royal Geographical Society.—At a recent meeting of this Society, Mr. Barrow read a paper on the present state of the Swan River. It mentioned, among other matters, the discovery of bones in the caverns of Australia, in situations and in deposits similar to those in which they occur in Europe, and probably antediluvian. It had not been ascertained to what animals these bones belonged: there were some which slightly resembled those of an ox, but were four times the size of the bones of that animal; they were not, however, the remains of animals which have as yet been met with in Australia. The learned author pointed out the close relation which is established by these facts between the old world and the last-mentioned new continent, inasmuch as races of animals have there been destroyed by catastrophes similar to those whose action has been traced in Europe; and that it is probable that the kangaroo and other marsupial animals, as well as the paradoxical class of monotremes, are not new creations, but, to all appearance, as ancient as the living creatures of the old world. This relation is further supported by the new hydrographical discoveries which have been made in the interior of this unknown land, and which satisfactorily prove that rivers, in opposition to a too prevalent opinion to the contrary, follow the same course that they do in other countries. A chart of Australia was handed round, in which the courses of the Murumbidgee and another more extensive salt river were traced from the western acclivity of the Blue Mountains to their mouth or exit into the Gulf of St. Vincent. It was natural that the mind should have been led into error by the new and striking features presented by the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and the hydrographical and geographical phenomena of this unexplored land, and that their novelty should have surrounded the continent with a

cloud of mystery, as unfavourable to accuracy of detail as its own coral reefs and shoals were to actual survey; and it is pleasurable, in so short a time, to find that bold and enlightened researches are effectually removing that veil, and tending to ally its phenomena with those presented by better-known regions.

Royal Asiatic Society.—On the 11th ult., a number of scientific men, with the members of the Institution, assembled to witness the opening of the mummy presented to the Asiatic Society by Sir John Malcolm, Governor of Bombay. Sir Gore Ouseley was in the chair, supported by Count Munster, Lord Nugent, &c. &c. The lecturer and operator was Dr. Granville. The mummy came direct from Thebes; the outer case was a specimen of preservation and beauty. The knife of the anatomist was now to trace veins in which blood had not flowed for 3000 years. The lecturer reminded his auditors of the skill of the Egyptians in preserving to such remote futurity the frail remains of mortality—skill which displayed to men of the present day at once the temple and its builder—the latter in ruins, the former in a state of perfect preservation. The outer case was of sycamore, three inches and a quarter thick; an inner case of the same wood was of lighter workmanship, and enclosed a third case, painted with hieroglyphics and highly varnished; it was formed of five layers of coarse cloth, and the deity, Apis, at the foot, showed the mummy to have been of the male sex. The bandages which bound the body were of the same material with that which composes the dresses of the Egyptians of the present day. They cast out a strong and disagreeable odour. The body was enveloped in another series of ten wrappers, which were removed, and the body itself was presented to the view. The muscular configuration was destroyed by the hot bitumen in which the corpse had been dipped. The lecturer cut through the sternum, the membranes of which were perfect. By a longitudinal incision of the abdomen, portions of the spleen and liver, corroded by asphaltus, were withdrawn. The hair on the back of the head was perfect, short, and of a light-brown colour. The skull was opened; the brain had been extracted. The muscular parts of the flesh, where the bitumen had not burned it, were so perfect and elastic, on immersion in hot water, that the lecturer declared a preparation might be made of them. The remains are to be subject to a farther investigation.

Zonological Society.—The monthly meeting has been held in Bruton-street, J. E. Bicheno, Esq. in the chair. The report of the Council described the various transactions of the past month. The animals forming the collection of his late Majesty had been removed

from Sandpit-gate, and large additional buildings had been completed at the garden for their reception. The number of visitors were stated at 8676. Among the donations were a collection of two hundred birds from Hindostan, by Major Franklin, accompanied with drawings made on the spot. Other specimens, from various districts of the Himalaya Mountains, were also on the table. The splendid plumage of several examples attracted particular attention; some were highly interesting to the naturalist, as exhibiting entirely new forms; others appeared identical with European species. Twenty-five new members were balloted for and elected.

The Society of Schoolmasters.—The general meeting of this truly excellent Society has taken place; and from the treasurer's report it appeared that no fewer than fifty-two cases of suffering had been relieved within the last twelve months, and at the small expense of 358*l*. The Society was instituted in 1798, for the relief of distressed masters and ushers of endowed and boarding-schools, and of their widows and orphans. "Its income (says the circular of the year) has uniformly been husbanded with the most scrupulous economy; and every precaution has been taken, by a strict investigation into the character and circumstances of each individual petitioner, that no portion of its funds shall be wasted upon the undeserving. Yet still its revenues are extremely limited, and, even if they were increased by the subscription of every schoolmaster in the land, the Society could not confer adequate or permanent assistance, without a far more ample share of public favour than it has hitherto been its good fortune to enjoy. Death has deprived it of nearly all its early and warmest advocates, and the loss of annual subscribers has of late been severely felt. On the respectability or usefulness of their profession, the committee forbear to speak,—nor is it for them, perhaps, to dwell upon its toils, and difficulties, and privations,—nor upon the influence, moral, civil, and religious, which it beneficially exercises upon the community at large. They feel confident, that those especially who can appreciate the blessings which they derive from education, while they reflect upon it the highest honour, will not be unmindful of their obligations to men who are now, in many instances, old and infirm, poor and friendless, after having faithfully devoted to their important charge the best vigour of their life, and most laborious exercise of their faculties."

Linnean Society.—At a recent meeting of this Society, a paper, by Mr. Don, lib. F.L.S., on the plant which yields the gum-ammoniacum, was read. The author observes, that the gum-ammoniacum has held

a place in the *materia medica* from a very early period, yet the plant from which it is obtained has hitherto remained totally unknown. Dioscorides, whose opinion is adopted by all subsequent writers, derives the name *ammoniacum* from Ammon, or Hammon, the Jupiter of the Libyans, whose temple was situated in the desert of Cyrene, near to which the plant was said to grow: but it appears to the author that Dioscorides was altogether mistaken as to its native country, and that the name *ammoniacum*, or *armoniacum*, as it is indifferently written, is really a corruption of *Armeniacum*; for it is now ascertained beyond all doubt that it is a native of the north of Persia; and in ancient authors the name of the apricot is sometimes found written *malum armeniacum*. The author then proceeds to give the essential character and a detailed description of the plant, which he regards as a new genus,

and has called it *dorema ammoniacum*; concluding with some observations on the plant which yields the analogous gum, *galbanum*, which he considers also to form a new genus, and proposes for it the name of *galbanum officinale*. The plant which has hitherto been considered as yielding the gum *galbanum*, namely, the *bukon galb.* of Linnæus, and of the pharmacopœias, Mr. Don has shown to be totally different, possessing neither the smell nor taste of *galbanum*.

The French Academy.—The French Academy recently proceeded to fill up the vacancies occasioned by the deaths of Messrs. Fourier, and Segur, sen. The number of members present was 27. The candidates were, Messrs. Victor Cousin, B. Constant, Viennet, Tissot, and Keratry. M. Victor Cousin was elected at once, and M. Viennet after a ballot against M. B. Constant.

VARIETIES.

Immense Consumption of Pit Coal.—It has been estimated by Mr. Forster, a member of the Northumberland and Durham Society of Natural History, that the consumption of coal in the copper smelting-houses, iron furnaces, and tin-plate works of South Wales, amounts to the enormous quantity of 1,500,000 tons, or nearly equal to the whole amount imported from the Tyne and Wear into the port of London. The quantity of iron manufactured in Great Britain amounts to nearly 700,000 tons, of which about one-third is made at Merthyr Tydvil and its vicinity, and that about five tons and a half of coal are consumed in the manufacture of one ton of iron. In addition to the quantity consumed in the iron and copper works, there is a yearly increasing export of coal from South Wales to Bristol and other ports of the Bristol Channel, so as to render the consumption of coal from the Welsh coal field upwards of two million tons per annum. It is difficult to arrive at any thing like an approximation of the aggregate consumption of coal in the United Kingdom, from there being no public register of such consumption, except of the quantity exported; but at the lowest estimate, the other coal districts collectively may be taken at six times that of the Welsh coal field, or from thirteen to fourteen million tons per annum!

Professor Buckland, as appears by his evidence before the Parliamentary committee on the coal trade, differs very materially from Mr. Taylor, who had previously given evidence as to the probable duration of the Durham and Northumberland coal-fields. The latter gentleman is of opinion that this

duration, at the present rate of consumption, will extend to 1727 years, whereas the learned professor thinks that it will not exceed 400 years, having come to the conclusion that it is doubtful whether coal will be found under the magnesian limestone, to any material extent, and that a sufficient allowance is not made by Mr. Taylor for denudations of the strata, and for barren portions of the district; and further, that the assumed thickness of available mine is too great.

It is not, we believe, generally known that the identical mace which formerly belonged to the House of Commons, and which Cromwell banished so summarily, was presented by Charles II. to the Royal Society, and is placed before the President at its meetings.

By the accession of his present Majesty, the titles which he had borne became merged in the Crown. If, besides being so merged, they are to be deemed extinct, a question has been raised whether the Irish title of Earl of Munster, borne by the Duke of Clarence, is to be considered as one of those three extinct peerages required under the act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland, in order to legalize the creation of a new Irish peerage.

The amount of stamp duties on Newspapers in England for the year ending January 5, 1830, was 438,667*l.*; the duties on advertisements in English newspapers, during the same time, was 136,052*l.*—The Stamp duties on the Scotch newspapers, during the same period, was 42,301*l.*; and on advertisements, 17,592*l.*—In Ireland, the total number of newspaper stamps is-

sued in that year, was 3,953,550.—The amount of Stamp duty on Almanacks, in the year ending January 5, 1830, was—in England, 30,789*l.*; Scotland, 59*l.*; Ireland, 1,062*l.* 7*s.* The Almanack publishers in Scotland procure their stamps from London.

Alteration in the Terms.—The Act of Parliament for regulating the Terms comes

into operation in January. In future, Hilary Term will commence on the 11th of January, and end on the 31st; Easter Term will commence on the 15th of April, and end May 9; Trinity Term will commence on May 23rd, and end June 13th; and Michaelmas Term will commence on the 2d November, and end the 25th.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Snakes.—M. Duverney, one of the Professors of the Strasburg Academy, lately read to the French Academy a very curious paper on the anatomical distinctions between venomous and non-venomous snakes; in which he showed that salivary and lachrymal had been frequently mistaken for venomous glands; and much of the mortal character of venomous snakes depended upon the position of the fangs.

The Jews.—By a recent decree of the Emperor of Russia, it is stated that the Jews who cannot pay their taxes are obliged to become soldiers.

A Beryl.—There is at St. Petersburg (says the Mining Journal published there,) a beryl found three years ago near Murzinskaja, in the district of Catherinenburg, which is above eleven pounds in weight, and valued at more than 7,000*l.*

Natural Rocking-Stone in Auvergne.—Dr. Hibbert has at length found a rocking-stone, so much the object of religious worship with our Celtic and Teutonic ancestors in Auvergne, a country where the natives, from their peculiar dark complexion, show decisive marks of a Celtic origin; and where the monuments of antiquity resemble those of Wales and Cornwall. It is of granite, its site is near to the village of Tonbeyrat, and it is surmounted by a Christian cross. Auvergne is equally remarkable for memorials of rock worship in cromlechs; and what is interesting, as illustrating the ancient attire of the Gael, is, that the costume of the figures represented on the surmounting pedestal of the cross is that of the Scottish Highlands, even to the kilt.

Human Fossil Bones.—M. Bernardi has visited a grotto at the foot of Mount Griffon, and precisely at the extremity of that little post which commands the sources of Mare Dolce, near Palermo. The following is the order of succession of deposits:—1. bones mingled with calcareous stones and clay; 2. bones cemented to the rock and to calcareous tuffa; 3. bones cemented to the rock and to indurated clay; 4. bones cemented to pieces of rock and to quartz, by means of a calcareous cement. The walls of the grotto

above the deposits are rough, and pierced by a species of modiola, while those beneath are smooth, and, as it were, polished. The bones have evidently been deposited at different periods; and besides those of the human species, belong to hippopotami of different sizes, to the mammoth, and to other mammiferæ.—*Giornale ufficiale di Palermo*, April 1830.

The gallery of the Luxembourg has been opened with a collection of pictures, exhibited for the benefit of the wounded in the late revolution. Among the principal works are compositions by Guérin, Girardet, Gérard, and others, illustrative of the most striking events in the history of the French empire under Napoleon, now brought forth from the obscurity to which they had been condemned since the restoration of the Bourbons.

A large establishment has been projected at Paris, for the purpose of enabling any individuals, by the annual payment each of 700 francs (less than 30*l.*) to enjoy all the pleasures of social, with all the independence of domestic life. For that sum they are to have lodging, board, clothes, and washing; the use of a library, the daily papers, billiard-rooms, play, conversation, &c. The whole to be under the management of a committee chosen by themselves. The prospectus even holds out the expectation of a country-house and free admission to the theatres!

Population of Poland.—At the beginning of 1829, the kingdom of Poland (i. e. the Russian province so called, of which Warsaw is the metropolis,) contained 4,088,289 souls, exclusive of the army. The increase since the year 1825 had therefore been 383,983. The Jewish portion of the inhabitants had been almost universally located in distinct quarters; they amounted to 384,263 individuals. The extent of property insured in the Warsaw Assurance Office was 420,000,000 guildens (33,250,000*l.*) in value. Warsaw itself possesses a population of 136,554 souls, independently of a garrison of about 15,000 men; and of this population 30,146 are of the Israelitish faith.

RURAL ECONOMY.

British Tapioca.—The specification of a patent for preparing a farinaceous substance for food from potatoes, parsnips, carrots, and other fibrous roots, indigenous to Great Britain, has been recently enrolled in the Patent Office, by J. M'Innes, Esq. of Woodburn, N.B. The directions of the patentee for the preparation of this patent food scarcely differs in any essential degree from the well-known process of making potato starch, which consists in grating or grinding down the roots into a pulp, and afterwards allowing the feculæ to subside to the bottom of the vessel; and after repeated stirring and washings, in order to purify it from the bitter astringent principle contained in the rind of the potato, the feculæ is to be dried slowly in an oven, or cast-iron vessel, over a slow fire. As beet-root, parsnip, and carrot, contain, in a given weight, much more saccharism in combination than an equal weight of potato pulp, combining the pulp of the tap roots with the farina of the potato would be decidedly advantageous to the nutritive quality of the British Tapioca. But we are of opinion that very little advantage could result from the manufacture of this patent flour on a large scale, more especially as a question of rural economy, from the small quantity of farinaceous substance yielded by these roots in comparison with that from potatoes, and the great liability to failure in the crops during dry seasons, and a consequent impossibility of obtaining an adequate supply. It is only in the case of failure of corn crops that British tapioca can ever become an article of remunerating ma-

nufacture in Great Britain. For it is well known that the vegetable fibre of potatoes, which constitutes a considerable portion of the mass, when these substances are boiled for domestic use, affords a considerable portion of sustenance as well as the farina. But in the preparation of the patent flour, (or potato starch,) the whole of this vegetable fibre, as well as the mucilage, is sacrificed by the process.

Patent mode of Kneading Dough.—As a counterpart to the above mentioned mode of preparing patent flour from roots, Mr. Edwin Clayton, a baker at Nottingham, has just enrolled a patent for machinery for the substitution of manual labour in kneading paste for making bread. Though we are decided advocates for the use of machinery in all extensive manufacturing processes, which require the employment of horses, or where manual labour would be totally inadequate to the purpose, yet, in so simple a process as that of kneading dough, we should be sorry to find machinery employed extensively, while so many of the labouring classes are compelled to resort to parochial aid. We shall, therefore, abstain from giving any detail of Mr. Clayton's complicated kneading apparatus, which consists of a cylinder, turned by a winch, and connected to a set of bevil wheels turning horizontal arms, almost similar in principle to the mashing machines of the large breweries, except that, in the latter case, the primary motion is vertical, and in the kneading machine it is horizontal.

USEFUL ARTS.

Improvements in Watch-making.—A considerable improvement has been recently made in the construction of watches by a Mr. Bennet, watchmaker to the Duke of Sussex. Notwithstanding the supposed advantages from a diminution of friction between the pivot and pivot holes of watches, by forming the latter out of pieces of ruby or other precious stones; yet, as the jewels are exceedingly liable to crack, owing to the difference of expansion between the stone and the metal plate, it has been found that, in such cases, the pivot is not only ground away much faster than it would have been in an ordinary brass pivot-hole of a common watch, but the friction, and consequently the rate of going of the time-piece, will be affected in a proportionate degree. It has, therefore, been long known to chronometer makers that jewelling the pivot holes of the better sort of watches, independent of the ad-

ditional expense, is attended with more evils than advantages in numerous instances. For, if the stone has a flaw or crack in it, it will inevitably work away the pivot into ruts in the balance pivot like the edge of a grindstone. To obviate these disadvantages, Mr. Bennet proposes an alloy of 3 dwts. of pure gold, 1 dwt. 20 grains of silver, 3 dwts. 20 grains of copper, and 1 dwt. of palladium. In a small pamphlet, describing the various experiments he made with the view of obtaining an alloy that should combine several advantages of hardness, tenacity, and freedom from oxidation by the action of the atmosphere and impure oil, Mr. Bennet says, "I found the above alloy nearly as hard as wrought iron, rather brittle, but not so brittle but that it could be drawn into wire. Its colour is a reddish brown, and its grain as fine as steel. It takes a very beautiful polish; and the friction with steel was very

much less than that of brass and steel. It is better worked than any metal with which I am acquainted, except brass. Nitric acid has no sensible effect on this alloy. I have constructed a watch, and made the holes of this metal, and it answers fully my expectations in regard to hardness, allowing the oil to remain perfectly fluid, and produces less friction than jewelled holes." With regard to expense also, this metal has a decided advantage over jewelled holes; the expense of jewelling all the holes of a watch being from six to nine pounds, whereas the same number of holes may be made of this metal for as many shillings. This valuable improvement in watch-making, instead of being made a patent right, has been thrown open to the trade generally, in a manner highly creditable to the liberality of Mr. Bennet. From the description, we apprehend this new alloy will prove a very useful metal for making surgical instruments and other cutlery, from its valuable propensity of hardness, and effectually resisting oxidation.

Improvements in Chain Bridges.—A Patent has been recently enrolled by Captain Brown, R.N. for farther improvements in the manufacture of bolts, or links of chains, employed in the construction of suspension-bridges.

It is well known that in almost every instance where a parting takes place either in a chain-cable, or in the chains or bolts of a chain-bridge, the fracture occurs at one of the weldings of the iron, rather than in the solid bar, from the impossibility of depending on the welding-joint. With the view of obviating this difficulty, as far as possible, Captain Brown proposes to leave the portion of the two bars, where the welding-joint is to be made, considerably thicker than the other part of the bar, so as to have a greater bearing surface on the junction of the two ends. This is accomplished by

drawing the bars or bolts, from which the links are formed, through a set of apertures different from the grooved rollers through which rods and bars of hot iron are usually drawn for the manufacture of chain-cables, or other purposes; but which will not admit of accurate description here without the aid of a drawing. The cylinders through which the metal is drawn, have alternate chambers formed in the circular grooves to suit the length of the rods intended for the links, with the narrow and wide parts at proper intervals. By this means the grain of the iron is carried on through the larger portion of the link as well as the smaller part, which would not be the case provided the thick portion of the rod consisted of an additional piece of metal welded on to the bar. After the rods have been cut off to the requisite lengths, in an oblique direction, they are to be welded together, in the usual manner, into links or bars, as the case may be.

It may be readily understood, even from this short description, that the improvement contemplated by Captain Brown consists in the mode of manufacturing these links, rather than any specific improvements in the chains themselves; for if the process of *welding* be not perfectly attended to, the separation of chains in cables or suspension-bridges may take place equally with the bars prepared by the patent rollers, as in the ordinary mode of drawing wrought iron for rods or bolts through parallel cylindrical rollers. The principle of Captain Brown's improvement may be summed up in a few words—that of giving a greater extent of surface to the welding-joint, and at the same time preserving the longitudinal grain of the iron (and consequently its tenacity) to a greater degree than is obtained in the usual process of manufacture for the links of chain-cables and bolts of suspension-bridges.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

S. Clerk, of South Down, Brixham, Devonshire, for certain improvements in making or preparing saddle-cloth and girths, for keeping saddles in place on horses and other animals of burthen. Oct. 20, 1830.

Sir T. Cochrane, Knt. (commonly called Lord Cochrane) of Regent-street, Middlesex, for his invented apparatus to facilitate excavating, sinking, and mining. Oct. 20, 1830.

T. Mason, of 56, Great Portland-street, Middlesex, Brush-maker, for an improvement in the manufacture of painting brushes, and other brushes applicable to various purposes. Oct. 20, 1830.

S. Clegg, of 16, Sidmouth street, Gray's Inn-lane, Middlesex, Civil Engineer, for an improved gas meter. Oct. 20, 1830.

H. Calvert, city of Lincoln, Gent. for an improvement in the mode of making saddles, so as

to avoid the danger and inconvenience occasioned by their slipping forward. Oct. 26, 1830.

J. Shores, Blackwall, Middlesex, Boat-builder and Shipsmith, for an improvement or improvements on tackle and other hooks, which he denominates "the self-relieving Hooks." Nov. 1, 1830.

J. Collings, Lambeth, Surrey, Engineer, for an improvement or improvements on the apparatus used for hanging or suspending the rudders of ships, or vessels of different descriptions. Nov. 1, 1830.

B. Cook, of Birmingham, Brass-founder, for an improved method of making a neb or nebs, slot or slots, in shells or hollow cylinders of copper, brass, or other metals, for printing calicoes, muslins, cloths, silks, and other articles. Nov. 1, 1830.

L. Aubrey, of Two Waters, Herts, Engineer,

for certain improvements in cutting paper. Nov. 1, 1830.

J. Bowler, of Castle-street, Southwark, Surrey, Hat Manufacturer, for certain improvements in machinery employed in the process of dyeing hats. Nov. 4, 1830.

J. Benedict Nott, of Schenectady, in the State of New York, but now of Bury-street, St. James's, Middlesex, Esq. for certain improvements in the construction of a furnace or furnaces for generating heat, and in the application of heat to various useful purposes. Communicated by a foreigner. Nov. 4, 1830.

T. Bramley, Gent. and R. Parker, Lient. R. N. both of Mousley Priory, Surrey, for certain improvements on locomotive and other carriages or machines applicable to rail and other roads, which improvements, or part or parts thereof, are also applicable to moving bodies on water, and working other machinery. Nov. 4, 1830.

A. Bell, of Chapel-place, Southwark, engineer, for certain improvements in machinery for removing wool or hairs from skins. November 4, 1830.

A. Whiting Gillett, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, Merchant, for an improvement in the construction and application of wheels to carriages of pleasure or of burthen, or to machines for moving heavy bodies. Communicated by a foreigner. Nov. 4, 1830.

G. Givinet Bompas, of Fishponds, near Bristol, Esq. M.D. for an improved method of preserving copper and other metals from corrosion or oxidation. Nov. 4, 1830.

J. Gibbs, of Crayford, Kent, Esq. for improvements in evaporating fluids, applicable to various purposes. Nov. 6, 1830.

J. Hall, the younger, of Dartford, Kent, Engineer, for a machine upon a new and improved construction for the manufacture of paper. Communicated by a foreigner. Nov. 9, 1830.

G. Minter, of Princes street, Soho, Middlesex, Upholsterer, &c. for an improvement in the construction, making, or manufacture of chairs, which he intends to denominate "Minter's Reclining Chairs." Nov. 9, 1830.

H. Pratt, of Bilston, Staffordshire, Miller, for certain improvements in the making and manufacturing of quarries applicable to kilns for drying wheat, malt, and other grain, and to various other purposes. Nov. 11, 1830.

Sir Thomas Cochrane, Knt. (commonly called Lord Cochrane) of Regent-street, Middlesex, for an improved rotary engine, to be impelled by steam, and which may be also rendered applicable to other purposes. Nov. 11, 1830.

C. Stuart Cochrane, of Great George-street, Westminster, Esq. for certain improvements in the preparing and spinning of Cashmere wool. Communicated by a foreigner. November 13, 1830.

J. Tyrrell, of St. Leonard's, Devonshire, Barrister-at-Law, for a method and apparatus of setting sums, for the purpose of teaching some of the rules of arithmetic. Nov. 13, 1830.

T. Sands, of Liverpool, Merchant, for certain improvements in spinning-machines. Communicated by a foreigner. Nov. 18, 1830.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS, &c.

Life of Mrs. Jordan, by James Boaden, with portrait, 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

Life of Bruce, by Head, (Vol. 17 Family Library,) 18mo. 5s.

Mundy's Life of Admiral Rodney, 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

Anecdotes of Napoleon, 3 vols. 18mo. 9s.

BOTANY.

London's Gardener's Magazine, Vol. 6, 8vo. 21s.

HISTORY, VOYAGES, &c.

History of the Western World, Vol. 1—United States of America (Lardner's Cyclopaedia, Vol. 13,) 6s.

Travels of eminent Missionaries, by A. Picken, 18mo. 7s. 6d.

Lingard's England, Vol. 8, 4to. 35s.

Bell's History of the first Revolution in France, 8vo. 12s.

Narrative of Events during the Revolution at Brussels, 3s. 6d.

Nicolas's Observations on Historical Literature, 7s. 6d.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Shaw's Domestic Lawyer, 12mo. 9s.

Statutes, 2 Geo. IV. and 1 William IV. 8vo. 18s.

Hobler's Familiar Exercises between an Attorney and his Clerk, 12mo. 6s.

MEDICAL.

Scadamore on Consumption, 8vo. 4s.

Mackintosh's Practice of Physic, Vol. 2, 8vo. 14s.

Mouro's Elements of Anatomy, 2nd edition' 2 vols. 8vo. 38s.

Hawthorn on Ventilation, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Way of the World, 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

Persian Adventurer, 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

Bowles's Fortune's Reverses, 2 vols. 7s. 6d.

Scenes in Our Parish, 12mo. 6s.

Stories from Italian Writers, 2s. 6d.

Stories of American Life, edited by Miss Mitford, 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

Carne's Exiles of Palestine, 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

Atherstone's Sea Kings in England, 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

Mrs. Bray's Talba, 3 vols. 27s.

Romance of History—France, 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

POETRY.

Greek Dramatists, royal 8vo. 31s. 6d.

Campbell's Lays from the East, 6s.

THEOLOGY.

Smith's Manual of the Rudiments of Theology, 12mo. 9s.

Whately on Romish Errors, 8vo. 10s.

First Preaching of the Gospel, 18mo. 2s. 6d.

Harrison's Protestant Instructor, 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Hughes's Divines, Vol. 12, 7s. 6d.

View of the Four Gospels, 12mo. 7s.

Massillon's Select Sermons, translated by R. Morris, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bertini's New System of Learning Music, 4to. 10s. 6d.

Art of Correspondence, English and French, 2 vols. 18mo. 5s. 6d.

Le Keepsake Français for 1831, 21s.

The Talisman for 1831, 21s.

Edinburgh Cabinet Library, Vol. II.

The National Library, Vol. III.—"Thompson's History of Chemistry, Vol. I."

Affection's Gift, 32mo. 3s.

Ringelbergius on Study, translated by G. B. Earp. 12mo. 4s.

Family Classical Library, Vol. XII. 18mo. 4s. 6d.

The National Library, Vol. IV.—"History of Chivalry," by the Author of "Darnley," &c.

Affection's Offering, 4s.

Trollope's Sallust and Cicero's Four Orations, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Letters from a Peruvian, 12mo. 3s.

The Show-folks, by Pierce Egan, 12mo. 2s.

Shipp's Military Bijou, 2 vols. 15s.

Satan in Search of a Wife, 18mo. 1s.

Annual Peerage for 1831, 2 vols. 28s.

Household Book of Elizabeth of York, 8vo. 21s.

Margate, a Poem, with designs by R. Cruikshank, 1s. 6d.

Green's British Merchant's Assistant, 8vo. 21s.

A Visit to the Zoological Gardens, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Hood's Comic Annual 12s.

The Emperor's Rout, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

LITERARY REPORT.

The Life of Sir Thomas Lawrence, the anticipation of which has formed the ground of many enquiries, is now in so forward a condition that it may be safely expected by the Public in the course of the present month. A large contribution of materials has been made by the Family and Friends of the lamented President; and it is said that there will be made known in the work some very singular details relative to the suspension of Court favour in regard to him on a certain occasion, and his subsequent re-admission into the distinguished circle.

A highly curious Work, compounded of materials wholly inaccessible to ordinary writers, is about to startle the reading world by its appearance. It is a political novel, destined to bear the lofty title of "The Premier," and to reveal some of the arcana of ministerial management, the counter-workings of opposition, the pleasures and pains of office, and, in short, much of the hidden machinery of the grand state drama. The owner of the (book's) title is supposed to be a celebrated individual who has recently made his official resignation; and a genuine story of private life is said to be incorporated with the political and satirical ingredients of the work.

Sir Arthur Brooke's Sketches of Travels in Spain and Morocco, which we last month announced as approaching towards publication, will appear during this month. The Work, in its Spanish portion, will treat particularly of a romantic district little visited by travellers—The Sierra Morena—and the whole will have the illustration of beautifully executed plates.

We learn that the forthcoming Romance of "The Tuileries" comprehends a period of interest unequalled in the annals of French history; from the first popular triumph in the fall of the Bastille, to the establishment of the Supremacy of Napoleon in the victory of Marengo. It is said that every character of note, figuring during that important interval upon the political stage, is introduced into the pages of this Work.

Sir John Sinclair's Correspondence, edited by Himself, will issue from the press in the course of the present month. It will exhibit, probably, a greater variety of Letters from Eminent Individuals than may be found in any similar Work of modern date, and will possess for the curious the farther attraction of about two hundred autographs.

The Number of the "National Library," for the present month, has the powerful support of Mr. Horace Smith's talent. The subject matter, Games, Sports, and Festivals, comes in coincidentally with the Season. Among the embellishments is the representation of a Hawking-party, from a celebrated picture by Wouvermans.

Mr. Payne, the English advocate and propagator of Jacotot's System of Instruction, has in the press, L'Homond's Epitome Historiæ Sacræ, with a translation and a Preliminary Treatise.

A Satirical Novel, under the comprehensive title of "Paris and London," may be shortly expected from the pen of the ingenious author of "The Castilian."

Dr. Hamilton, of Plymouth, announces a popular History of Medicine, Surgery, and Anatomy, in their mutual combination, with Incidental Biographical Sketches of the most Eminent Professors in each Department.

A second series of "Sketches of Irish Character," and a second edition of the first series, by Mrs. S. C. Hall, is about to be published.

A Narrative, entitled "An Only Son," by Wm. Kennedy, author of "Fitful Fancies," &c. is in the press.

Mr. McCulloch, Professor of Political Economy in the University of London, is preparing for publication a Theoretical and Practical Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation.

The Life and Death of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, by Thomas Moore, Esq. is nearly ready for publication, in 1 vol. small 8vo.

Preparing for publication, An Analysis of Archbishop Secker's Lectures on the Church Catechism, arranged as a Course of Sermons preparatory to Confirmation, by the Rev. Richard Lee, B.A. Vicar of Aslackby, and Curate of Walcot, Lincolnshire.

Mr. Rowbotham, of the Academy, Walworth, has in the press "A Course of Lessons in French Literature," on the plan of his "German Lessons."

"The Spirit of Don Quixote;" being a selection of the Episodes and Incidents, with a summary sketch of the story of that popular romance, will appear early in January.

Mr. Dunkin has in the press a second edition of "The History and Antiquities of Bicester," to which is added an "Inquiry into the History of the Roman Station at Alchester."

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

M. BENJAMIN CONSTANT.

It is only in compliance with the established forms of biographical notices that we commence the few particulars we have to give of this distinguished Frenchman, by stating that he inherited, on the female side, illustrious blood, and was descended on the male from a noble line of military characters, amongst whom are the names of a Coligni, and a Constant de Rebecque, who saved the life of Henri Quatre at the battle of Coutras. The biographer of Benjamin Constant may well be excused for passing hastily over the subject of his family, since he avoided himself any thing like reference to his origin, and relied entirely on his talents and public conduct for obtaining the estimation of his country. On one occasion, however, when a political opponent in the Chamber of Deputies threw out a doubt as to his qualifications as a Frenchman, Constant was obliged to produce evidence of his parentage, and from that time forward he was treated with increased deference by the aristocrats of the "côté droit." The memory of this eminent statesman, orator, and patriot, will be immortal. His attachment to freedom was ardent and sincere. That noble object was always his; and neither the seductions of power or of fortune, nor the perils he had to encounter in its defence, ever induced him to relinquish it. His whole life was a struggle against all the principles and interests that are adverse to the people. Writer, deputy, citizen, he attacked, during thirty years, despotism in every shape, and did more than any other man in France to crush it. Constant had all that weakness of human nature which thirsts for occasions of excitement; he sought the gratification of that desire sometimes in the boudoirs, sometimes at the chances of the gaming-table, but never with more ardour than in the tumult of public affairs and the stirring events of political life. The storms of the tribune had peculiar charms for him, and he loved the animating excitement of Parliamentary contests. Never was orator more ingenious; never was a keener or more resistless logic displayed in the senate. He seemed to sport with the difficulties of style and thought; he understood what Bacon calls "the edge and the weight of words;" his speeches, therefore, always commanded attention, and elicited from his enemies a reluctant admiration. No man ever laboured more indefatigably. The extent of his works, if they were collected, would be prodigious. It is said, that during the debates of the Chambers, he was often engaged in writing on the most abstruse subjects; and that in this way he composed

much of his valuable work upon religion.* But he possessed the rare faculty of rapidly transferring the energies of his mind from one object to another; and would frequently emerge from the abstraction of the writer, and take an able and effective part in the discussion. In society, the conversation of Constant was original and striking; in general ironical; seldom serious. It was remarked, that, though sedate even to sternness in public business, and grave and studious in the closet, it was difficult to engage him in serious conversation. He retained not only in manhood, but in age, a fondness for the sports of boyhood. It is scarcely ten years since, at the villa of Baron Davillers, he followed the leadership of some young lads in leaping to the bottom of a sand-pit, and fractured his thigh. He had a tedious confinement, and a great deal of suffering, which he bore with cheerfulness and resignation. The intimacy which subsisted between Constant and Madame de Stael is well known. That celebrated lady had an unbounded friendship for him. He has left a disconsolate widow, but no children. The maiden name of Madame Constant was Hardenburg; she was first married to General Dutertre, from whom she was divorced; and M. Dutertre was several years colleague or co-deputy of M. Constant. The latter lived with his lady on terms of the warmest and sincerest attachment. Their establishment, suitable to their small and even contracted fortune, was of the plainest description: they occupied a "troisième étage;" Constant was used to write in a small closet, his amiable wife at his side, and on his knee his favourite cat, an animal for which, in common with Chateaubriand, he entertained an affection. Constant was tall; his hair fair; his features mild and interesting; his gait careless: only two years ago he had a certain air of youth, particularly when in the tribune. His two last years were painful; he became daily more attenuated, and his body exhibited the symptoms of a rapid decay. Several times he was observed in the Chamber to be overcome with sleep, and twice he fainted. We regret to add, that mental vexations clouded his latter days. After the mighty event of last summer, he was appointed Vice-President of the Council of State. The superior place was filled by his friend and pupil the Duke de Broglie, and this circumstance induced Constant to acquiesce easily in the arrangement; but when

* It appears that he was barely enabled to complete this work before his death. It is stated to be a most interesting and important production.

M. Merilhon succeeded the Duke, the case was altered, and Constant refused to hold office under that Minister—a refusal not to be wondered at, when it is considered that the latter was scarcely known in politics, while the former was a veteran statesman of the most brilliant reputation. All the arts of persuasion were tried, but Constant was high-minded and proud, and notwithstanding the embarrassing mediocrity of his private income, he remained firm in his resolution not to take place. It has been said, we know not with what truth, that he accused himself, in common with his political friends, of having been wanting to his country in the transactions which followed the “three days;” and that the feeling that measures sufficiently energetic had not been adopted by the popular party, when every thing was in their hands, preyed upon his spirits, and accelerated the dissolution of his already shattered frame. We have given but a few traits of an eventful and interesting life. His country, letters, civilization, and humanity, will mourn the death of Benjamin Constant. France laments him, as the best and greatest, or amongst the best and greatest, of her citizens. Europe laments him as a man whose great principles of freedom and philanthropy were not confined by the borders of his country, but embraced, in an exalted and extended patriotism, the interests of every enslaved and afflicted people.

The *Journal des Debats* says—“The Chamber and the French nation will lose in him an orator, an eloquent defender of constitutional principles, a writer who added to a powerful display of sound logic, the ornament of an enlivened, striking, and original style. It is not six days since his voice was heard in the Legislative Assembly, where the news of his death excites, even now, feelings of the most painful regret, which must be shared by every friend of public liberty, no matter what nation gave him birth.”

There is a discrepancy in the statements given of the age of this illustrious individual; some accounts represent him as having reached his sixty-fifth, others only his fifty-sixth year. He died of a chronic disorder in the stomach. His death was sudden, and, owing to his having accustomed his friends to see him in a lingering state, was rather unexpected. It is several years since he met with a serious accident in descending from the tribune; the fall obliged him to use crutches. The want of exercise, and those unpleasant circumstances which he explained to the Chamber of Deputies a few days before his decease, besides a constant application to political and literary occupations, had greatly injured his health, which was naturally good. An alteration soon manifested itself, but did not diminish his exertions; the strength of his mind overcame his bodily infirmities, so that he was one of

the most diligent and attentive members of the Chamber. He died in the Protestant faith.

B. Constant had a presentiment of his approaching end. “We have not forgotten,” says the *Constitutionnel*, “the last words he uttered in the tribune. ‘Permit me,’ said he, ‘to implore your indulgence, not for my principles, but for the imperfections of a refutation drawn with haste. Naturally weak, and in bad health, I feel a sadness I cannot overcome: this sadness, gentlemen, it is not in my power to explain. I cannot account for it, but have endeavoured to surmount these obstacles in the discharge of my duty, and my intention, at least, is worthy your indulgence.’”

“These words marked a most impressive melancholy, and produced in the Chamber and on the public a deep sensation. The unfortunate foreboding is verified. The great citizen, the great *publiciste*, is no more, and his death will be for France and all Europe the subject of mourning. Literature will respect his name, civilization shed tears, the *Academie Française* regret him.”

The funeral of M. B. Constant took place on Monday the 13th, at eleven o'clock in the morning. A deputation from the Chamber of Deputies, among whom were Casimir Perrier, all the Ministers, the State counsel, three of the King's aides-de-camp, who had also sent two of his carriages; the municipal corps, having at its head the Prefect of La Seine; deputations from the Polytechnic School, from the schools of medicine, of law, of pharmacy, of commerce, of the beaux-arts, of the *Morale Chrétienne*, and various other associations; pupils of the College of Bourbon, and various other deputations; the artillery of the National Guard, with the officers of the staff, brought up the procession, at the head of which was a detachment of the cavalry of the line, and the Hussars of Orleans. Upwards of 200,000 persons occupied the road from the Rue d'Anjou St. Honoré, as far as the Protestant church of the Rue St. Antoine.

On leaving the church, several voices exclaimed, “To the Pantheon! to the Pantheon!” The National Guards and the pupils of all the schools appeared opposed to that wish, patriotic without doubt, but which came inopportunistically. A few energetic words uttered by M. Odillon Barrot, Prefect of the Seine, were sufficient to calm the slight commencement of tumult, and the procession continued religiously its march towards the eastern cemetery, where it was arranged that the remains of a great citizen should repose for a short time, previous to a more pompous removal in July to the Pantheon.

The pall was borne by the Commander-General of the National Guards, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, the President of the Council of Ministers, and the Prefect of the Seine. Pupils of the schools

of law, of medicine, of arts, and workmen, not being able to bear the coffin, dragged the bier. An immense crowd blocked up the way from the Place de la Bastille, as far as the streets which lead to the churchyard of Père La Chaise, upon the entrance and in the interior of which a multitude of citizens and National Guards were also assembled. The tomb prepared to receive the remains of the defender of the people, placed in front of that of General Foy, and not far from that of Manuel, was surrounded by a numerous detachment of National Guards, charged with maintaining order, and with preserving a place for that part of the procession which was to assist in the funeral honours. At half-past five the bier was carried into the place of sepulture. General Lafayette began to speak; nothing could be more firm, nor true or energetic at the time, than the eloquent allocution of the city orator to the manes of his illustrious friend. After General Lafayette, Odillon Barrot pronounced, in a tone of grief, a few noble and affecting words. Eusebe Salverte, member of the Chamber of Deputies, advanced in his turn to the brink of the tomb, and paid the tribute of admiration due to the character and services of his colleague.

A warm and affecting eulogium on the merits of B. Constant was also delivered by a Polonese patriot, Napoleon Czapki.—“I, also,” he said, “am his fellow-citizen. The most devoted friend to liberty—the eloquent advocate of the rights of every people—M. B. Constant, belongs to all mankind. . . . If thy generous voice could still be raised at the tribune, thou wouldst say to France, the cause of Poland is yours; that she never consented to the division of her provinces—an odious political crime, disavowed by the conscience of every nation. Thou wouldst say, that she has never ceased to be a nation. How useful would thy eloquence have been to my country! Thy popular voice would have reminded the Great Nation of the torrents of blood shed on all points of the globe for the French standard.” Several other speakers were heard; among others, M. Laborde, the King’s Aide-de-Camp.

At eight o’clock the ceremony ended, but still a considerable crowd remained near the tomb, with General Lafayette and the authorities. Many speeches were delivered, but after General Lafayette withdrew, the immense body of people, who filled the churchyard, retired in the greatest order. The bones of Constant, however, are to have only a temporary resting-place at the cemetery of Père La Chaise. The church of St. Genéviève is to be restored to its original destination, and the ashes of this illustrious character will repose, before many months, in the general mausoleum of the patriots and heroes of France.

FRANCIS THE FIRST, KING OF NAPLES.

The King of Naples died on the 8th of November, an event which seems to have affected his loyal subjects with but little apprehension, as the funds for several days rose in proportion as his end approached. The Hereditary Prince was immediately proclaimed King, by the title of Ferdinand II. The first act of the new King was a proclamation, declaring the intentions of the young monarch respecting the civil, military, financial, and ecclesiastical affairs of the kingdom. Francis I. was born August 19, 1777, and was consequently in the 54th year of his age. He ascended the throne of the Two Sicilies January 4, 1825.

It appears that incautious exposure to the inclemency of the climate in Spain was the original cause of the King’s complaint, a pulmonary affection, which, partly through subsequent fatigue, partly through inattention and indolence, at length became fatal. His Majesty beheld the imminent approach of death with tranquillity, and occupied himself with the affairs of the kingdom almost up to his last hour; then calling his family around him, he took an affectionate leave of every one, bestowing his parting blessing, and shortly after expired. We are indebted to a correspondent of the Court Journal for some curious particulars relative to the ceremony of his interment. The body was left in the bed for twenty-four hours, guarded night and day by gentlemen of the chamber and body guards; it was then moved to a table covered with crimson velvet, laced with gold, with a corresponding mattress and pillow, in the middle of the room where his Majesty used to sleep and dress. Here many persons of the Court were admitted to kiss his hand. The adjutants of the chamber afterwards put the body in a shell, and carried it, accompanied by various dignitaries, among whom were the major-domo, the chief usher, the captain of the guards, &c. with lighted torches in their hands, to the place where it was delivered to the physicians and surgeons to be embalmed. In the hall of the viceroys, a tomb was erected under a royal canopy, with four altars on the sides. On the tomb were seen the emblems of sovereignty. On the 15th, the royal body, dressed in the habit of Grand Master of the Order of St. Genuaro, was placed upon the tomb, and there guarded night and day by the same personages, and in the same way, as during the King’s lifetime, on occasions of high ceremony. In the mornings of the 15th, 16th, and 17th, mass was celebrated on the four altars; and in the afternoons, the “Libera” was sung in the room by the four orders of religious mendicants: the people were admitted on those days. On the 17th, at half-past two, the body received the benediction, pronounced by the head

chaplain and the Palatine priest. Then, in the presence of the personages of the Court, of the Palatine clergy, the chapter of the cathedral, and the college of St. Giovanni Maggiore, it was deposited in the coffin, and the first ocular recognition took place. The coffin was now shut and fastened with three locks, the keys of which were consigned, one to the major-domo, another to the captain of the guards, and the third to the head chaplain. The coffin is of cypress, covered with cloth of gold richly laced, with a pillow of the same: the inside cover is of glass. The funeral procession, from the palace to the church of St. Chiara, was rich in every circumstance of royal, ecclesiastical, and military pomp. The various suite of seminarists, monks, and priests—the robes of canons and prelates—the splendour of military uniforms—the blaze of torches—the bursts of artillery—the melancholy notes of sullen trumpets and muffled drums—the dead marches played by the different bands, with the trampling of horses, the sea of plumes, and the throngs of spectators, formed altogether a most imposing whole. The body being received at the church of Santa Chiara by the monks and Padre Guardiano, and placed upon a table between the fonts of holy water, the second ocular and verbal recognition took place, and the Secretary of State for Ecclesiastical Affairs asked aloud, “Is this the body of his Majesty Francis I. King of the kingdoms of the Two Sicilies?” To which answer was made by the Somigliere, “It is the same.” The coffin was then closed, deposited on a high table or scaffold, and left in the care of the royal guards, with their officers, a gentleman of the chamber, a major-domo, chaplains, and ushers. At eight the next morning, the royal carriages returned to St. Chiara with the chief persons of the court, and the “*Libera*” was chanted by the mendicant orders of Dominicans, Franciscans, Agostinians, and Carmelitan.

The head chaplain then celebrated high mass, during which were heard three discharges of musketry by the troops, and three royal salvoes from the forts and from the frigates in the bay. The funeral oration was afterwards recited, and the prelates pronounced the absolution. Another table was then brought up to the high altar, the king-at-arms and four heralds placed themselves before it, and the coffin was lowered thereon. It was opened again for the third and last recognition, and the secretary asked aloud three times following, “Is this the body,” &c. adding, after the third time, “Do you not answer?” The answer being given as before, “It is the same,” the coffin was finally closed, and, the keys being distributed as before, borne in state to the chapel of the royal remains. The Padre Guar-

diano then gave a receipt for it to the head chaplain, and afterwards situated it in another case of copper, engraven with the royal name, and fastened with three locks, the keys of which were consigned as the others had been. Thus ended the ceremony.

THE HON. SIR ROBERT SPENCER.

On the 4th of November, 1830, died the Hon. Sir Robert Spencer, Captain of his Majesty's ship *Madagascar*, in his fortieth year. He was the second son of George and Lavinia, Earl and Countess Spencer. They had taught him in his earliest years the fear of God, and the love of his country; and his life was a beautiful picture of the discharge of those high duties. Having, from his first youth, devoted himself to the naval service, which he entered in 1804, he pursued it to his last moments with an unabated and enthusiastic ardour.

All the energies of his active mind were unremittingly employed in the science of his profession, and in its discipline; and these great acquirements, united with his native gallantry and tried spirit, made him an early and bright example to the British Navy, rich as it is in the display of nautical skill and bravery.

So happily did the firmness of his mind combine with the benevolence of his heart, that the attachment and devotion with which he inspired the officers and men with whom he sailed, can be understood only by those who witnessed the result; for they saw the affectionate confidence which was reposed in his fatherly protection, and the instantaneous obedience which was given to his masterly commands.

It is also difficult to describe the unequalled delight of his society. The playfulness and gaiety of his mind, the tenderness of his heart, the good sense, the deep feeling, and the entire absence of all selfishness, which peculiarly belonged to his conversation, gave to his social intercourse a charm, which no one who ever partook of it in his familiar hours can recollect without the deepest sorrow for his loss.

Without any personal knowledge previously existing, his present Majesty, when Lord High Admiral, selected Sir Robert Spencer to be his Private Secretary—an honour solely derived from the distinguished reputation he had deservedly obtained in the service, and the high estimation in which he was universally held by the naval profession.

He had been appointed Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, and was actually recalled to fill this office when the fatal termination of his honourable career took place. A sudden malady, on board his Majesty's ship *Madagascar*, in a very few hours put a premature end to his valuable life, to the inexpressible grief of his ship's company.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Intended Assassination of the Duke of Wellington. On Wednesday, the 8th, a messenger of the House of Lords accosted a person who had been noticed for several days to be suspiciously watching about. The moment he was addressed, and desired to retire, the man drew a pistol and presented it close to the face of the messenger; it snapped, however, and the fellow ran out of the lobby, but was taken, when a butcher's knife, quite new and unusually large, was found upon his person. It appeared that he had demanded of the officers of the House to be conducted to the Duke of Wellington. He was taken into the custody of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod—examined at the Home office, and given over to the police. His name is Francis Sist, and he is the mate of a vessel trading from Liverpool to Ayr. The purchase of the knife was proved, and that it had been ground and sharpened according to the prisoner's instructions. He was a native of Cork, and appeared to labour under a religious madness. He did not particularly wish to kill the Duke of Wellington, but he had seen visions, and was impressed with the wickedness of the world and the Lord's desire of vengeance. He had bought his pistol in the Minories for 7s. and complained that his companion had instigated him to do the work, and then abandoned him. He has since been tried at the Old Bailey, and acquitted on the ground of insanity.

On Wednesday, the 8th, the King held a court and levee. About two o'clock nearly eight thousand of the societies of trades arrived in grand procession, with several bands of music and emblematical banners. They were headed by their delegates, who were introduced by Viscount Melbourne, and presented an humble and loyal address to his Majesty from the societies of trades, manufacturers, and friendly institutions of London; it was most graciously received by his Majesty. This address was signed by upwards of thirty-seven thousand mechanics. The trade societies, &c. were—The Cabinet-makers in Leadenhall-street, the Cutlers, the Silk Weavers, the Brass Founders, the Sawyers, the Shipwrights, the Union, the United Friends, the Line and Twine Spinners, the Waterloo Union, the Tried Friends, and others.

At a Court of Common Council held at Guildhall, it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Mr. C. Pearson, to remove the inscription on the Monument, which ascribes the Great Fire in London in 1666 to Papists, "in order to effect their horrid plot

for the extirpating the Protestant Religion and English Liberties, and to introduce Popery and Slavery."

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

In pursuance of his Majesty's *congé d'elire*, the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. Phillpotts has been elected to the see of Exeter, vacant by the translation of Dr. Bethel to that of Bangor.

The King has been pleased to grant to the Rev. Thomas Turtou, D.D. the Deanery of his Majesty's Cathedral Church of Peterborough, void by the promotion of Dr. James Henry Monk to the See of Gloucester.

John B. L. Mallett, Esq. B.A. of Pembroke College, has been elected a Fellow of that Society.

Thomas Myers, Esq. B.A. and Scholar of Trinity College, (Hulsean Prize-man for 1829,) has been elected Second Master of the Blackheath Church of England Grammar School.

The Bishop of London has collated the Rev. J. Smith, B.D. Vicar of Great Dunmow, to a Prebendal Stall in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Rev. F. Cunningham, M.A. Rector of Pakefield, has been collated to the Vicarage of Lowestoft, Suffolk, in the gift of the Lord Bishop of Norwich.

The Rev. T. W. Gage, M.A. has been instituted to the Vicarage of Higham Ferrars, and the Rev. R. A. Hannaford to the Vicarage of Irlingborough, in the county of Northampton, both vacant by the death of the Rev. G. W. Malim. Patron, Earl Fitzwilliam.

The Rev. W. K. Fergusson, B.A. has been collated to the Rectory of Belangh, with the Vicarage of Scottow annexed, Norfolk, in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich.

The Rev. C. Codd, B.A. has been instituted to the Rectory of Cley next the Sea, on the presentation of J. W. Thomlinson, Esq.

The Rev. E. Bullen has been instituted, by the Bishop of Lincoln, to the Rectory of Eastwell, in the county of Leicester, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. G. D. Falthfull. Patron, the King.

The Rev. S. B. Ward, B.A. of Calus College, has been presented to the Rectory of Telfont Eviias, Wilts.

The Most Noble the Marquess of Stafford has appointed the Rev. O. Sergeant, M.A. of St. John's College, and Minister of the district Parish Church of St. Philip, Salford, to be one of his Lordship's Domestic Chaplains.

The Rev. J. Ford, B.D. Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and Perpetual Curate of St. Lawrence, Ipswich, has been presented to the Vicarage of Navestock, Essex. Patrons, the President and Fellows of Trinity College, Oxford.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Earl Gower has been appointed by his Majesty Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Sutherland, in place of his father, the Marquess of Stafford, who has resigned that office.

The Master of the Rolls has appointed Mr. H. Gawler one of the Six Clerks and Keeper of the

Records at the Rolls, in place of Mr. J. Kipling, deceased.

C. K. Murray, Esq. late Secretary to the late Lord Chancellor, has been appointed Police Magistrate at Union Hall, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Swabey.

Sir F. Lamb has been appointed Ambassador to the Court of Vienna, in the room of Lord Cowley.

The Hon. Mr. Law, brother to Lord Ellenborough, has been elected Common Sergeant, and Mr. Ryland Common Pleader, of the City of London.

Mr. Follett, of the Western Circuit, is appointed Counsel to the City of London.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint the Rev. S. H. Alderson, M.A. formerly Fellow and Tutor of Caius College, one of his Lordship's Chaplains.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint the Rev. J. Harrison, M.A. of Duffield Bank, Derbyshire, to be one of his Lordship's Domestic Chaplains.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint J. Dyneley, Esq. of Gray's Inn, his Secretary of Presentations.

Mr. Sergeant Spankie, Mr. Sergeant Jones, and Mr. Courtenay, have been appointed King's Counsel.

Married.]—The Earl of Jermyn, eldest son of the Marquess of Bristol, to Lady C. Manners, daughter of the Duke of Rutland.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Right Hon. Lord Louth, of Louth Hall, county of Louth, to Anna Maria Roche, youngest daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Burton.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston square, by the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, H. W. Chichester, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, second son of the late H. Chichester, Esq. of Northover House, Somerset, and Wood House, Essex, to Miss Isabella Manners Sutton, daughter of his Grace the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

J. B. Trevanion, Esq. of Caerhays, Cornwall, to Susannah, second daughter of Sir F. Burdett, Bart. M.P.

J. F. Lascelles, Esq. of Thrisk, Commander R.N. to Henrietta, second daughter of S. Higham, Esq.

At Horncastle, the Rev. J. Dymoke, Rector of Scrivelsby, co. Lincoln, to Mary Ann, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Madely, Vicar of Horncastle.

C. Ruxton, Esq. Captain 28th Regiment, son of the late W. Ruxton, Esq. of Ardie, county of Louth, to Mary, third daughter of W. F. Tytler, Esq.

At North Shoebury, Essex, Captain Oakley, of the 20th Regiment of Infantry, to Lydia Anne, only daughter of T. Commins, Esq. of Bodmin, in the county of Cornwall.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, S. G. Price, Esq. late Fellow of Downing College, Cambridge, Barrister-at-law, and M.P. for Sandwich, to Marianne, second daughter of the late W. Page, Esq. of Fitzroy-square, Middlesex, and of the Bombay Civil Service.

At Abbot's Ripton, Huntingdonshire, E. Parrey, Esq. Commander R.N. to Miss Burn.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. Dr. Lonsdale, the Rev. J. Ford, B.D. Vicar of Navestock, Essex, and Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, to Miss Jermyn, of Ipswich.

W. T. Egerton, Esq. M.P. eldest son of W. Egerton, Esq. M.P. to Lady Charlotte Loftus, eldest daughter of the Marquess of Ely.

At Burnbank, by the Rev. W. Black, Captain M. Richmond, 11th Regiment, to Mary, eldest daughter of A. Smith, Esq. Burnbank.

Died.]—At Grimley Hall, the Right Hon. Morton Lord Henley, G.C.B.

At Castle Bernard, the Right Hon. the Earl of Bandon.

Suddenly, H. W. Bury, aged seven years and seven months, second son of the Right Hon. Lord Tullamore.

At Cheltenham, Admiral R. Montagu, Admiral of the Red.

At the house of her son, Dr. Lushington, in Hertfordshire, the Dowager Lady Lushington.

J. Crowder, Esq. of Hammersmith, Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Within, late Lord Mayor of London, in his 74th year.

Suddenly, at his house in Somerset-street, the Right Hon. Hugh Elliot.

At Moncreiffe House, Perthshire, Sir D. Moncreiffe, Bart. in his 42nd year.

Glanina, wife of Sir W. Franklin, of Charlotte-street, Portland-place.

In Nottingham-place, P. M. Lucas, Esq. in his 50th year.

In Wilton-street, J. Forbes, Esq. of Welwyn, Hertfordshire, second son of the late General G. Forbes.

In Chapel street, Grosvenor-square, W. Sheldon, Esq. a Bencher of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn.

At his residence at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sir T. Heron, Bart. aged 40.

Suddenly, at Wellingore House, Colonel Noel Nevile, son of the late C. Noel, Esq. of Bath and Wellingore. The Colonel was hunting the same day in apparently good health.

At Newstead Abbey, Notts, Mrs. Wildman, mother of Colonel Wildman.

At Brighton, Lieutenant-Colonel Barton, late of the 2nd Life Guards, second son of the late Thos. Barton, Esq. of Grove, Tipperary.

At Fisherton, near Salisbury, Amelia, the widow of the late Admiral Sir R. Calder, Bart.

In Brownlow street, Holborn, Mr. J. S. White, the youngest son of Mr. White, the Print publisher.

At Burlingham, Augusta, the fourth and infant daughter of the Rev. W. Wilson, A.M.

At Ashline, near Chichester, J. Farhill, Esq. eldest son of the late J. Farhill, Esq. of York-place, Portman-square.

In the 21st year of her age, at the residence of Colonel Williamson, Royal Military Repository, Woolwich, Alexa Lachlan, second daughter of the late J. Henderson, Esq. of Castle Green.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

A most destructive fire broke out on Saturday, in a farm-yard situated at Wootton Pillinge, about six miles from Bedford. The whole of the valuable stock of hay and corn, in ricks and barns, was destroyed; the live stock and furniture were preserved, as was the dwelling-house.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The Master of the Central Establishment of the British and Foreign School Society, London, has recently been deputed by the committee, and with the concurrence of Mr. John Hull, to make a general inspection of the public schools established in Buckinghamshire and its vicinity, through the instrumentality of that gentleman, since the year 1826. It is gratifying to be able to report, that the benevolent exertions of Mr. Hull have been attended with the most complete success; all the schools, with the exception of one, where the master was ill, being found in excellent order, and in a flourishing condition; the attendance of the children being remarkably regular, and the testimony of the respectable inhabitants of the towns in which the schools are situated, agreeing in reference to their moral effects on the habits of the poor. About 4000 have been admitted into these schools; 2500 have left during the four years, after having partaken of the advantages of education, and about 2500 now remain on the books. Of these 1057 are able to read the Scriptures, 716 write on paper, and 656 can work the elementary rules of arithmetic. The basis, however, of the instruction given in these schools being "Religion," it is gratifying to learn that the recent examinations of the children by Mr. Crossley proved the senior pupils in each school to be well grounded in the Holy Scriptures, and acquainted with their duty towards God and man. A commodious building, eligible for two school-rooms, has lately been purchased at the county town, Aylesbury, and an excellent one at Rickmansworth, in which a school will shortly be commenced; 120 applications from the poor having been made for admission of their children. It is to be hoped that exertions similar to those made in Bucks will shortly be made in Hertfordshire and the surrounding counties, several of which are miserably destitute of the means of instruction for the people. The exertions of Mr. Hull in this cause entitle him to the good wishes and earnest support of every patriotic and liberal mind.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The diabolical spirit of incendiarism is making terrible havoc in this county. Another fire has taken place, which has occasioned the destruction of property to an extent nearly equal to the Nottingham fire.

CORNWALL.

There has been a partial rising of the workmen at some of the mines in the neighbourhood of

Saint Austell, in order to prevent the shipment of wheat at Fowey; but being met by some of the neighbouring gentlemen, who reasoned with them on the folly and evil tendency of their conduct, they were induced to return to their work.

Measurers are taking to send petitions to the House of Commons from different parts of this county, praying for a Reform in Parliament.

CUMBERLAND.

A meeting of the county magistrates has been held at Carlisle, to consider the propriety of interfering, should illegal processions be continued. A person offered to swear that in the last procession were three hundred men dressed in women's clothes, and armed with pikes; but he had no proof to offer. Another person said, about one hundred and fifty persons were armed with pikes; he confessed, however, that he had not seen any of them—he had only been told that such was the fact. The magistrates resolved, that while the people continue to behave quietly, the more prudent course was not to interfere.

Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart. has been re-elected for this county without opposition.

Several fires have unhappily taken place in this county. The feeling exhibited by a considerable portion of the crowd was certainly that of exultation, and they not only refused to assist in extinguishing the flames, but were active in preventing others from assisting. When the flames appeared to get low, the embers were stirred up with sticks, and as the fire brightened up a part of the crowd cheered! In one part of the crowd was heard the expression, "This will teach them to make corn laws;" in another, "This will enlighten the boroughmongers."

DEVONSHIRE.

A requisition, signed by 1750 freeholders, having been sent to the High Sheriff of the county, J. B. Swete, Esq. of Oxtou, requesting him to call a county meeting, "to petition the House of Commons to institute an inquiry into the mode in which the people are at present represented, for the purpose of reforming and correcting the abuses thereof," the meeting took place accordingly, at the Castle of Exeter. The High Sheriff having taken the chair, the Hon. and Rev. J. Fortescue, Sir T. D. Acland, Mr. Northmore, Mr. Newman, and several others, delivered their sentiments, all contending for the necessity of reform; and eventually a petition to Parliament was agreed to unanimously.

ESSEX.

The trial of John Ewen, labourer, 34 years of age, for setting fire to a barn and several stacks, the property of Mr. Sach, at Rayleigh, on the 5th of November, lately came on at Chelmsford, and concluded at six o'clock in the evening, when the Jury, after deliberating about twenty minutes, returned a verdict of guilty. Mr. Justice Taunton immediately passed sentence of death upon the prisoner, and told him he must expect no mercy in this world.

HAMPSHIRE.

Fourteen prisoners tried at Winchester on the 21st, were capitally convicted under the Special Commission.

KENT.

William and Henry Packman (brothers) were indicted for setting fire to a barn and stack of wheat-straw, the property of W. Wraight, in the Blean. The principal evidence in support of the charge was G. Bishop, an accomplice, and he detailed the facts with a minuteness which left no doubt of the guilt of the prisoners. The Jury found them guilty, but recommended them to mercy. The Learned Judge made no observation in reply.

LANCASHIRE.

At the termination of the severe struggle for the representation of Liverpool, the numbers were, for Mr. Ewart, 2215; for Mr. Denison, 2186; majority in favour of Mr. Ewart, 29. The polling proceeded with wonderful regularity up to the last day; Mr. Ewart being, at the close on five separate days, exactly 12 behind his opponent. The open, avowed, and profligate bribery practised on the occasion of this election, is described as surpassing any precedent, even in Liverpool. The Halifax Chronicle states that the sum expended exceeded 100,000*l.* but adds that the friends of Mr. Denison have resolved on bearing him harmless.

A numerous meeting has been held at Liverpool, to consider the present system of electing Members of Parliament, and of adopting a petition, praying for reform and an extension of the elective franchise.

Mr. Hunt has been returned for Preston, in the room of Mr. Stanley, by a majority of 366. At the close of the poll the numbers were, Hunt, 3684; Stanley, 3318. The unsuccessful candidate demands a scrutiny, for which thirty days are allowed. Mr. Stanley has declared his determination to petition Parliament, if the result of the scrutiny shall be against him.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At South Reston, some stacks belonging to Mr. Mawer, a farmer, have been set on fire, and property to the amount of 600*l.* was consumed. A stack of corn, belonging to Mr. Kemp, of Swaby, was also consumed; and there have also been fires at Muckton and Irby, near Spilsby. Several threatening letters have been received by persons residing in the vicinity of these places.

MIDDLESEX.

The incendiaries have been at work at Preston Farm, near Harrow-on-the-Hill, and have destroyed the produce of twenty acres of land. Mr. Higgs, the tenant, left his farm early in the evening, to spend a few hours with a neighbour two fields from his own house; soon after he was struck by perceiving a strong light, and on reaching his farm-yard, discovered two ricks of beans, which were standing close together, on fire in the centre between the two; both ricks were burned down, and a third, together with two large ricks of hay, were nearly consumed, before assistance could be obtained. Mr. Higgs is one of the overseers of the poor of the parish. The damage is estimated at 1,000*l.* and none of the property was insured.

A great county meeting of the freeholders was held on the 15th ult. at the Mermaid, Hackney, to consider the alarming state of the country; the

distress of the working classes; the oppressive weight of taxation; the defective state of the representation of the people in Parliament, and to adopt such resolutions and petitions as might be thought proper with reference to the subject.

NORFOLK.

The Right Hon. Sir R. Grant, Judge-Advocate, has been re-elected member for Norwich. He was proposed by Sir T. Beevor, seconded by J. H. Yallop and T. Thurtell, Esq. and triumphantly returned without opposition. The re-elected member delivered eloquent thanks, and was received with immense applause. The election was very splendid in its accompaniments. A dinner was afterwards given to celebrate his re-election; five hundred persons were present.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A very numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Taunton and neighbourhood has been held, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature for Parliamentary Reform. Resolutions were agreed to, to the effect that the present system of representation is essentially defective — inadequate — partial — subject to an undue influence being exerted over it, and that the remedy for these grievances can be secured only by vote by ballot.

SURREY.

Mr. C. Calvert has been elected Member for the Borough of Southwark; the numbers at the close of the poll being, for

Mr. Calvert	1070
Mr. Farncomb	643

Majority 427

The magistrates for the half hundred of East Brixton, Surrey, have entered into a series of resolutions, and formed themselves into sub-committees for the purpose of visiting in person every part of their district, in order to make inquiries into the real state of the condition of the labourers, with the view of improving it.

A petty session was held lately at Epsom, when it was unanimously resolved to recommend to every district in the county the adoption of the most vigilant and strict measures for the discovery of incendiaries, and also the repression, by all legal means, of riotous and tumultuary assemblages of people, held for the purpose of procuring reduction of rent or tithes, or increase of wages. The meeting recommended the swearing in of an additional number of special constables for that purpose, and expressed itself at the same time most ready to concur in any plan of relief consistent with the general welfare.

SUSSEX.

On the final examination of Howell and his wife before the Lewes bench of magistrates, on suspicion of setting fire to Mr. Morris's barn, in Southover, the woman was asked if her husband had not drunk a very inflammatory toast at the public-house; she replied in the negative, but admitted that she had herself done so. At the request of the magistrates, she repeated the toast; it was as follows:—

“May God above send down his love, with
swords as sharp as sickles,
To cut the throats of gentlefolks, who grudge
poor men their victuals.”

Howell and his wife were sentenced to three

months' imprisonment, for obtaining money from the overseer under false pretences.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The London and Birmingham Railway Company have increased their capital from two millions to three millions, wisely resolved to construct the road on the best possible plan that can be devised. They intend forming a quadruple line of road all the way; and we understand that it is in contemplation to light the road in winter with gas, as coals can be procured along the line in various parts on very reasonable terms, the coke produced will be of importance to the Company in supplying their own engines. The Liverpool and Birmingham Railway Company, it is said, will pursue the same plan in their line. Both Companies expect to obtain acts of Parliament in their favour this session; if they succeed, the works will be prosecuted with such vigour, that the whole line may be completed in three years, when we hope that those who visit the metropolis will be enabled to go there with perfect ease and safety in twelve hours.

WILTSHIRE.

A desperate rencontre, between the country gentlemen, aided by the Hindon troop of cavalry, and the peasantry, took place at Pyt House, the seat of Mr. Benett, the member for the county. Mr. Benett having learned that a mob of above five hundred men were advancing against the mansion-house, went out to meet them, and to entreat them to disperse; but was received with a shower of stones, by some of which he was a good deal cut. At that moment, the Hindon troop accidentally came up, and the mob still persisting in throwing stones, the cavalry were ordered to fire a blank cartridge over their heads; but the mob only laughed at them, and asked them why they did not do their duty. The cavalry then attempted to charge; but the mob rushed into the plantations which surround the house, where they continued pelting the cavalry, who at last effected the charge; when several were wounded slightly, and some mortally; one man was shot dead on the spot. A great number were taken prisoners, twenty-five of whom were brought to Fisherton gaol the same night. Several were dreadfully wounded; one man had a cut across the back of his hand, which separated the muscles; another, three fingers off his left hand, and two off his right; another, a piece of his skull cut off; another with a severe cut across one of his elbows; another had his head cut open.

YORKSHIRE.

Sir J. B. V. Johnstone, Bart. has been returned member for the county of York; Mr. Strickland, the other candidate, having relinquished the contest when the state of the poll was, for Sir J. B. V. Johnstone, 361; for Mr. Strickland, 104.

SCOTLAND.

Sir Walter Scott has retired from his situation as one of the principal clerks of the Session, on the pension to which he is legally entitled by length of service.

It is stated in the Scotch newspapers that a writ of arrest has been issued against the ex-King

of France, and that the carriages of his suite are in durance vile for a debt contracted in 1793.

A public meeting has been held at the Assembly-rooms, Edinburgh, on the subject of Parliamentary reform. Upwards of a thousand persons assembled, who were most ably addressed by J. A. Murray, Esq. J. Cunningham, Esq. and other gentlemen, in eloquent speeches. Various spirited resolutions were adopted, in favour of reform, and a committee appointed to carry them into effect.

The High Court of Justiciary lately met in the Court-room of the Second Division, when Lord Medwyn produced his commission as one of the Judges, in room of Lord Pitmilley, resigned, and took the oaths and his seat on the bench. Thereafter, the Lord-Advocate and Solicitor-General produced their commissions, and took the usual oaths. A commission from the Lord-Advocate was read, appointing J. Cunningham, J. Ivory, M. P. Brown, and J. S. Stewart, Esquires, his Deputies; and also naming T. Maitland, A. Rutherford, A. E. Monteith, A. Wood, G. Speirs, J. Russel, R. Thomson, R. Handyside, and J. Napier, Esquires, his Substitutes.

The Duchess de Berri has arrived at Holyrood House from London. Her Royal Highness is to possess a house in Regent-terrace, Caltonhill. Marshal Bourmont is at Holyrood.

IRELAND.

On the 5th, the gentlemen signing the requisition for a meeting to consider of the repeal of the Union, waited on the Lord Mayor of Dublin, to request him to take the chair at such meeting. This honour his Lordship declined, stating, as a reason for so doing, the little good to be expected, the evil certain to occur, and the want of respectability in the majority of signatures.

On Sunday evening, 19th ult. Mr. O'Connell made a public entry into Dublin. The trades of the metropolis, to the number of 50,000 persons, marshalled under banners, bearing a variety of mottoes and devices, met him in the environs, and accompanied him with loud acclamations and every demonstration of respect and admiration to his residence in Merrion Square. The Agitator addressed them in his usual exciting strain from the balcony. The repeal of the Union was of course the topic. The immense multitude congregated on this occasion separated in the most peaceable and orderly manner. A more extraordinary burst of popular feeling has never been witnessed in Dublin.

On Wednesday evening, the 22d ult. the Marquess of Anglesey, the new Viceroy, arrived at Kingstown. He was received on landing by the Lord Chancellor, (Plunkett,) and the Bishop of Kildare, who accompanied him to his carriage. As soon as the noble Marquess was seated, the carriage drove off, and, followed by those of several private persons, proceeded to Dublin. The reception of Lord Anglesey was far from flattering. The crowd that followed the cavalcade did not exceed two hundred persons, who seemed to attend for the purpose of giving a groan for "dirty Doherty," a popular alliteration in Ireland. Not one hat was taken off to raise a cheer, and the entry is said to have resembled a funeral procession more than a triumphal entry.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

The shipping lists published by the Clerk of the Bills of Entry at the London Custom House exhibit an increase of exports during the month of December. This circumstance, in a great measure, shows that the disturbed state of the Continent has not so powerfully acted on our own commerce as it was some time ago feared that it would. Nor do we find that, among the exports, manufactured articles are less in proportion than others. It is evident, therefore, that the recovery which our trade had begun to experience some months ago, would have received no check from those occurrences which were thought unfavourable to its continuation. The danger of a relapse, if any, will arise from causes not similar to those from whence commercial distress usually springs. In adverting below to the state of some of our manufacturing districts, we shall have occasion to enter into some explanations on that subject.

On looking over the daily and weekly reports of the movements of the metropolitan trade, we find no circumstance calling for especial notice, notwithstanding that, at this period of the year, a general inactivity of trade usually prevails. There has been neither more nor less business transacted than in some of the other good months of the year. Stocks of all kinds of produce are going off, and supplies are regularly arriving from most parts of the world. Commercial credit was never better than at present, and no want of money is experienced excepting where it may arise from causes that are not of a general application. On the best bills the rate of discount continues at 2 and a half per Cent. and good bills are easily negotiable at 3 per Cent. This is quite the reverse from the state of things at the same period last year, when it was with the utmost difficulty that good bills could be discounted at 5 per Cent.

In the Corn Market there was, in the early part of the month, a tendency to high prices; but the supplies have not proved as scanty in some of the descriptions of grain as was expected, and the weekly averages have remained pretty steady. On Thursday, the 22nd, the imperial weekly average of wheat was 67s. 2d., the aggregate average of the six weeks, which regulates duty, 65s. 3d., and the consequent duty on foreign wheat 21s. 8d.

The accounts from some of the manufacturing districts are such as to show that, if any impediments are again thrown in the way of trade, the distress thereby produced will be attributable to circumstances of a very different nature from those which produced it last year. At that period the thousands who suffered would have rejoiced at the offer of employment on any terms; now the same persons find that employment with the bare means of livelihood, such as circumstances will allow of being placed within their reach, is not enough. Either the manufacturer must remain with his produce on hand, in consequence of the increase of value imposed by the workmen's combinations for an advance of wages, or he must suspend his work altogether, and throw again those who depend on him for support to that state of beggary to which they had so lately been reduced by the general diminution in the demand of his produce. Such, in fact, is the alternative to which the workmen are driving themselves and others. We have

seen many accounts from Manchester of the proceedings of the workmen of the different mills who have turned out for an advance of wages. It appears that in some cases the operatives were willing to continue at the present rates, but they were prevented by the combination. The most serious part of the business is a set of resolutions by the chairman of the delegates of the operative spinners in the United Kingdom, in which they determine that "a general strike of all those spinners who are receiving less than four shillings and two-pence per 1000 hanks for No. 40, and other numbers in proportion, on all sizes of wheels, shall take place on Monday, the 27th of the present December, not one of whom shall return to work until the full prices be given."

At Ashton, the master spinners have declined making any alteration in their list of prices demanded by the men, and the hands working in fifty-two mills have left their employment, so that the mills are at a stand. The men who have turned out, with the women, children, and others dependant on them, are said to amount to about twenty thousand persons. Indeed, the whole population of Stayley Bridge, Dunkinfield, and Mossley, with a large proportion of that of Ashton, depend on the factories that have been closed for their means of subsistence. The distress in which that district will probably be plunged by this event is expected to be exceedingly severe, especially if the season prove a very rigorous one. It is said that the whole number of spindles now at a stand in consequence of the general turn-out, is upwards of a million.

The operations of the Money-market have been chiefly governed by the state of affairs on the Continent; but the fluctuations, compared with what they were in the preceding month, have been quite unimportant, the whole range of the price of Consols not having exceeded two per cent. The leading features have been a very great scarcity of money-stock, and a general disposition to speculate for the fall. Had either of these circumstances acted singly on the market, the effect must have been far more serious than we have found it; but being brought at the same time into operation, they have counteracted each other in such a manner as to produce that degree of evenness in the market which we have recorded. The price of Consols at the opening of the month was at 82 three-eighths; the highest quotation has been 83 one-eighth, and the lowest 81 one-eighth. On the 23rd of the month, the closing price was 82 one-eighth. Consols for money have been closed all the month, on account of the usual payment of the dividends.

In the Foreign Stock Exchange a general decline of prices has taken place. Russian stock, which at the beginning of December was at 95½, has been gradually falling since the arrival of the news of an insurrection having broken out in Poland. We left the price on the 23rd at 87½ to 88, with no immediate prospect of any improvement. Portuguese stock has experienced a fall of altogether five per cent. since the beginning of the month. In the other descriptions of foreign funds the decline has not been so great as in Russian and Portuguese stock; but by comparing the list

of the closing prices of the 33rd, which is given hereunder, with that of the report of the preceding month, it will be seen that none have escaped the depressing influence of circumstances.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Three per Cent. Reduced, 81 eighth, quarter.— Ditto Consols, for Account, 82 eighth,— Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 90 eighth.— Four per Cent. 1876, 96 half, 9.— India Bonds, 9, 10.— Exchequer Bills, 10, 20.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazilian Five per Cent. Bonds, 36 half.— Chilean Six Ditto, 19, 20.— Colombian Six Ditto, of 1894, 17, 18.— Danish Three Ditto, 56 three-

quarters, 7 quarter.— French Five per Cent. 87, 88.— French Three Ditto, 56 three-quarters, 57 half.— Greek Five per Cent. Bonds, 21, 3.— Mexican Six Ditto, 35, 8.— Peruvian Six Ditto, 14 half, 15 half.— Portuguese Five Ditto, 39, 41.— Russian Five Ditto, 87 half, 8.— Spanish Five Ditto, 15 three-quarters, 16 quarter.— Ditto Five Ditto, of 1893, 11 half, 12.

SHARES.

Anglo-Mexican Mines, 20, 20.— Bolanos, 180, 190.— Brazilian Imperial, 62, 3.— Ditto National, 24, 5.— Ditto Company's, 4 half, 5 half.— Ditto Cocao, 4 half, 5 half.— Colombian, 2, 8.— Real del Monte, 50.— Mexican, 10, to half.

BANKRUPTS

FROM NOVEMBER 26, TO DECEMBER 24, 1880, INCLUSIVE.

penters. I. MALYON, Old Kent road, Surrey, pawnbroker. W. H. FENV, Old Change, iron dealer. J. MATTHEWS, Bristol, picture dealer. W. SCHOFIELD, Cliftonwell-cloze, silver spoon manufacturer. J. LAING, Staunton, Middlesbrough, gracie. J. WALKER, Portsmouth, merchant. T. KELLY, Liverpool, grocer. D. and P. JACKSON, Manchester, printers. D. BAGLEY, Diddale-house, Sedley, Staffordshire, pig iron maker. S. SMITH the younger, Birmingham, Warwickshire, factor.

December 14 J. HODSOLL, Farnham, Kent, miller. J. HAGART, Lawrence-lane, Chesapeake, iron dealer. R. B. HAWES and C. SMITH, Horsley-street, Watworth, builders. J. and H. HEDDON, Westminster bridge-road, linen drapers. S. GLOVER, Farnham road, bricklayer and builder. J. ATKINSON, Cock-lane, West Smithfield, brass founder. T. THICK, Little Randolph-street, Camden-town, plasterer. J. TIRPIN and G. ARMITAGE, Doncaster, coach makers. W. KILLAM, Kirtou-la-Lindsay, victualler. J. GLOVER, Wigan, Lancashire, draper. J. DONALD, Heyton, Aspathia, Cumberland, cattle dealer. J. LANGFORD, Dorrington grove, Shropshire, and Pool quay, Montgomeryshire, farmer and miller. T. BROOKS, Manchester, haberdasher.

December 17. M. BELL, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars road, victualler. T. BEDFORD, Warrington, Berkshire, post-horse-master. W. F. BRAY, Liverpool-street, St. Pancras, builder. S. WYER, Reading, Berkshire, builder. W. PRIOR, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, brewer. W. HAYDEN, Oxford street, silk weaver and haberdasher. C. F. PRONCIERT, Jewry street, Aldgate, iron founder. R. CROSS, Manchester, publican. J. SHAW and J. WOOD, Dukinfield, cotton spinners. J. PRICE, Manchester, paper dealer. G. C. WILKINSON, Bristol, confectioner. J. LEWIS Tenby, Pembrokeshire, draper. G. WERNHAM, Wallingford, Berks, victualler. R. THOMPSON, Leeds, grocer. W. BAYES, Gainsburgh, Lincolnshire, iron founder.

December 21. H. B. BALI, Little Vine street, Minorca, and Coborn street, New, merchant. J. MAY, Fenchurch street, tavern keeper. J. H. RENVY, South Kensington, Thymeadia street, merchant. R. CHAPMAN, Strachan terrace, Edlington, builder. G. UPTON, Queen-street, Cheshire, oilman. W. CANSDELL, Bishopsgate-street within, auctioneer. J. WALTERS, Worcester, shoemaker. J. TILMAN, Exmouth, glazier. J. FARL, Church-street, Hackney, chessmonger. W. OWEN, Speke, Lancashire, farmer. J. BRAGG, Harrington, Lancashire, ship owner. J. SCOLES, J. BROUGHTON, and R. SCOLES, Saddleshire, Yorkshire, calico printers. L. JOHNSON, York, waller draper. H. COLLETT, Cheltenham, grocer.

December 24. W. WRIGHT, Great Suffolk street, Blackman-street, Southwark, bookseller. S. SOUTHGATE, Gate-street, Lincoln's inn-fields, builders. G. P. LAMB, Skins street, Snow-hill, chandlery, T. WILMESHURST, Oxford street, enameller. J. MIDDLTON and H. MIDDLETON, Seven Oaks, Kent, upholders. A. LYON and N. J. CALISHER, Birmingham. F. NAISH, Shipton Mallet, Somersetshire, clubman. R. WHITFIELD, Arre lynn, Briston, American merchant. F. ILES, King street Soho, draper. H. STEPHENSON, jun. Mitchell Laiths, Darbary, Yorkshire, dealer. B. BARBER, Cherry Wistow, Cheshire, victualler. J. MINSHALL, Stockport, Cheshire, victualler.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM OCTOBER 22 TO DECEMBER 20, 1880.

Oct. to Dec.	Lunations.	Thermo- meter.	Baro- meter.	Winds.		Atmospheric Variations.				Prevailing modifi- cation of Cloud.
		Mean Alt.	0 hour.	A.M.	P.M.	9 h A.M.	6 h.	3 P.M.	During Night	
Fri. 22		62	30.09	S.W.	S.W.	Clear	Cldy.	Moist	Fair	Cirrostratus
Sat. 23	10 h. 20' P.M.	54.5	.25	W.	W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—
Sun. 24	)	55	.34	—	S.W.	—	—	—	—	—
Mon. 25		53	29.90	S.W.	W.	—	Rain	Rain	Rain	—
Tues. 26		43.5	.51	W.	N.	Clear	Cldy.	Clear	Fair	Cumulus
Wed. 27		51	30.09	S.W.	S.W.	—	—	Cldy.	—	—
Thur. 28		52.5	30.80	W.	W.H.	Cldy.	—	—	Rain	—
Fri. 29		47	29.50	—	W.	Clear	—	—	Fair	—
Sat. 30	5 h. 18' P.M.	30.5	.75	—	N.W.	—	Clear	—	—	—
Sun. 31	○	54	.80	—	W.	—	Cldy.	Clear	—	Cumulus
Mon. 1		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cirrostr. Cum.
Tues. 2		53.5	.90	—	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	—
Wed. 3		—	.78	S.	S.W.	Cldy.	—	—	—	—
Thur. 4		56.5	.58	S.W.	—	—	—	Clear	—	Cirro cum.
Fri. 5		—	.65	—	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	—
Sat. 6	10 h. 53' A.M.	55	.37	—	S.W.H.	—	—	Rain	M. R.	Nimbus
Sun. 7	(	44	28.75	—	S.W.	Rain	Rain	Cldy.	Fair	—
Mon. 8		40.5	29.30	—	—	Cldy.	Clear	Clear	—	Cumulus
Tues. 9		45	.56	Var.	Var.	Clear	—	—	—	Cirrostratus.
Wed. 10		52.5	.54	S.	S.W.	—	Cldy.	Rain	Rain	Cum. Nim.
Thur. 11		46.5	.28	S.W.	—	Rain	Clear	Cldy.	Fair	—
Fri. 12		43	.74	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	Cirrostr.
Sat. 13		47.5	.57	S.E.	S.E.	—	—	Rain	Rain	Nim.
Sun. 14	1 h. 55' P.M.	48	.40	S.W.	S.W.	—	—	Shrs.	M. R.	—
Mon. 15	●	52	.33	—	—	—	—	Rain	F.	—
Tues. 16		52.5	28.77	—	—	—	Rain	—	Rain	—
Wed. 17		38	29.18	—	—	Clear	Cldy.	Cldy.	Fair	Cumulus
Thur. 18		37	.50	—	—	—	—	Rain	—	—
Fri. 19		38.5	30.00	S.	S.	—	Clear	Clear	—	Cirrostr.
Sat. 20		43	29.87	—	—	Cldy.	Rain	Rain	Rain	—
Sun. 21		48.5	.95	S.W.	S.W.	Clear	Cldy.	—	—	—
Mon. 22	11 h. 44' A.M.	41.5	.56	—	—	Cldy.	Rain	Clear	Fair	—
Tues. 23	)	40	.96	W.	W.	Clear	Clear	Cldy.	—	Cum.
Wed. 24		34	30.27	S.E.	S.E.	Foggy	—	Foggy	—	—
Thur. 25		37	.05	—	—	—	Foggy	—	—	Cirrostr.
Fri. 26		—	20.60	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—
Sat. 27		35	.24	—	—	Clear	Clear	Rain	Rain	Cumulus
Sun. 28		44	.51	—	—	Rain	Cldy.	Cldy.	Fair	—
Mon. 29	3 h. 8' A.M.	—	.62	E.	E.	Cldy.	—	—	Rain	Cirrostr.
Tues. 30	○	40	.76	—	—	Rain	—	—	Fair	—
Wed. 1		40.5	.60	—	—	Cldy.	—	—	—	—
Thur. 2		42.5	.40	—	—	—	—	Rain	Rain	—
Fri. 3		37.5	.50	—	—	—	—	Cldy.	Fair	Cum.
Sat. 4		43.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sun. 5		38.5	28.78	S.E.	S.E.	Clear	Clear	—	Rain	Cym. cirrostr. cum.
Mon. 6	3 h. 10' A.M.	40.5	.75	E.	E.	Rain	Moist	—	Fair	Cirrostr.
Tues. 7	(	45.5	—	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	—
Wed. 8		41.5	.60	—	—	—	—	Rain	Rain	—
Thur. 9		36.5	.45	S.E.	S.E.	Rain	Rain	—	—	—
Fri. 10		—	.57	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Fair	Cumulostr.
Sat. 11		35	.90	S.W.	S.W.	—	—	Rain	—	—
Sun. 12		33.5	29.18	N.W.	N.W.	Clear	Sleet	Clear	—	—
Mon. 13		30	30.03	N.W.	N.W.	Clear	Clear	Clear	—	—
Tues. 14	8 h. 49' P.M.	37	.20	Var.	Var.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—
Wed. 15	●	35	.32	Var.	Var.	Foggy	Moist	Rain	Snow	—
Thur. 16		30	—	N.E.	N.E.	Sleet	Sleet	Clear	—	—
Fri. 17		31.5	29.90	N.E.	N.E.	Snow	Moist	Sleet	—	—
Sat. 18		34	.97	N.	N.	Snow	Cldy.	Cldy.	Fair	—
Sun. 19		30.5	30.04	W.	W.	Cldy.	—	Cldy.	—	—
Mon. 20		38	29.20	N.W.	N.W.	Cldy.	Clear	—	—	Cirrus.

Mean temperature, to 22nd Nov. 40.5.
Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.77.

Mean temperature, to Dec. 20th, 36.
Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.56.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

FEBRUARY 1, 1831

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE numerous outrages committed in various parts of England, during the last three months, led to the issue of a Special Commission; but the Christmas Home Circuit gave opportunity for the trial of some portion of that class of offenders against whom the Special Commission was chiefly directed. At the Assizes at Lewes, on the 21st of December, a youth of only seventeen years of age was sentenced to transportation for writing a threatening letter; and no insignificant portion of the unfortunate and criminal beings whom ignorance and poverty have made followers of "Swing," received sentence of either transportation or death: some of them declaring that the course they pursued had been adopted under a conviction that the destruction of property was but a compliance with the hints conveyed in Mr. Cobbett's lectures. The trials of the Hampshire rioters commenced also on the 21st of December, at Winchester, on which day fourteen prisoners were tried, thirteen of whom were very young men—eight, including their leader, were found guilty. Mr. Pollexfen, an attorney, was charged with writing a threatening letter to a magistrate, but, in the attempt to prove the handwriting, the case failed. Amongst a variety of cases that came before the judges at Winchester, was one in which the mob, assembled on the occasion where the offence was committed, had declared that their feelings were excited chiefly by the circumstance of the overseers of the parish having harnessed men and even women to a cart and made them draw it. The same mob, it appeared, went to the house of Lord Cavan's gardener, when, his lordship not being at home, Lady Cavan, by an exertion of judgment and presence of mind that does her infinite honour, went amongst the rioters, remonstrated, reasoned, and by her presence and influence probably prevented much mischief. Eight men, six of whom were convicted, were tried at the same place for com-

PELLING an incumbent to sign an unjust composition for tithes. Several other prisoners were tried for various offences, few of which, however, were attended with any circumstances of personal violence. The whole number of prisoners capitally convicted at Winchester^{*} was one hundred and one: of those, thirty-six received sentence of transportation, and sixty-five of imprisonment to hard labour. On the 29th of December the proceedings under the Special Commission commenced at Reading, by the trial of five prisoners for extorting money from a magistrate—seventeen for the destruction of machinery, all of whom, with the exception of one, were found guilty. In the course of the proceedings, Mr. Justice Park entreated those gentlemen who were retained for the prisoners not to put irregular questions. Shortly after this reproof had been given, the counsel for one of the prisoners asked a question, which was apparently intended to screen his own client at the expense of another prisoner, but the learned Judge interfered, saying, "Every prisoner who cannot afford to employ counsel is my client, and I will not allow you to hang one of my clients to save your own." At Reading, three men received sentence of death, one of whom has been since executed, the other two reprieved; those were the principal persons of the mob who extorted money from a magistrate. Sentence of death was also passed on twenty-three other prisoners, but their sentence will be commuted to transportation for life; twelve were ordered to be transported for fourteen years, and an equal number for seven years, being fifty in all who are to suffer severe penalties; but several others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. During the first week of the month of January, the judges under the Special Commission were engaged at Salisbury; the principal charges were destroying machinery and other property, extorting money, and rioting. The most remarkable case amongst them was that of

* One remarkable sentence occurred in Baron Vaughan's address, in passing sentence at Winchester. It was this—"I state publicly, that in the course of these trials we have found very few instances (I am not certain that I can lay my finger upon one,) in which the piercing spur of necessity has compelled the offenders to the commission of the offence: they are in general persons of a different character and description. We find among them carpenters, blacksmiths, sawyers, and others, whose wages are admitted to be adequate to their wants, and who yet take an active part in perpetrating these outrages." The labourers—the poor industrious labourers—were not the leaders, though they undoubtedly swelled the numbers of the mob.

Isaac Looker, charged with sending a threatening letter. Paper was found in his bureau corresponding to that on which the letter was written, account books, in similar writing, were found in his possession, and three witnesses gave it as their opinion that the handwriting of the letter was his—it was stated that he approved of some of the riots. The prisoner strongly maintained his innocence; eleven witnesses swore the writing was not his, but Looker was found guilty. Mr. Justice Alderson said it was fortunate the prisoner was found out; he would “leave the country without pity or commiseration,” he would go “abhorred by almost every one.” Immediately on his being sentenced to transportation for life, his son, aged seventeen, came forward, confessed having written the letter, and gave the most satisfactory proof of this statement. On a subsequent day the father was tried again upon a second indictment and acquitted; the son was afterwards placed at the bar, pleaded guilty, and received sentence of transportation for seven years. Counsel on behalf of Peter Withers, who had been convicted of wounding a special constable with a sledge hammer, objected to the form of the indictment, and the objection is to be considered. Sentence of death was passed on twenty-five other prisoners. On their leaving the Court, the lamentations of their friends created a most distressing scene, the prisoners wept like infants. The number of prisoners tried at Salisbury has been rather fewer than in the other counties, but the offences were in some instances of a more serious character. The Special Commissions have now terminated; and whether the measure was called for or otherwise, whether it is to be considered efficacious or the contrary, there is no doubt that the spirit which gave rise to the disturbances has abated.

The following *precis* of the convictions and acquittals constitutes a summary of what is more fully detailed above, and supplies an enumeration of those cases in which it is deficient.

BERKSHIRE, at Reading.—Number for trial, 138; executed, 1 (William Winterborne); 2 others respited; death recorded, 23; transportation for 14 years, 12; for 7, 14; 18 months' imprisonment, 7; 12 ditto, 13; 9 ditto, 1; 6 ditto, 5; 4 ditto, 4; 3 ditto, 1; acquitted 19; discharged *non pros*, 14. At *Abingdon*: Death recorded, 1; imprisonment for 18 months, 3; twelve ditto, 10; 9 ditto 11; 6 ditto, 5; 3 ditto, 6; 2 ditto, 3.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, at Aylesbury.—For trial, 126; death, 2, still left for execution (Thomas Blizzard and John Sarney); death recorded 19; transportation for 7 years, 3; various terms of imprisonment, from 2 years to 6 weeks, 26; discharged on recog-

nizances, 64; acquitted, 20; on proclamation, 13.

DORSETSHIRE, at Dorchester.—For trial, 50; no capital conviction; death recorded, 5; transportation for 7 years, 7; imprisoned 2 years, 1; 18 months, 1; 1 year, 5; 4 months, 1; 3 ditto, 2; acquitted, 14; discharged, 9.

HAMPSHIRE, at Winchester.—For trial, 855; 2 (Cooper and Cooke,) executed; 4 respited; death recorded, 98; transported for life, 6; 7 years, 32; various terms of imprisonment, 58; fined, 3; discharged on recognizances, 46; acquitted 68; not prosecuted 15; bills thrown out, 3; traversed till March assizes, 3; no trial, 3.

Winter Assizes, Home Circuit.—**HERTFORDSHIRE**: None for this description of offence. —**ESSEX**: One, for arson, (Ewen,) executed; 2, for the same offence, acquitted; transported for 7 years, 16; imprisoned for different terms, 23.—**KENT**: Three for arson, (Dyke and Packmans, brothers,) executed; death recorded, for arson, 1 (a female); transported for 7 years, 8; imprisonment, for various periods, 9.—**SUSSEX**: Executed, for arson, 1 (Edmund Bushby); 1, for the same offence, respited; death recorded, 4; transported for life, 1; for seven years, 4; imprisonment of various durations, 28.—**SURREY**: One, (James Warner,) for arson, executed; two, for arson, acquitted; 6, for rioting, convicted; 2 for 18, 1 for 12, and 3 for 6 months' imprisonment; 3 others acquitted.

The Revenue.—By the quarterly returns of the produce of the different branches of the Revenue for the last year, there appears upon the whole year, as compared with the preceding one, a deficiency of 640,450*l.* and upon the last quarter, made up to the 5th of January, 1831, as compared with the corresponding period of the last year, of 29,480*l.* The great falling off occurs in the Customs and Excise, which alone show a loss of 120,000*l.* in the last quarter. This is to be accounted for by the beer and leather duties ceasing. Against this decrease is, however, to be set off an increase in other matters of 90,503*l.* for the same quarter—which makes the net deficiency 29,480*l.* The Post-office exhibits an increase for the last quarter of 9,005*l.* but a decrease on the year of 17,989*l.*; Stamps, an increase on the quarter of 27,110*l.* but a falling off for the year of 89,344*l.*; taxes, of 44,955*l.* for the quarter, and of 116,839*l.* for the year; and miscellaneous, of 9,433*l.* for the quarter, but a decrease of 165,711*l.* for the whole year. The Customs show an increase upon the year of 319,701*l.* but a decrease upon the quarter of 82,181*l.*; but the Excise a decrease upon the whole year of 853,946*l.*; and upon the quarter of 37,807*l.* Under the head of “Charge”

upon the Consolidated Fund, some savings appear to be made; but the amount of the naval and military pensions, and the Civil List, not being yet fixed, the tables are necessarily imperfect. In Exchequer Annuities, about one seventh has been struck off. To the South Sea Company we pay some 3000*l.* or 4000*l.* less than last year. The dividends appear to be 300,000*l.* less, but they are transferred to the next item; and pensions are 15,000*l.* less than last year. The amount of the unfunded debt, which is to be re-issued, is stated at 4,354,706*l.*

The Sinking Fund.—The commissioners for the reduction of the national debt have issued a notice that, as the actual surplus revenue of the country, beyond the expenditure, in the year ending the 10th of October 1880, amounts to 2,979,523*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, during the quarter ending the 5th of April next, one-fourth part of such surplus—viz. 744,880*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*—will be applied in aid of the redemption of the debt, together with 2720*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* in donations and bequests. The total amount to be invested in stock in the current quarter will be 747,601*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* In the quarter just ended, the purchases of stock by the commissioners, on each transfer day, were 12,290*l.* making a total laid out in the quarter, in the redemption of stock, of 577,654*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*

The Lord-Lieutenants of the different counties have been officially informed, that the same allowances, wherever they are demanded, will be granted by Government to the corps of yeomanry now forming, as were formerly enjoyed by the old corps—viz. 30*s.* per man annually for clothing, and the like sum to cover incidental expenses.

Militia.—The Lords-Lieutenants of the counties of Stafford, Warwick, and Worcester, have received instructions respectively to embody the militia of their counties by the beginning of March, at the farthest.

Form of Prayer.—A Supplement to the Gazette of the 24th of December, contained an order in Council, that the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare Forms of Prayer to Almighty God, on account of the troubled state of certain parts of the United Kingdom; and another for reading the same in all the Episcopal Churches and Chapels in England and Scotland. In consequence of this order, a Form of Prayer has been issued. It is used immediately before the Litany; and when the Litany is not to be read, before the Prayer for all Conditions of Men; in all Cathedral, Collegiate, and Parochial Churches and Chapels in England and Ireland.

The agitation of the Anti-Union question has proceeded briskly since Mr. O'Connell's return to Ireland. The Castle has been equally active in the adoption of measures of

suppression. Meetings, under various pretexts of political discussion, or public amusement, having taken place, or been expected to take place in different cities and counties, an official circular was addressed by the new Secretary,* immediately on his arrival in Ireland, to all the magistrates of that part of the United Kingdom. The declared object of this Circular was to convey the wish of Government that no fair and peaceable expression of public opinion, at constitutional assemblies, legally convened, should be checked. But, at the same time, it announced the determination of the Lord Lieutenant to discharge his duty of guarding against any abuse of the exercise of constitutional rights leading to a violation of the law, or to a breach of the public peace. All magistrates were by this Circular required to use every lawful means in their power to prevent, suppress, and disperse assemblies of an illegal nature within their respective jurisdictions; and, in case the peace of the country should be disturbed, to exercise their authority with firmness, temper, and discretion. The Secretary emphatically stated, that "while his Excellency would not fail to visit with his severest displeasure any magistrates who might shrink from the due performance of functions so vitally important—so, on the other hand, their efforts for the suppression of acts of outrage, or of illegality, would be duly appreciated or acknowledged."—In conclusion, Mr. Stanley said, "The Government will perform their part, affording you the fullest protection in the responsible exercise of your authority, and in supporting the civil force whenever it may be necessary for the preservation of the public peace."

On Christmas-day, the Lord Lieutenant published a proclamation, prohibiting a meeting of "the Trades of Dublin," announced for the 27th to meet at Phibsborough, a village about half a mile from the city, and thence proceed in regular array, with orange and green banners, through the streets of Dublin, as calculated to lead to a disturbance of the public peace. This

* The Right Hon. E. G. Stanley, in consequence of this step, received from the Agitator the ludicrous epithet of "*shave-beggar*." It was, however, to Lord F. L. Gower, and in the House of Commons, that Mr. O'Connell first applied the expression. The phrase is taken from the custom of Irish barbers, who teach their apprentices their trade by setting them to practise on beggars—a custom which bears a humorous analogy to that of the English Government, which has uniformly used Ireland as a school for her stripling politicians to learn the trade of Ministers.

meeting had been convened by Mr. O'Connell, for the purpose, as he said, of repealing the Union. In consequence of this proclamation, the "Trades" met on Sunday, at two o'clock, in Stephen-street, when Mr. O'Connell, from one of the windows of the Parliamentary Intelligence Office, addressed the multitude, and proposed that a deputation should meet him in the room. This was acceded to; and the Agitator advised them "to work for themselves—to agitate in peace and union!"

The Government, however, has evinced very little disposition to enter into the views of the repealers. Every new scheme of agitation has been met by a new proclamation to suppress it. The "Society for preventing secret associations and protecting the right of petitioning;" the political breakfasts at Home's—the Meetings at the Parliamentary Intelligence Office, have been successively the objects of the interference of the Government. The proclamation, prohibitory of the last-named meetings, was so expressed as to comprehend—such at least was its design—all other similar assem-

blages, and thus save Lord Anglesey and E. G. Stanley the trouble of issuing a fresh proclamation every morning. Mr. O'Connell, on the other hand, has been equally strenuous. "The Society for suppressing secret associations," &c. he proposed to concentrate entirely in his own person; his next project was the formation of election clubs throughout Ireland, communicating all with a central club in Dublin; as to the breakfasts at Home's they were simply turned into breakfasts at Haye's. The first of these, however, was the last, owing to the interruption of two magistrates, acting under the proclamation, who dispersed it the moment tea and coffee gave way to political discussion. A more decided step has since been taken by the Castle.

On the 18th, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Steele, and Mr. Lawless were arrested on warrants charging them with conspiring with others to evade the laws, and holding meetings in defiance of the various proclamations issued by the Lord Lieutenant. They were severally held to bail.

THE COLONIES.

AFRICA.

Cape of Good Hope papers, of a late date, have been received. A public meeting had been called for the purpose of determining on framing a petition to Parliament against the renewal of the East India Company's monopoly of the China trade. The whale fisheries on the coast have again proved successful. In all, thirty-eight fish have been taken, which were valued at upwards of 100,000 rix dollars. Fifteen were taken in Algoa Bay, eight in Mossel Bay, nine in Fish-hook Bay, three in Kalk Bay, and three in Table Bay. It was expected, from the prosecution of this fishery, that, independently of its immediate effect on the commerce of that colony, it would lead to a correct knowledge of the bays, harbours, and the coast generally.

Cultivation of the Tea Plant at the Cape of Good Hope.—The colonists at the Cape have been for some time speculating on the cultivation of the tea plant. The "South African Advertiser" states, that Mr. Rhenius, one of the Governors of the Cape, raised tea sufficient for his own consumption. It states that the tea plant is hardy and vigorous, and will grow anywhere, from the Equator to the 45th deg. of latitude; but that the best tea is produced between 25 and 32 deg. of latitude. It is supposed, if Chinese acquainted with the cultivation could be induced to come to the Cape, even for a time, that under their instruction it might be brought to perfection; but the great difficulty appears to be, how to induce such

Chinese to come amongst them; for which they seem to build their hope on the effect of opening the trade between England and China, which they suppose will cause a much greater number of Chinese than heretofore to visit England and the colonies, in the line of voyage.

EAST INDIES.

Calcutta papers, to as late a date as the 5th of September, have reached this country. The only article of intelligence they contain worth extracting is an account of the death of Colonel Sir J. Macdonald, the British Ambassador at Tabreez, who died on the 11th of June. Captain Campbell, of the Madras Cavalry, was acting as "Chargé d'Affaires." These papers are filled with an atrocious case of slave-dealing, which has been discovered at Bombay, and which is stated to have been carried to a great extent. The present case is the imputed supply of the Indian navy by forcing these poor creatures on board ship. A lieutenant and some others have absconded.

Steam communication with India.—Mr. Waghorn, of the Bengal pilot service, who went overland to India, with despatches from the Government and the East India Company, arrived in London on the 12th of December. He describes the whole journey as plain, easy, and simple, and feels convinced that a steam communication, if undertaken by either of the above public authorities, can reach Bombay, via Egypt and the Red Sea, in forty-five days, and expresses his willingness to go again whenever

called upon to do so. The Indian public appear to take great interest in this matter, and have voted Mr. Waghorn their thanks for his exertions. The present Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck, and Sir John Malcolm, the Governor of Bombay, have afforded him their kind protection; in fact, if steam-boats are established, the power of communicating with India in the short period before-mentioned is indisputable. Mr. Waghorn is preparing to lay before his Majesty's Government, and the East India Company, the particulars of his late journey.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

The Hobart Town Courier states, that very favourable accounts have been received of the success of the expedition sent by government, under Mr. Robinson, to conciliate the native tribes. "It appears, that after making his way from Port Davey to Macquarie Harbour, from which latter place the last accounts of him were received, and where he obtained a reinforcement of supplies, he had arrived within thirty miles of Circular-head. During this journey he had frequent intercourse with several tribes, all of them of the most friendly nature. On one

or two occasions he passed several days and nights alone amongst them, finding it prudent to send his companions apart to avoid a little jealousy which some of them appeared to have when several whites were collected together. We consider this as one of the most fortunate circumstances that could have occurred in the island, leading, as we trust it will do, to the most happy results, in finally putting a period to the late sanguinary and mistaken attacks of this unhappy people. Great praise is due to the skill and unwearied perseverance displayed by Mr. Robinson and all his enterprising party on the occasion, the spirit of which must be kept up with energy; while it admonishes us more than ever to co-operate as much as we possibly can in other parts of the island, by catching and gaining them over to civilization, or else effectually to deter them from continuing their ravages on the confines of the settled districts. An attempt is now making to introduce Chinese labourers amongst us, but it is by no means impossible or hopeless that we shall be ultimately enabled to tame and instruct these poor people to habits of useful industry."

FOREIGN STATES.

AMERICA.

The President's Message.—The President's Message to the Congress of the United States of America has been received. In this document the late changes in the Government of France are spoken of in terms of the highest exultation. In respect to the intercourse between the United States and the West India Colonies, the President states that an arrangement has been effected with Great Britain relative to that intercourse, which had produced six negotiations,—the point of contention being the restriction of the Americans from becoming the carriers of British West India produce to any other place than America. This however, he states, has been abandoned in a manner most frank and friendly on the part of Great Britain, "which spirit," says the President, "to reciprocate to the fullest extent, shall be a duty which I shall deem it a privilege to discharge." The President announces that the relations with Russia are on the most stable footing; and speaking generally of foreign relations, he says, "our country, by the blessing of God, is not in a situation to invite aggression; and it will be our fault if ever she becomes so."—The Message, upon the whole, is very satisfactory, both as respects the external and internal feeling of America—its views, in the former respect, are quite amicable, and its relations perfectly friendly; and, in the latter, the finances are declared as most

flourishing, its resources availing in the most extensive sense, and its establishments progressing, in consequence of the spirit of enterprise which characterizes the nation.

AUSTRIA.

The Hungarian Diet closed its sitting at Presburg on the 20th ult. The Archduke Charles, as the royal commissioner, delivered an address in Latin, which was answered in the same language by Prince Plumall. The Chancellor's address was spoken in the Hungarian language. The gracious concessions of the Emperor relative to the coronation and the levy of Hungarian recruits were the subject of an address of thanks. Austria concentrates troops in the province nearest to Poland.

BELGIUM.

The independence of Belgium as a kingdom distinct from and independent of Holland is officially announced in the Brussels papers. It only remains now for Belgium to consolidate its new institutions, and to choose a King; when she may, as her Minister says, "take her place as a member of the great European family." The Provisional Government are determined not to interfere, but to leave the choice of a Sovereign entirely to the National Congress. The five great powers have acknowledged its independence.

FRANCE.

The electoral law was promulgated in the Chamber of Deputies on the 30th of De-

cember. It extends the franchise to 200,000 members, which are to compose the electoral body of France. Property and information are the qualifications. Each *arrondissement* is separate; each college returns one member, and in some cases a second college is created, so as to return two members for one *arrondissement*. The payment of taxes, and the possession of knowledge, qualify for an elector. To be a candidate, a man must possess 500 francs a-year, which will treble the present number of the eligible. Prefects, sub-prefects, and military commanders of divisions and departments, are incapable of being elected in colleges, which comprehend the whole or a part of the electors of the departments or *arrondissements* where they represent the administration.

M. Lafayette has resigned the command of the National Guards of France. Count de Lobau was not named successor to the veteran patriot, but Commander of the National Guards of Paris only. The motives of Lafayette's resignation were frankly explained in his speech to the Chamber of Deputies. The office was in itself, as he himself felt, incompatible with a Constitutional Monarchy, and he had long since declared his intention to resign it. The feeling expressed in the Chamber of Deputies quickened his determination; but, besides this, the peace of Paris having been put out of danger, he begins to feel that he is placed in an awkward, and perhaps mischievous, position, in supporting, by his popularity, the party in power (rather in the Chambers, perhaps, than in the Ministry,) who delay the measures which he thinks necessary to the liberty and peace of France. "My conscientious love of public order is satisfied," he says, in allusion to the stop put to the tumults; "but I cannot say the same of my conscientious love of liberty." The retirement of Lafayette has been followed by that of M. Dupont de l'Eure, the Minister of Justice (the most popular and blameless of the Ministers,) and of M. Odilon Barrot, who, though not a Minister, held the important office of Prefect of the Department which includes Paris. Some other members of the same party have also retired.

GREECE.

Sir P. Malcolm has been obliged to use strong language with the Minister of the Greek Marine, Viaro Capo d'Istrias, and to tell him that he would allow no Greek man-of-war to leave Nauplia without being previously informed of her destination, and the object of it. This, it is said, has arisen out of some treacherous conduct on the part of Viaro, and from a Greek corvette having slipped at midnight from under the admiral's stern, with arms and ammunition on board for Candia; and also a number of flags of

the three allied sovereigns. It is, moreover, said, that the President has been informed that, if he does not forthwith evacuate Vonnizza, force will be used.

ITALY.

A decree has been published at Naples, remitting one half their term of imprisonment to all captives for political offences. The decree breathes generally a milder and more liberal spirit than usually distinguishes such documents.

MEXICO.

Advices from Mexico give the particulars of the execution of General Victoria, on the 11th of September. He died with great firmness. He had been taken at Flou, and conducted to Puebla, where, as he had been condemned to death by a Court Martial, he was ordered by the Commandant General to prepare for death in twenty-four hours. He was brought to the place of execution, and the troops were drawn out. A seat was brought him, on which he placed himself, and asked permission to say a few words to the people. This being granted, he rose, and with a loud voice, said, "Countrymen and friends, I am to die, but there will be many to revenge my death, and that speedily." He then sat down with calmness, placed his hands upon his knees with a tranquil countenance, and without any other movement than turning his hands over on his knees.

PERSIA.

Persia is at this moment a prey to a terrible civil war. The eldest son of the Shah has raised the standard of rebellion, and marched against his father. Prince Abbas Mirza hastened to the succour of his father, and is fighting against his brother. A great part of his army is organized and trained upon the European principle. The inhabitants of the Caucasus, habitually impatient of the yoke of Russia, have also risen in insurrection in some parts near the Black and Caspian Seas. A detachment of the Russian army has been attacked on the road to Tiflis, where it lost two pieces of cannon. Marshal Paskewitsch d'Erivan has orders to employ considerable forces, in order to subdue and punish the rebels.

POLAND.

The Emperor has published his proclamation to the Poles. He requires unconditional submission, a surrender of arms, and a total overthrow of the Provisional Government. He declares that he will never address "men without honour or faith, who have conspired against the tranquillity of their country," and will not listen to traitors with arms in their hands; but it appears from the Warsaw Papers that an immense number of the inhabitants are repairing to the fortifications. Amongst the crowd of persons thus collected are noticed several

clerks in the public offices, citizens, students, ecclesiastics, and even women. A Polish officer has raised a regiment at Petrekow, and which is called the regiment of Poniatowski. A regiment of chasseurs has been raised by a Swiss officer. A revolt has broken out in all the Polish provinces.

Peter Wiselaki, a Second Lieutenant of the Military School, has published in the Warsaw Courier, a detailed narrative of the origin and progress of the Polish Revolution. It appears, by his account, that the conspiracy from which it arose, was formed by himself and five other lieutenants, so far back as the 15th of December, 1828; that it gradually became more extended in numbers, and was several times on the point of breaking out. The recent explosion was the result of a very short consultation among the persons to whom the direction of the conspiracy had been confided.

Hamburgh Papers announce that the inhabitants of Poland are making the most strenuous exertions to preserve their independence. Officers, scholars, and even the clergy themselves, are seen voluntarily working at the entrenchments, and many of the Nobles are paying into the national banks the most munificent subscriptions, in shape of money and jewels. The insurrection is openly proclaiming in all parts of the kingdom, the Jewish population of which is arming with extraordinary zeal. The Provisional Government of Warsaw has been dissolved, and a National Council adopted in its stead, of which Prince Adam Czartoryski is President.

PORTUGAL.

Don Pedro de Mello Brayner, Minister of Justice during the late regency, and formerly representative of his sovereign at various European courts, died in his dungeon at Fort St. Julian on the 30th ult. aged 80. He had been a prisoner at Belem and Fort St. Julian from the arrival of Don Miguel to the hour of his death. The body itself must still remain an imprisoned relict, to be buried beneath the pavement of the prison, or be consigned to the wild waters that beat against its walls. A similar fate is likely soon to attend the well-known Barrados, formerly "Chancellor Mor de Reino" under the reign of John VI., an individual highly celebrated for probity and talents. He is now, at seventy-two years of age, a prisoner in the same fort, and lies so dangerously ill that his death is daily expected.

SAVOY.

The King of Sardinia has lately published an edict calling three new classes of conscripts under arms. It is said that the

Piedmontese army, by means of this reinforcement, will be raised to 120,000 men. This extraordinary developement of force, connected with a multitude of other circumstances, particularly the recall of the Sardinian Ambassador at Paris, does not allow a belief in the Pacific disposition of the Cabinet of Turin.

SAKONY.

Letters from Dresden mention that some enlightened Catholics, who wish to throw off the yoke of the Holy See, have held a meeting in that capital, and have agreed on the following plan of reform:—Protestants and Catholics to enjoy the same civil rights; auricular confessions to be abolished; divorce established, and the clergy allowed to marry.

SWITZERLAND.

The twenty-two confederated Cantons of Switzerland have met, and resolved upon revising the Constitutions presented to them by the Congress of Sovereigns in 1814. They have also resolved upon remaining neuter in any European contest that may arise out of the present state of things, and especially to guard the Simplon against the passage of Austrian troops into France, should such a measure be contemplated.

An army of the peasant insurgents, under the command of officers, lately of the garde royale, besiege the authorities in the town of Basle, and the most desperate struggle is anticipated.

Two sorties have been made by the garrison of Basle on the insurgent peasants. On each occasion, many fell on both sides. "To what purpose are these horrible contests?" is the general question.

TURKEY.

Mahmoud has given orders to release all Christians who have become slaves in consequence of the Greek revolution. A circular has been issued to the judges, governors, &c. of the towns and villages of the right side of Anatolia, stating that the Sublime Porte graciously condescends to pardon the rebels who had been defeated by the Turkish troops, and gives liberty to all Christian slaves, men and women, who have not embraced "the light of truth," that is to say, the Mahometan faith. "The difficulties attendant on the accomplishment of this important measure," observes the Courier, of Smyrna, "will not allow us to hope that it can be speedily and fully carried into effect; but it has already led to the release of a number of slaves, and its beneficial effects will be gradually extended to others."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Maxwell. By the Author of "Sayings and Doings." 3 vols.

All Mr. Hook's productions are "sayings and doings." His stories are as much like comedies as novels—abounding in incident and dialogue. He describes occasionally—nobody, within a particular limit, so well; but one of his felicities consists in trusting his tale to his characters. He sets the scenes, arranges the stage, and leaves the actors to speak for themselves—occasionally slipping in himself, by way of episode, or to fill up the pauses between the acts. All that is said or done within the sphere of his observation—and an extensive one it is—is thus brought before us in the very way that it is daily uttered and acted. Nothing can escape his notice, if it ever had existence within the bills of mortality. The metropolis is a mine of gold to him; and he finds something worth the search, where few but himself would think of looking at all. He works his way from the most obscure to the most open tracks, and is for ever shifting his point, like the "perturbed spirit" in the play. London is his proper home, his lawful right and inheritance, and he may justly lay claim to be considered as its literary Lord Mayor. Every person "about town" is his property, and he paints and publishes him as he pleases; he regards whole families, nay, whole classes of men, as so much raw material to be manufactured into mirth. He is equally happy in a counting-house in the East, or at a ball in the West, or at a dinner-party midway between the two. Here he is, perhaps, most entirely at home: not a tureen escapes him; the very horse-radish is brought up for judgment. The middle classes have never had a chronicler who could criticise them better, or who has placed such a check upon them. His sketches of character in this department must tend as much as any thing to preserve the balance of power at home; for he suffers nobody to quit his sphere privately, but effectually interposes, by showing the world that vulgarity is never so vulgar as when it aims at the polite. He has thus built his observatory upon that very small space that divides the sublime from the ridiculous; a ground from which he can see both parties—and he sees them, as far as we can discover, "with equal eye;" for, in the volumes before us, he satirizes the aristocracy with as much hearty goodwill, and with the same inward sense of satisfaction, as the "stockbroking creatures"—to use the phraseology of Mr. Godfrey Moss, a personage whom we shall have occasion to describe presently. His fault is, that there is too much personal enjoyment in his satire; he seems to shoot his shafts for the mere pleasure of the sport, and to have frequently no better end in view than the intellectual exercise which it affords him. Nor is he at all times clear as to the amount of mischief they may do; folly has no sanctuary from him—he must shoot his apple, though he endanger the innocent head on which it is placed. He never "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." It is this which deprives his sketches, to a certain degree, of the peculiar charm which is comprised in goodnature, and which gives such a healthful and delicious glow to the satire of such writers as Goldsmith. Writers like these should

make their chief pleasure and triumph consist in the exposition of the follies and weaknesses of human nature, in bringing contempt upon all that is within and around them; they indulge in ridicule only because that which they do delight in, humanity itself, may be improved and purified by it.

To the plot of such a work as "Maxwell," it would not be very easy to do justice by an abstract. It is melodramatic in its construction, full of very agreeable mystery, and not destitute of moral effects. Maxwell is a surgeon of repute, who marries his daughter to a speculating stockbroker—a personage remarkable for his respectability, but who turns out, a day or two afterwards, to be the illegitimate son of a landlady in Ratcliffe-highway; involves his father-in-law in ruin; is transported for forgery; and dies just in time to enable the lady to throw herself, with all the ardour of a first and fond attachment, into the arms of a suitor who had been cruelly rejected by Maxwell on the ground of his mother's, not his own, illegitimacy, and who is, of course, discovered to be the grandson of a nobleman. But more romance remains: a "subject"—the body of a merchant, who had been that day executed for the supposed murder of his partner,—is one night brought to Maxwell, and is discovered by him to be still alive. His life is preserved; his innocence, by the confession of the real murderer, is substantiated; and his daughter is ultimately united to the son of his preserver. This part of the story is less repulsive than could have been expected, and presents a very plausible pretext for mystery. The characters, however, are sometimes much more in the dark than the reader, who sees his way now and then somewhat too clearly. This is a fault which we, who are always impatient, and long to know the fate of our favourites, are too willing to excuse. The changes of the scene are very frequent and very sudden: we have a page or two of one, and then a page or two of another; but they are all very humorously connected, and the interest suffers little in this respect. We are carried from Burlington-gardens to Brighton; from Brighton to Madeira; and then brought back again to Burlington-gardens, almost before we know where we are; but the spirit of the story always keeps up with us. Maxwell himself is a clever sketch—a middle compound character, with good feelings, but perverted judgment. And Apperton, the stockbroker, is an able portrait of one who would temporize between his soul and a sixpence, to whom the Three per Cent. are the universe. Kate is a perfect human creature, one of the most gratifying specimens of female portraiture that we have seen for some time—who has several fainting scenes to manage, which she does with a peculiar grace; who is as sensible as she is beautiful, and keeps a secret as if she had forgotten it; but her brother Ned is almost worthy of her. We like the enthusiasm with which he retains his fidelity through three volumes, having seen the lady only three times, and uttered about the same number of words to her. But it is to Mr. Godfrey Moss, familiarly designated Mousetrap, that we are indebted for at least one half of the charm of these volumes, that is to say, for the humour of them. We like him

amazingly; though, had we feelings to wound, sorry should we be to sit near him. He never disguises his thoughts, and never conceals them; but though coarse, the sympathy and kindliness that shine through him invest him with something that amounts almost to refinement, and the reader parts from him with regret. There are many minor characters scattered through the work, varied in point of utility to the plot, but all broadly and vividly coloured.

Songs, by the Ettrick Shepherd.

In these days of smooth and liquid verse, when numbers, which glide away like water, abound, and true natural nervous poetry is less plentiful than ever, it is pleasing to meet with a volume with so much lyrical genius as this. The songs of the Ettrick Shepherd have hitherto been scattered over the land, like daisies on a green hill side, seen and felt chiefly by the pastoral tribes of the Border; and no one has ever before ventured to gather them into one band, and send them to market in city and town. They will certainly find their way to every table, and to every bosom; though they are not without their faults, and are, perhaps, less calculated to be popular within the "sound of Bow," than songs of city manufacture. The poetry, which is breathed from the heart of Scotland, differs materially from that peculiar to our cities, which brings down the applause of crowded theatres, when men cry "Bravo!" and ladies scream "Encore!" Country poetry is plain, simple, without glitter, and without polish; it embodies only natural emotions of love or sorrow, or jealousy or joy, and deals in none of those smart conceits and epigrammatic terminations so dear to the town. In truth, as love is the soul of song, so is natural emotion the evidence of love; a lady may well question the sincerity of a suitor who gives to the heart the language of the head, and amuses her with point and antithesis. The chief fault of city lyrics is this sort of affectation; and the chief defect of the songs of the country is a certain simple rudeness, a kind of unpoetic homeliness of phrase, which startles ladies who come ready armed for mischief amongst mankind—

"With patches, paint, and jewels on."

We have one assurance, if we cannot trust our own taste, that the songs of the Ettrick Shepherd come from the impulse of nature: he is one of those rare men who, from a humble origin and without education, has risen into enviable distinction both as a prose writer and a poet. The light that led him on was that of Heaven, and not the glimmer of the scholar's lamp; he obeyed the voice of nature and song, for his mind was full of poetry. The verse of the schools—if we may so call it—wants his fire and flow, and he wants its polish; he is not that fastidious poet, of whom it is recorded that he brightens up his verses as a man brightens up a key—by perpetual handling. No! the unceremonious Shepherd pours out his stream of verse, letting it meander at will, and neither trims the banks, nor directs its wanderings. He has written many long, and some very successful poems—composed legends in prose, and dissertations on shearing and tending of sheep; and, moreover, has added to these some five hundred songs and odd, of which one hundred and thirty are now before us. In all these works there

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is the presence of great natural genius—a poetical loftiness and originality surpassed by few—a command of language inferior to none, and innumerable passages where the poetic impulse has forced him onward, giving him strong sentiments and happy words. He compensates, however, for those fine flashings out, by many passages tedious and winding—by a kind of "double, double, toil and trouble," of words which he imagines give weight to the sentiments which they oppress. Many of these songs are tender and affectionate—some are of a festive, others of a national kind—and there are notes which tell us something of the author—a little about his vanity, perhaps, and much more to the honour of his head and heart.

History of Chivalry. By G. P. R. James, Esq. Author of "Darnley," &c.—National Library, No. IV.

To a subject replete with occasions for a brilliant, acute, and informed writer to display his powers of language and illustration—to evince his intimacy with the springs of human conduct—and unfold his stores of historical erudition, the author of this volume has done that justice which we had reason to expect from his high literary character. It is difficult to adapt the plain style of history to the picturesque events of romantic times. The difficulty arises from the dazzling associations that surround the subject, continually enticing the historian into the province of the poet. In this respect, the narrative of the Crusades, which is the chief *matériel* of the work before us, must be pronounced a most successful effort. The scenes are graphic and vivid; but the stream of the story is never interrupted while the writer indulges his talent for description. Such is the general merit of the "History of Chivalry." We will, however, gratify ourselves by remarking a few passages, which having particularly attracted our attention, have proportionably rewarded our perusal. The account of the movements and operations of the first Crusaders, previous to the capture of the "Holy City," is the most luminous view of those transactions we remember to have seen. The adventures of Baldwin and Tancred are related by Gibbon with a perplexity which has been entirely removed by Mr. James. As to the two octavos of Mill, they are not to be spoken of in the same sentence with the duodecimo before us.

We would cite, also, the same chapters as instances of the author's manner of making his descriptions adorn and diversify, without ever suffering them to encumber his narrative. The gorgeous spectacle of the fields of Nice, covered with the glittering armies of the Cross—the siege of that famous city—the bloody and eventful day at Doryheum, where the Latin chivalry so dearly triumphed—the frightful march through the desolate interior of Anatolia, where the very dogs perished, and the falcons dropped from the gloves of the knights—all these are so many beautiful exemplifications of the species of merit we allude to. The gallant defence of Malta by the Knights of St. John, is another passage which we would mark with our emphatic approbation. We are pleased, also, with the view taken in the last chapter, of the influence of Chivalry on the manners and character of the middle ages. One set of writers has absurdly exaggerated the beneficial effects of that institution; another has thought

fit to decry them in the same ratio. Mr. James neither magnifies nor undervalues. He considers Chivalry as the device of a barbarous, superstitious, libertine era; but he justly protests against knighthood being held responsible for the irregularities of society, which it could not prevent, though it opposed them by its spirit, its laws, and frequently by its illustrious examples.

Festival Games and Amusements, Ancient and Modern. By Horatio Smith, Esq.—National Library, No. V.

Mr. Smith has shown his usual skill and judgment in the compilation of this very entertaining and useful volume; in every respect worthy a place by the side of those that have preceded it in the excellent series. Most of the treatises upon the subject, of which we have any knowledge, are either too elaborate and erudite for general perusal, or exhibited merely as appendices to matter of higher import. A book containing the many varieties of national diversions, in a compendious and popular form, has long been a desideratum in our libraries. From such a work, those who pursue literature merely for amusement, may derive information as well as pleasure; while the philosopher, whose attention is drawn to the study of the character of man in the aggregate, cannot view it under circumstances more favourable to his investigation, than when displayed, without disguise or concealment, in the hours of rest and relaxation. Readers of either class will be highly gratified by the pages before us, in which the games of the Greeks and Romans, the festivals of our own Calendar, the bull-fights of Spain, the field-sports of hawking, archery, &c. together with the rise and subsequent progress of the ancient drama, have each been treated in a manner combining extensive historical research, with an elegant and perspicuous style of writing. We are particularly pleased with the notice of the gladiatorial shows, the heartless cruelty and debasing tendency of which are placed in a true light, and justly commented upon. This subject is farther illustrated by an engraving of the curious bas-reliefs found upon the tomb of Aricius Scaurus, at Pompeii. There is also a well-executed plate of the topography of Olympia, in elucidation of its renowned games. The sedentary amusement of chess and cards gives an opportunity for the introduction of an excellent treatise upon their origin, together with several entertaining anecdotes connected with their use; and our former morris-dances and Mayings have not been forgotten. Nor should we omit noticing a compendium of the history of the British theatre, from the times of mysteries and moralities, of some eight days in performance, to the five-act tragedies and melodramas of the year 1800. We regret that our limits do not allow us to make two or three extracts in support of our commendation; but there is so much to engage and delight in this volume of Mr. Smith's, that even could we follow our wishes in this respect, the selection would be a matter of some difficulty. In conclusion, we sincerely congratulate ourselves, as well as our readers, upon living in an age when so much talent is employed, and so much information collected, in a form which cannot fail of bestowing a certain degree of knowledge upon those who have the fewest opportunities of seeking, or the

most limited means of acquiring it. Many an expensive quarto, many a ponderous folio, has contributed its contents to enrich the present Number of the National Library.

The War of Independence in Greece.—Constable's Miscellany. By Thomas Keightley.

The *Σύγγραμμά* of Lucian is one of the most admirable didactic pieces that ever was composed. Its precepts for writing history are so plain and just, that they carry conviction to every one who reads them; and the style is so fascinating, that it is always re-read with increased pleasure: yet notwithstanding this, there are few historians who seem to have looked into it at all, and still fewer who have profited by its advice. Of all its precepts, its warning against the indulgence of the *τὸ τεχνικόν* seems least regarded. There is something so fascinating in the marvellous and romantic, that every writer is eager to catch at it wherever he can find it, because every reader is more pleased with the fictions of fancy than the sobriety of truth. It is for this reason, we suppose, that the compiler of "The History of the War of Independence in Greece" has selected for his authorities Pouqueville and Soutzo, and adopted their extravagant details. We do not pretend to undervalue those authors, who certainly had good means of information; one was resident at the Court of Ali Pasha, and the other was a member of the Hetairia; but certainly when a Frenchman and a Greek detail events in which their imaginations were heated to the highest degree of intensity, much caution is necessary in adopting their statements, particularly if they do not accord with those of others of more sober judgment, who themselves were also in Turkey and Greece, and had similar means of information. Numberless instances of this abound in the compilation under notice, of which we will select one or two instances.

The battle of Dragaschan, or Dragatsan, as it is, we think, incorrectly called in the book before us, was one of the most interesting events of the war, not less on account of its fatal result to the first promoters of the Revolution, than for the destruction of the sacred band, the flower of the youth of Greece. Mr. Blaquiere, and others who subsequently visited the spot, have given details of it materially different from those adopted by Mr. Keightley. After the battle, Georgaki, of Olympus, one of the intrepid leaders, retired to a convent in Moldavia, from whence he was taken afterwards by the Turks, and executed at Constantinople, as stated by Mr. Blaquiere, and his death was witnessed by Dr. Walsh, who adds a remarkable fact, that his body was left weltering in the streets leading to the palace, till Lord Strangford, the British ambassador, made such a representation to the Porte on the barbarous practice so abhorrent to the feelings of Europeans, that the body was removed and cast into the sea, and the practice was never again repeated there. Yet this circumstance, given by an eye-witness, who had the most undoubted means of information, and which was so remarkable as to effect a revolution in the almost immutability of Turkish usages, Mr. Keightley seems to doubt, on the authority of Pouqueville, who gives a most romantic account of his perishing in the convent, and seems

to think that it was not Georgaki but some other person who was executed at Constantinople.

Again, the manner of Ali Pacha's death was a remarkable illustration of Turkish faith. Immediately after the event, an anonymous life of that remarkable man was published in England, and he was there reported as having made a violent resistance, and died with the fierce energy with which he had lived. This fabulous account was contradicted by several individuals, who gave the real statement of the manner of his death, as sent by the principal actor in it to the Reis Effendi, and by him communicated to the British ambassador. This was followed by Dr. Walsh, who saw his head exposed at Constantinople, met his wife at the Notnarchite, and knew persons, it appears, who were concerned in the transaction. All these concur in stating that the old man died an unresisting victim to the treachery of his guest, who stabbed him in the back while he was bending forward to salute him, and he perished without a single effort. Such we believe to be the real end of Ali Pacha, and all the tales of the last moments of the "energetic old man" are the fictions of fancy, amusing to read, but unfortunately not true; yet it is these fictions that are adopted in the work before us, and no notice is taken of any other account.

From these and similar instances, we are disposed to think this work on the War of Independence is not entirely to be relied on as an historical detail. It is entertaining and copious, giving a very plausible account of events from the egg to the apple; but it abounds with inflated relations of persons and things, strongly impressed with the stamp of a Greek and French imagination.

Reflections on the Decline of Science in England, and some of its Causes. By Charles Babbage, Esq.

The discovery that Mr. Babbage seems to have made, or rather wishes to promulgate by the publication of the volume before us, is by no means new in the first place, neither are his reflections founded on just data or fact in the second place. There is something infelicitous about the title of his work, more especially as emanating from the pen of a gentleman who, if we are to judge from his mathematical acquirements, must have the "organ of order" prominently developed, though we do not profess to be phrenologists enough to determine the propinquity between the "organ of numbers," and the "organ of order," in a well developed head.

If Mr. Babbage had *demonstrated*, instead of *assumed*, that science, in the aggregate, had declined in England during the first quarter of the 19th century, we should have allowed him to indulge in his "reflections," after he had adduced his proofs. But we strongly suspect the learned author meant to treat the subject mathematically by assuming the imaginary quantity, and then working out his inverse reflections, in the way he would an algebraic equation.

The facts of the case we apprehend to be nearly as follows. The author is an eminent mathematician, and we believe a member of the Royal Society; and, had he confined himself to the simple fact of the decline of mathematical science in the said learned body, he would (like Mr. Liston in Grogan) have been "quite correct." But Mr.

Babbage ought to have known that the Royal Society is not the *only* scientific society in England, and that, however important he may consider those branches of science which depend on mathematical studies, still chemistry and its attendant branches of physical science are something in the scale in a great manufacturing nation like England.

The author has evidently allowed himself to indulge somewhat freely in his "reflections" on the conduct of some R. S. gentlemen, who seem to have shown quite as much zeal for the acquisition of a sovereign mineral substance as for the acquisition of mathematical science. Poor Mr. Pond, the Greenwich astronomer, for instance, seems to have incurred the castigation of Mr. Babbage in a very pointed manner for disposing of a few tons' weight of his Greenwich labours in folio, at fourpence per pound, in order to their being applied to the more valuable purposes of making pasteboard and lining trunks. "It is, however, but justice," says Mr. Babbage, "to admit that the injury already done to science by the conversion of these 'observations' into pasteboard is not so great as the public might have feared. Mr. Pond, than whom no one can be supposed better acquainted with their value, and whose right to judge no one can question, has shown his own opinion to be, that his reputation will be best consulted by diminishing their circulation." Mr. Babbage is equally unsparing with regard to several others among the F.R.S. list who are charged with scientific backsliding; but, as some of these venerable personages may perhaps have been elected "Fellows" for their social, rather than their scientific attainments, Mr. Babbage should have levelled his artillery against the electors, and not the elected. We have reason to believe that, in most cases, the qualifications of a R. S. candidate pretty nearly resemble those of a candidate for the representation of a rotten borough in Parliament; they are taken for granted instead of being examined. But we repeat, that "it is too bad" for Mr. Babbage to identify the state of science of all England with that of a few elderly gentlemen who assemble *selon la charte* about a dozen evenings in the year at Somerset House.

The History of the First Revolution in France, comprising the period from 1787 to 1802. By John Bell, Esq.

The author of the volume before us observes, in his preface, with no less quaintness than truth, "we now read the first French Revolution by the light of the second." The great events which succeeded each other, with such unprecedented rapidity, within the period of a few weeks subsequent to the celebrated "Ordonnance" of the infatuated Charles the Tenth, and the measures that are still pending relative to the consolidation of that freedom, which has been so gloriously achieved by the devotion of the French people during the recent revolution, has undoubtedly revived, in no ordinary degree, the interest that had in a great measure subsided with regard to the origin, progress, and results of the former. It is impossible to look at the causes which immediately led to the recent convulsion in the French capital, without tracing a perfect identity of character between the conduct of the Bour-

bons in the year 1789 and in 1830. The same efforts to repress the march of human improvement, and enslave the great mass of the people, for the benefit of a despicable nobility and a bigoted priesthood, were equally apparent in the latter case as in the former, in spite of forty years' experience of the folly of such attempts.

The appearance of Mr. Bell's volume on the "Affairs of France" connected with the first Revolution, would therefore be very opportune at the present moment, as affording a key to many of the events of the present period, independently of any other consideration. But the work appears to be a faithful historical summary of the most eventful period of modern times, selected from the very best authorities, and arranged in a rapid consecutive order, which sustains the interest of the narrative from the beginning to the end of the volume.

The Adventures of Giovanni Finati.
2 vols.

These volumes possess the rare merit of being at once entertaining and useful; they unite biography with travel. The author, a native of Italy, descended from parents in humble life, is forced by the conscription, under the splendid despotism of Napoleon, to make his escape with others into Albania; thence into various parts of Asia and Africa, especially those districts in which abound the memorials of a remote and obscure antiquity. Under the assumed name of Mahomet, he made the campaign for the recovery of Mecca and Medina against the Wahabees—the Calvinists of the Mussulman faith. Subsequently he acted as interpreter to more than one European traveller, in what may truly be described as the least known parts of Asia and Africa, and ended his peregrinations, by taking up his residence for some months in the principality of Wales,—a place that need scarcely be said to have little in common with the scenes of his previous ramblings. The editor of the work, who is also, we presume, the translator, has executed his portion of the undertaking, apparently with a scrupulous regard to the simplicity of the original—a simplicity that constitutes its greatest value. The work was dictated by Finati in his vernacular tongue, and is now presented in its English dress, with, as we are given to understand, no deviations from the author's own composition. He appears to be a man endowed with extraordinary powers of observation, and who, from the total absence of that learning upon which some travellers value themselves so highly, views occurrences and objects, which they would pass over with total disregard, as matters well deserving to be detailed and examined; and *their* novelty to him imparts to *his* descriptions a freshness and originality, for which we look in vain amongst productions that urge a loftier claim to our consideration. The work itself, from its very varied nature cannot but prove interesting, even to the general reader; but will have much greater value with those who are curious in Oriental manners, and in modern Oriental history, as containing details to be met with nowhere else in our language,—of the massacre of the Mamelukes by Mahomet Ali, and of his expeditions against the fanatic Puritans of Arabia, and the country beyond Dongola. The author also made the circuit

of the Dead Sea, penetrated to the great Oasis, accompanied Linant, in search of the ancient Meroë beyond Sennaar, reached or passed the second Cataract of the Nile seven times, visited both Mecca and Medina, Yemen and Jerusalem frequently, Petra and Palmyra, and all the country beyond Jordan. When this is recollected, and when it is remembered too, that of late years a sort of political as well as historical interest attaches to the details of Mahometan warfare, and the life of a soldier in the Mahometan service, it will be acknowledged that this work is as valuable in its character, as it is unique.

The Present Posture and Future Prospects of the Church of England: being a Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge. By J. W. Whittaker, D.D.

The comprehensive subject entered upon in this pamphlet invites naturally to considerations of far greater length and depth than can be included within the ordinary limits of a sermon; but we cannot withhold from the reverend author the merit of having furnished us with a useful preliminary essay on matters that challenge the gravest reflection, and that need the calmest discussion. The view, both present and prospective, which he offers, is, on the whole, of an encouraging character for the real friends of our Church establishment; for while he admits, and commends, the existing progress of knowledge and liberal sentiments among the mass of the community, he affirms the increasing and proportionate growth of zeal and intelligence among those who hold ecclesiastical office. The difficulties that beset the Church, in the mean time, are not disguised; but the *questio vexata* of its radical reform, and of the abolition of some of its institutions, is described as in no danger of a solution in the affirmative, if the conduct and doctrine of the appointed ministry themselves shall continue to be actuated by the improved spirit that has been manifested by them.

The Life of Bruce, the African Traveller.
By Major F. B. Head.—Family Lib. xvii.

Major Head has found a most interesting subject in the Life and Adventures of Bruce, and has treated it in the same galloping style in which he hurried over the Pampas. His vigorous and manly defence of a daring adventurer, whose achievements were doubted, and disputed on precisely the grounds that established their truth, does him great credit. He has treated Lord Valentia, Mr. Salt, and some others, who have disparaged his hero, very cavalierly, and he will doubtless bring himself into hot water, which might have been avoided. He opposes also, and ridicules the African Association, both for the objects it pursues, and the means employed; and in his turn suggests a project worthy of heroes, namely, that we should drain the vast lakes and marshes in the interior of Africa, stop up some of the pettystreams on the Western coast, the Gambia, the Senegal, the St. Domingo, &c., and turn their waters through the vast deserts on the other side of the Continent, and thus make "standing waters become fertile fields, and the wilderness to rejoice and blossom as the rose." The volume, however, contains the cream of Bruce's five pon-

derous quartos, together with his early life and concluding history, and shows him to have been a most intrepid traveller, an honourable and learned man, but withal, eccentric, hot-headed, perverse, and too proud to condescend to such explanations as the public very justly requires from those who profess to relate unheard-of wonders.

The Romance of History. France. By Leitch Ritchie. 3 vols.

The publisher of the series of tales, illustrative of the Histories of various European nations, has found a valuable auxiliary in Mr. Ritchie. Few are better skilled in the composition of short, vigorous, and impressive stories. He appears to grasp his matter with an eager hand, and to compress it at once within the most convenient space, so as to render it of easy and pleasant access to those who desire the excitement of romance, but are unwilling to sacrifice for it any great portion of time and thought. The "Romance of French History" is just such a book as may be perused with pleasure and advantage during a cold winter evening, when the fingers can scarcely hold the pen, and when the chief enjoyments of animal existence are to draw a chair before a blazing fire, place the lamp behind the reclining shoulder, and read on, while, though the wind scolds and struggles without, the joyous breathing of the luxurious dog, and the cheerful purring of the self-satisfied cat, are the only sounds that break the quiet of the chamber, save and except the merry burst of flame that now and then twirls and whistles around the bars of the well-fed grate. Mr. Ritchie, however, has not limited himself to thus tempting us to idleness. His Tales are accompanied by brief historical summaries; and when the frost is less nipping, we shall read them, we doubt not, with much advantage. Of the whole collection, those that have left the stronger impress on our memory, are, "The Rock of the Fort," and the "Phantom Fight;" the former is founded on an anecdote, recorded by Sully, in plain and simple, but impressive language. The author has, however, brought to it the aid of his own vigorous imagination, and has made it perfectly dramatic, and exciting to the highest degree.

Mothers and Daughters. 3 vols.

This is a *fashionable* Novel,—if, indeed, the usual term may be applied to a production so very far above all others of its class—that cannot fail to excite considerable attention in the upper circles of the great stage of English society. Even the least initiated in the mysteries of the *haut ton* may form some shrewd guesses as to who actually sat for the portraits of my lord this, and my lady that, and Mr. the other; but we have no doubt that they are all well known amongst the *élite*—that the author of the work has taken them from the life—and that the flimsy veil of an altered name will not screen a single "character" from those who are to be found in "high places." One of the most conspicuous personages will be immediately recognised—a Noble Duke, who presides over song and revelry, and whose mansion is the very Utopia of splendour and elegance. The work has, however, better claims to our notice than those which arise from records, scenes, or circumstances of mere fashion:—it is "fashion-

able," without being vapid—witty, without condescending to pertness—religious, in its best and purest sense, without a particle of cant to disfigure its pages.

It must be the production of a female pen; for none but a woman, and one, too, well skilled in the study of her sex, could so forcibly have depicted its failings and its perfections. Yet there is a masculine strength of character frequently manifested in the volumes, which leaves us satisfied that the writer must possess a mind of the very highest order. It is not our object to explain the plot of the story, by which the leading actors in this three-volume drama are introduced to the reader's acquaintance—indeed, the plot is very simple, with but little mystery, and less exaggeration. Nature and truth have formed the groundwork; and though we are often tempted to wish that those "above us" more nearly resembled the image of their Maker, we are at all times satisfied that the author has ever borne the great moral end in view.

The progress of the two elder daughters of a noble but decayed house, piloted through the intricate and dangerous labyrinths of the fashionable world by a selfish and intriguing mother, forms the most prominent feature of the Novel; it is evidently detailed by one who has trodden the paths, but—if we can judge from what we have read—with a mind unscathed, and a heart uncontaminated.

It would be difficult to lay down such a book until every chapter had been perused. Elegance and force of style—highly but faithfully wrought pictures of society—are merits scarcely secondary to those we have enumerated; and they are equally displayed throughout. "Mothers and Daughters" must find its way rapidly into every circle; and if it be peculiarly calculated for those of the more elevated grade, it will prove useful and entertaining to a less brilliant, but far more happily situated class.

The Present State of Australia; its Advantages and Prospects with reference to Emigration, and a particular Account of the Manners, Customs, and Condition of the Aboriginal Inhabitants. By R. Dawson, Esq. late Chief Agent of the Australian Agricultural Company.

The work before us is an important work, on a very important question,—that of the infancy and "juvenile days" of a mighty empire. The subject is indeed pregnant with interest in various points of view. A remote colony, of some few hundreds of men, banished for offences against the laws of their country, have within one generation, in spite of various obstacles arising from want of judgment in selecting the location, arrived at a state of prosperity unprecedented in the annals of colonization.

The present state of Australia is a proud triumph of British enterprise over adverse circumstances. The work of Mr. Dawson, however, not only points out the *advantages* which may be reckoned upon by an agricultural free settler; but, contrary to nearly all the other writers who have favoured their countrymen with a sketch of this distant settlement, that gentleman shows the *disadvantages* and snares which are laid for the

unwary on arriving at this southern land of promise. The author's advice to emigrants ought to be read by every one contemplating a trip to a remote colony, from whence they may not have the power easily to retreat. The resources of the soil in certain districts, together with the beautiful climate, bid fair to render Australia the principal, if not the exclusive market, for supplying our woollen manufactures with raw material of the finest quality. According to Mr. Dawson, the increase of live stock in the well-conducted grazing farms, is quite unprecedented; so great indeed as to render the breeding of sheep an unprofitable speculation, except for the fleece. The author undoubtedly had opportunities, as Resident Governor of an extensive grazing district, of becoming acquainted with the Aboriginal inhabitants to a greater extent than most other persons; and the only objection to his work is, that of giving too many details of his intercourse with these untutored and ill-treated savages. A number of anecdotes show that the atrocities committed by the civilised settlers have been, in almost all cases, the cause of the barbarities attributed to the natives. The charge of cannibalism, which has been by many authors advanced against these poor savages, appears to be also without foundation.

The most valuable portion of Mr. Dawson's volume is unquestionably the mass of practical information it affords to all persons contemplating emigration; but its value would have been greatly enhanced by a well executed map of the respective settlements on the shores and the interior of this vast continent, so far as it has been hitherto surveyed.

The Literary Correspondence of John Pinkerton, now first printed, from the Originals in the possession of Dawson Turner, Esq. M.A. F.R.S. 2 vols.

The Life of Pinkerton affords another proof in support of an observation so common as to be considered almost an established axiom—that first-rate abilities and great intellectual endowments add, for the most part, but little to the temporal prosperity or happiness of the possessor. A profound antiquary, a skilful geographer, an eminent linguist, and uniting with these qualifications acute sagacity and indefatigable industry, his days seem, notwithstanding, to have been clouded by a constant succession of difficulties, and his latter hours were embittered by severe pecuniary distress. Much of this may have been owing to a captious temper; but a man who had thrown so much light upon the remote antiquities of his country, and who was considered by Gibbon himself as a fit coadjutor in the pursuance of his magnificent design of publishing a complete series of the early British historians, should not have been left friendless, and destitute both of private patronage and public remuneration. These remarks, however, are foreign to the matter immediately in hand, and we pass on to make a few observations upon the correspondence now first made public; which, as may be imagined, from the high rank in the republic of letters held by many of the writers, is replete with interest. We need merely mention the names of Horace Walpole, Dr. Beattie, Bishop Percy, Browne the Eastern traveller, Sir Joseph Banks, &c. to corroborate

this assertion. The letters of Walpole are polished and elegant models of delicacy and propriety, constantly exhibiting that *outrard* appearance of candour, which forms so prominent a feature of the writings of this well-known author. We confess, the few epistles we have seen in the pages under consideration leave a more favourable impression upon our minds than any of the other performances from the same pen. Life was drawing near its close, and the accession of worldly honour which, by a singular train of events, came to gild the latter days of the hoary veteran in letters, seems to have been prized as it deserved; while the pains of disease, and the infirmities of age, appear to have been met with a patience which, if unaffected, is truly remarkable. Supposing the sentiments expressed to be real, the departure from earth, "*nil conviva satur*" was never more practically illustrated. The letters of Bishop Percy breathe an amiable and benign spirit, and afford a singular contrast to the fiery temperament and ardent spirit of Pinkerton himself, who exhibits as a very literary Ishmael, with his hand against every man, and every man's hand against him. There is much antiquarian information dispersed throughout the volumes; and several anecdotes of Cromwell will be found new and interesting. The feverish anxiety of a General Stuart, of Castle Milk, respecting certain of his ancestors, one of whom he is certain was killed at Verneuil, is highly amusing, and affords a true specimen of the genealogical mania. The editorial department of the work has been executed with care and fidelity, though Mr. Turner is, upon the whole, rather redundant in his selection, and many superfluous and unimportant letters might as well have been spared. Again, why a rather abrupt note from the late Mr. Coutts should be termed "a letter of business, most honourable to the writer," is to us a mystery. These, however, are minor deficiencies, and as books of reference, from whence an hour's amusement may at all times be obtained—as volumes which introduce us to a more intimate acquaintance with many eminent characters—the correspondence of Pinkerton will, we predict, have an extensive circulation, and occupy a permanent place on the shelves of most libraries. The qualities of learned research and investigation are too apt to be despised in these days of elegant literature and compendious information; but we must not forget, while admiring the superstructure, to bestow due praise upon those who have laid the solid basis; and we heartily wish a few of our modern writers possessed a larger share of the industry and erudition that distinguished so many of their immediate predecessors.

The Life and Times of George IV. By the Rev. G. Croly.

The portion of this work occupied with the "Life" is trifling, in comparison with the space devoted to the "Times" of the late King. We think the author has judiciously adjusted the relative dimensions of the two branches of his subject. The *Times* of George the Fourth, copious with stirring events and shining characters, opened a spacious field of anecdote; while his *Life*—it is painful to remember—afforded but few passages from which the biographer, however well inclined to panegyric, could extract any thing but a regis-

ter of follies and vanities, indifferently atoned for by any courtliness of manner or elegance of accomplishment.

The volume before us is a light, agreeable book of memoirs, easily put together, and written in the usual vein and manner of its popular author. As it does not affect the stateliness of history, it would be unjust to review it under that aspect. When we say, therefore, that a stricter economy of illustration and imagery would have added to the clearness of the style, and facilitated the flow of these animated pages, we are not sure but that the criticism is too grave for the occasion. It has been the author's design to entertain his reader with a variety of interesting materials—traits of remarkable characters—anecdotes of momentous public transactions—particulars of court life and court intrigues: he has not professed to supply the desideratum of a regular political survey of the times in question. We are glad that he has thus limited his undertaking. A writer of Mr. Croly's avowed politics would fail in the historian's most important function—to illustrate and defend the popular principles of the Constitution. There runs through this work a strain of Ultra-Toryism, which, when the talent of the author is considered, cannot but be lamented deeply. We could hear without pain from a man of inferior stamp, that "George the Third was indefatigable in maintaining the rights of the people;"—that "the French Revolution was the offspring of infidelity;"—that "the American revolt was a bold but guilty step;"—and that the concession of the Catholic claims was the death of the Constitution: but we lament that such political tenets should have the sanction of any higher abilities than those of a Lethbridge, an Inglis, or a Stanhope. The faculties of Mr. Croly ought to be found, not lagging in the rear, but taking their station in advance of the spirit of the age.

Commentaries on the Mining Ordinances of Spain. By Don F. Gamboa. Translated from the Spanish, by R. Heathfield, Esq.

Had Mr. Heathfield brought out his translation of the celebrated work of De Gamboa on the mining regulations established by the Court of Spain for the administration of its South American provinces, in the years 1824-5, he would have saved hundreds of weak, honest men from becoming the dupes of cunning knaves or swindlers, and have saved this country an absolute loss of capital, amounting to several millions sterling.

So far from any advantage having resulted to this country from the Mexican or Peruvian mines, even when successful, such enterprises are injurious in two respects; first, in operating (like the excessive issue of Bank paper) to lower the value of the circulating medium; secondly, by diverting the attention of the community from agricultural or manufacturing pursuits, to the sordid view of acquiring wealth without labour or common industry. That the decadence of the once noble and chivalrous Spanish character has been principally owing to the mis-called riches of the Spanish Colonies, cannot admit of doubt. Whether the "privileges," which certain knots of speculators have obtained at an enormous sacrifice of British capital, will ultimately produce the same

results in this country as in Spain, remains for future generations to discover. For ourselves, we consider the point so disastrous to the well-being of the state, that during the "bubble mania" we would have recommended a writ *ne exeat regno* to have been issued, to prevent the sinking of British capital in South American gold and silver mines, and another writ, *de lunatico*, against the senseless beings who were duped out of enormous sums under the vain promise of enormous profits.

Mr. Heathfield's translation will at least serve to show these gentlemen how much of their capital was sacrificed through the frands or blunders of their own agents, and how much might be ascribed to their ignorance of the existing regulations, which threw impediments, both legal and illegal, against the first establishment of the British Mining Associations. Some of these ordinances might have been indispensable to restrain the cupidity and proverbial dishonesty of the Spanish superintendents and their labourers; and the best proof that could be adduced of the fact is, that the Provincial Governments who have thrown off the Spanish yoke have found it necessary to retain the major part of the mining laws enumerated in the work of Gamboa. If Mr. Heathfield had consulted the English reader, he would have given an abridgment of the work, in lieu of a full translation. There is, however, a great mass of practical information in these volumes illustrative of the mining districts, as well as the habits of the people, which will be found peculiarly interesting to all persons connected with South American affairs.

The World, a Poem. Printed for the Author.

Of "The World," a poem, it may be sufficient to observe, that "roam" is made to rhyme with "alone"—"beard" with "scared"—"quizzical" with "satirical," &c.; that many of the verses hobble for want of feet, and that several stanzas are deficient by one or more lines. It is not without certain emotions of fear, that we venture to pass the above comments, and we trust the public will duly appreciate the peril incurred by us in the performance of this part of our duty, as the author winds up his work with no very gentle denunciations of wrath against all who may be so rash as to utter a word in its disparagement, and sings after the following fashion, apostrophizing, by anticipation, amongst others, ourselves:

"This, then, shall bribe ye all—dare but to vent
Your criticisms on me, and then my power
Shall make ye tremble; I have only sent
This ebullition of an idle hour
Forth to the world as yet—'tis only meant
To try ye, and to see if ye will shower—
Because I won't degrade myself to hire you—
Your paltry spite on me—Do, for I'll tire you."

It is scarcely necessary to remark, that the threat contained in the last line has been, in our case, fully accomplished. We have been already sufficiently punished by the poet, and we entreat of him in mercy to forbear—for bear we cannot.

Beauties of the Mind, and other Poems.
By Charles Swain.

In an age, when all who read are authors, and all who write are poets, it is no light matter to be

distinguished from the crowd of versifiers. Mr. Swain's productions, which are already known to the public, have entitled him not only to this distinction, but to rank among those with whom poetry is not a sound but a sense, who have the passion to feel as well as the power to express. He need not fear that he sings

" But as a bird,
Whose lovely notes float feebly on the wind,
Passing away unnoticed or unheard."

There are many who listen, and some who must remember, for his verses have something in them beyond the music by which they are recommended to the ear,—they address themselves to the heart and to the imagination. The greater number of the pieces contained in this volume, have, we believe, been published in various annual and monthly periodicals—some of them, at least, we recollect. The first poem, "The Beauties of the Mind," is characterized by a full impassioned tone of feeling, breathing in language occasionally rich, and always elegant. Of the numerous other poems, classed together as Lays Historical and Romantic, some are of a reflective, and others of a fanciful character; but all alike evince a poetic taste and a cultivated mind. The volume contains fewer faults than most of its class, and is free from one affectation at least—that of attempting to swell it into something important by the aid of elaborate and unnecessary notes.

Chartley, the Fatalist. 3 vols.

This is a novel of the grave and monotonous class. Its principal defect is, that there is not a creature in it for whom we can feel a sympathy for two pages together, in whose fate we can be at all interested, or of whom we ever wish to hear a syllable again. With the exception, if it may be called one, of a very respectable fourth-rate country clergyman, who is obligingly introduced as seldom as possible, the characters are, throughout, either weak or vicious, common-place or contemptible. We accompany them with indifference; we hear their sorrows almost without a sigh; and we part from them at the end of a chapter with an earnest hope that some accident may prevent their reappearance. Chartley himself is a young man of honourable principles, whose "good intentions" are invariably destined to have an unfortunate fulfilment. He visits, quite by accident, a very eventful spot called Maiden Cave—witnesses what appear to be some very unaccountable optical illusions—falls in love with a mysterious beauty whom he finds there—and becomes, for no apparent cause that we can find, a fatalist. Much is said about this very supernatural spot, but little is shown to excite our faith in its marvels. Chartley meanwhile finds, or rather fancies, that the beautiful object of his affection is the daughter of a misanthropic colonel,—a sketch from anything but nature—who resides in the neighbourhood, and who sanctions the attachment of the lovers, on condition that the marriage is solemnized on the next day, and that they do not see each other in the mean time. The ceremony takes place, the carriage drives off, and Chartley, on lifting up the veil that conceals the features of the bride, discovers a face that he has never seen before. He has married, not the lady of his love, but an idiot, or a near approach to

one, and a cousin of the person who had charmed him—the name, and one or two other coincidences, accounting for the mistake. Fancying himself a fatalist, he in a little time forsakes his wife, and flies to Paris with his first love, whose father he there encounters and kills; he then escapes to Switzerland, and, on the death of his wife, makes some atonement by marrying the partner of his flight. She dies in giving birth to her child; and the Fatalist, driven from Switzerland, becomes a wanderer, broken in spirit and fortune, about the gaming-houses of London. One or two of the closing scenes, in which he recognizes his son,—a demon in body and mind, a frightful compound of horrors—are exceedingly painful and unnatural. The other characters are scarcely worth describing. We do not admire too much virtue in novels, but we are far from desiring them to be all vice or weakness. Human nature is a far pleasanter thing than this novel would represent it.

A Popular and Impartial Estimate of the Value of Vaccination, as a Security against Small-Pox. By Sam. Plumbe, M.R.C.S.

Mr. Plumbe's book is precisely what its title professes, and this we aver is no slight recommendation. Few persons out of the medical profession are capable of examining the evidence on which the claims of vaccination are founded; and, consequently, the instances in which it has failed to afford complete protection against that odious disease, the small-pox, have been trumpeted forth to the world as the sign of its complete inutility. The truth is, that vaccination—like every other remedial agent—is liable to occasional failure; but if the preservation of the beauty or the lives of our children be of any importance, it will ever rank as the very first of medical discoveries. This little work places the subject in its proper light, by a clear statement of indubitable facts, and deductions therefrom. It is very judiciously written, and all who will take the pains to read it, will certainly thenceforth clearly understand the subject, and will not fail to exert their influence to extend the knowledge and practice of vaccination.

The Domestic Gardener's Manual, being an Introduction to Gardening; to which is added a concise Naturalist's Calendar.

This volume contains an immense mass of valuable information, not only on Practical Gardening, but on Botany and Natural History. The operations of each month are prefaced by some very profound remarks on several branches of science, though they are not always appropriate to the subject of horticulture. The section on manures; on the chemical effects of the solar rays on vegetation and on vegetable physiology are well worthy the perusal both of the practical and amateur gardener, for these sections embody all that is known on the theory of vegetable life and vegetable nutriment, down to the present period. The author has drawn liberally from the ample storehouse of Mr. London's herculean labours in horticultural science; but, as he gives his authorities for the various excerpts, which form a large portion of the volume, we find no other fault with the work than a sort of heterogeneous arrangement of the materials.

Travels and Researches of Eminent English Missionaries. By Andrew Picken.

The author of this little volume has collected much curious information relative to the isles of the Pacific, and the other far-off regions to which the olive-branch has been borne by missionaries from Great Britain. But his plan has been by far too confined; he has consulted but a few, and these the more recent, authorities; his book, therefore, is by no means satisfactory, except to those who have read but little upon such subjects—to such, however, it will prove an agreeable acquisition, and to such we can safely recommend it.

The Servants' Guide and Family Manual, forming a complete System of Domestic Management.

This little volume contains much useful information upon every subject in which a domestic servant ought to be well versed. From the house-keeper to the scullery-maid, and from the butler to the groom, advice, cautions, receipts, and general hints, are given to each and all. They are written in a plain and sensible manner, and appear, as far as we are able to judge, the results of practical experience. To the master and mistress, as well as to those whose duties are of a more humble nature, the book may be strongly recommended. It is one from which the high and low may derive much benefit, and should find a place in the kitchen or servant's hall of those who desire to blend comfort with elegance, and prudence with luxury.

The Death Wake, or Lunacy, a Necromant, in Three Chimeras. By Thomas T. Stoddart.

The very title-page of this work is in itself sufficient to puzzle any ordinary critic. A Necromant in three Chimeras! We are sorry to observe the same affectation which distinguishes the first, but too prevalent throughout the subsequent pages of the poem; it is written after the style of Chapman, Keates, Shelley, &c. and contains a liberal share of the faults, together with many of the beauties peculiar to that school. We would remind the author, that inflated diction is not sublimity, nor extravagance imagination. These defects, to a certain extent, may be sometimes the concomitants of genius, but they certainly do not constitute its essential principle. We should be sorry, however, to discourage a young poet, for such we presume Mr. Stoddart to be, in his first attempt; and with a better subject, and a more judicious management of it, we shall be happy, nay anxious, to meet with him again. There is that about him which cannot be passed by with indifference; he has the thews and sinews of a man,—let him put himself under skillful and proper training, nor suffer his natural strength to lessen and decay under the influence of such deities as it would seem he has selected for worship.

Essay on Superstition. By W. Newnham, Esq. of Farnham.

An Essay, rather, on ghosts, and there will soon not be one left among us; one thrust on the back of another, first with one weapon and then with another, is putting them all fast to the rout. Dr.

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Hibbert's was a formidable attack, but his metaphysics puzzled every body, and his occasional levity revolted some. His opponent was perhaps something too grave, and certainly too fond of fighting, but he, too, in overshooting his mark, gave a returning blow; his aim was to get rid altogether of the idea that an apparition might be an allusion, and by thus aiming at more than he could accomplish, did but second the doctor's views. Sir Walter Scott's is a popular essay, and so far as it is not, is wholly built upon Hibbert's physiology. It is, of course, as every one anticipated, full of matter at once amusing and instructive; the result of his researches in books, and the ready communications of his numerous friends. Mr. Newnham is a medical man, and also a serious man; professionally he concurs with Dr. Hibbert, but wisely eschews his metaphysics. He does not, of course, as a believer in revelation, affirm there never were any ghosts, he only denies that such things are. When there were ghosts, there were miracles; but miracles are over—ergo there are then no more ghosts. This specimen of his logic will satisfy only the devout. It, however, apparently removes an obstacle, and the author uses it. But he makes a stronger case, both as a moralist and as a professional man. He traces superstitious belief to ignorance, and the facts of apparitions to disease. The brain is the organ of the soul, neither more nor less; it is the instrument by which she manifests herself. If it be stunned by a blow, it is rendered incapable, for the time, of performing this office—if it be diseased, it performs the same function imperfectly or corruptly. The soul, mind, thought, use which term we will, is an unchangeable essence—one man's is like another's, as good as another's; the apparent differences spring from the organ; the fool or the madman is as the sage, but the instrument may be different, by original defect, or subsequent disease. Remedial measures, then, in what are commonly termed mental affections, must be directed not to the spiritual principle, which is not diseased, but to its organ, which is—to the brain, that is, or some of its sympathies, for scarcely is there any portion of the body with which it does not sympathise, or along with which it is not affected.

This is not materialism—they are in fact materialists who consider the disorders of the brain as mental, “for then,” says Mr. Newnham, acutely enough, “the brain must be the mind itself, and not simply its organ.” As a medical man, Mr. Newnham finds the brain—a physical thing—physically affected, whilst, as a religious professor, he believes the soul, as a spiritual thing, is inaccessible to physical affections, and unsusceptible of disease, except in a certain theological sense, and then the remedy is prescribed by other means. If the stomach, or the liver, or the lungs, be diseased, the terms employed direct the attention at once to the suffering viscera; but, by a strange misnomer, when the brain is “touched,” we talk forthwith of mental affections, which turns the attention from the brain, while, in fact, that is the part or organ affected, and which requires the remedial measures.

The author, a man of experience in his profession, addresses himself earnestly to an exposure of the phenomena attending the morbid action of the brain and its sympathies, and especially to all its ascertained influence of such disordered action,

on the manifestations of the mind, in every degree of hallucination. Numerous cases, falling under his own experience, are recorded, and many of the popular tales are carefully examined, and accounted for as illusions. The disturbances of the cerebral system, it is well ascertained, does occasion such a state as produces *apparitions*. To this state many supposed supernatural visitations have been satisfactorily traced. It follows not that it must be so in every case, or that there can be no ghosts; but the presumption is strong against them, when it is ascertained, beyond all doubt, that a *diseased* function will give birth to apparitions.

But, granting its possibility, "the question will then be," says Mr. Newnham, in terms characteristic of the general tone of his book, "if, in some cases, these supposed supernatural appearances are to be accounted for on physical principles, who is to deny that the same origin may be applicable to all others? Who is to decide as to what is sensorial illusion, and what is spiritual and supernatural agency? And then, is it not then better, more rational, more christian, to take up an hypothesis which explains many of the phenomena, and reconciles many difficulties, and vindicates the moral government of the Almighty, and is supported by the most powerful arguments and experience, than to adopt another mode of explanation which assumes every thing, but defines and explains nothing; which is involved in inextricable difficulty; which throws a cloud over the government of the Omnipotent; which is opposed to reason, and is not sanctioned by experience?"

Memoirs of the Affairs of Greece, with an Account of the Military and Political Events which occurred in 1823 and following Years, with various Anecdotes of Lord Byron, and an Account of his last Illness. By Julius Millingen, Surgeon to the Byron Brigade at Missolonghi, and to the Greek Army in Western Greece, &c.

Mr. Millingen was one of the medical gentlemen sent out by the Greek Committee in 1823, to supply a deficiency severely felt the year before, when many of the sick and wounded perished for want of timely assistance. He arrived at Cephalonia in November of that year, where he met Lord Byron; proceeded from thence to Missolonghi, was appointed surgeon in chief to the Greek army, and continued with them till the fall of Neocastro in 1825. He then fell into the hands of the Arabs, and was taken, or, as he says, forced into the service of Ibrahim Pasha, and was charged by the Greeks with having "basely deserted, for the sake of better pay, the banner of the Cross for that of the Crescent." One of his motives for writing this book was to repel this calumny; and he founds his justification on the eagerness with which he endeavoured to escape from him. Application was made by his father to Mr. Canning, who informed him laconically, that the protection of his Majesty's Government could not be extended to British subjects, engaging in foreign service, against an Act of Parliament. He then himself applied to Ibrahim, who informed him in reply, that he might impale him before the gates of Navarino, if he pleased. In this comfortable state he continued, but still pressing for

his dismissal; and, at length, Ibrahim, instead of impaling him, caused his baggage to be thrown out into the middle of the street, in a pet, which the Doctor gathered up, and, pocketing the affront, got on board a small Austrian schooner, and escaped to Smyrna.

In the course of his service, he met with most of the characters, whose names are distinguished in the war of independence. The following is the account of the death of Lord Charles Murray, a disinterested enthusiast in the cause of Greece. He was so anxious to report to Mavrocordato the result of a mission he had undertaken to Anapoli, that he insisted on travelling during the heat of the day, and was struck with a *coup de soleil*. He fell into the hands of a Cephaloniot quack, who gave him an emetic, instead of bleeding him, and when our author visited him, he was in such a state, that it was found impossible to rouse him, and he expired in an hour. He was so disinterested and careless of his own comforts, that nothing was found in his portmanteau but a couple of shirts, a pantaloon, a few stockings, a Bible, and a prayer-book, one dollar, and some specimens of mineralogy. He had given away every thing else he possessed to the destitute Philhellenes.

The information the author gives is not always very accurate. Among other mistakes, he calls Dr. Kennedy, who conversed with Lord Byron on religious subjects, Dr. Knox!

Captive of Fez; a Poem. By Thomas Aird.

A poem in the old heroic couplet, more than double the length of the *Corsair*, ought to be very beautiful to become very popular. We must do the author the justice to say, that if it was impossible to confine his imaginings within narrower bounds than five cantos, he has done all in his power to make the quality of his verse an expiation for its quantity. There is an appropriate mixture of gloom and splendour in the manner in which Moorish character and scenery is described. Many of the incidents are picturesque and interesting. Julian is as heroic as unhappy. The fair Italian is a fine composition of radiant loveliness, fiery passion, and implacable resentment. To attempt an outline of the story would be to lessen the gratification of the reader.

The Moorish Queen, and other Poems. By Miss Snowden.

The fair authoress has a brilliant vocabulary, an active fancy, and some knowledge of the art of manufacturing a poem. We think she is unhappy in the stanza she has invented for her own use; innovations of this kind are rash. They require the hand of a more skilful mistress of the lyre. But we do not mean to be harsh. The tale of Granada is rather above than below the average of the poetry of the day. Some of the minor pieces are pretty.

The Life and Correspondence of the late Admiral Lord Rodney. By Major-General Mundy. 2 vols.

This work, although possessing fewer attractions for the general reader than its very popular predecessor, the "*Memoirs and Correspondence*

of Lord Collingwood," is by no means barren of them. Lord Rodney's public character is sufficiently well-known and appreciated. He was one of that band of able and successful commanders whose exertions have long since acquired for the naval force of Great Britain the reputation of being invincible. To obtain a more intimate acquaintance with the lives of such men, than can be gained by the perusal of Gazettes and Chronicles, is a natural and commendable desire on the part of their fellow-countrymen.

The information conveyed by these volumes, relative to the private history of Lord Rodney, is somewhat sparingly given, and, therefore, the interest excited is not of an engrossing kind. In reading the "Life of Nelson," by Southey, we feel as if every act of the man, as well as of the hero, and every vicissitude of his fortunes, were a matter of importance to ourselves. Not so in the present instance. No portion, perhaps, of the biography alluded to is more captivating than the earlier chapters, which treat of the boyish days of the future victor at the Nile and Trafalgar, because the reader traces in the youth indications of qualities which were fated at a subsequent period to exalt the man to rank and fame. This work depicts no part of Rodney's boyhood, nor does it mention a single incident illustrative of his youthful character and disposition. Rodney went to sea at twelve years of age, and died in his seventy-fourth year. The intervening period was spent, with very few intervals, in active service. Like many others, whose lives have been devoted to their country, his circumstances were the reverse of affluent. The Correspondence, of which the work under notice chiefly consists, confirms his biographer's account of him at the end of the second volume. He is there described to have been, although a disciplinarian, generous, humane, and affectionate. He displayed decision in adopting measures, and energy in carrying them into execution: qualities which are essential to the efficiency of commanding officers, and which have exalted to the pinnacle of celebrity the first warrior of our age. Like him, Rodney was averse from holding councils of war, and, almost without exception, acted, in cases of emergency, according to the dictates of his own unassisted judgment, and on his sole responsibility.

Among his correspondents were Lords Sandwich and North, and Admirals Hood and Parker. The collection contains three or four letters from the Comte de Grasse, over whom he obtained his brilliant and important victory on the 12th of April, 1782. On the whole, General Mundy's work is an interesting addition to a class of publications that has generally obtained favour with the public.

The Sea Kings. By the Author of the *Fall of Nineveh*. 3 vols.

Mr. Atherstone's poetical productions are of that class of books that are very much admired and very little read; he is now canvassing for readers in prose. From epic poems to novels is a pretty wide sweep; but he is at all events more likely to get, what, we presume, every writer thirsts after, popularity, in the one than in the other. The most persevering songster must be tired of singing perpetually, when the world is

evidently indisposed to listen. The critic might say to Mr. Atherstone, as the feathered satirist said in the fable to the lark—"Do you soar so very high, in order that you may not be heard?"

One of this writer's faults is a fondness for the remote and the obscure. This feeling has carried him, in "The Sea Kings," to the days of Alfred, where, besides Alfred himself, there is little to invite us to accompany him. Alfred, however, is much; and Mr. Atherstone has given an able and enthusiastic answer to the historians who have attempted to cast a shadow upon the golden lustre of that noblest of kings. These volumes give a glowing picture of the times, and contain many passages, and those of considerable length, that are valuable both in a poetical and historical sense. They seem also to have been carefully written, as regards the costume, manners, and habits of the period; and where the author has been obliged to guess at the truth, he guesses with judgment. But in spite of all this, and the occasional appearance of Alfred upon the scene, the tale to us lacks interest both in matter and manner. Of the Danish chieftains—the sea-kings themselves, we should be satisfied with a bare and brief description—surrounded as they are by various other persons, who would be more interesting in the eyes of the antiquarian than the novel reader. Edmund, the hero of the book, is better; he is the nephew of Alfred, who, his relationship being unknown, is exposed to a variety of vicissitudes; but who is ultimately recognised and rewarded, on the field of a great battle fought with Guthrun, the defeat of whom leaves Alfred in possession of the kingdom of Wessex. Edmund has at least the usual portion of valour, and as much love as falls to the share of any of the sighing youths of more modern romance; but he is more agreeable, because more humanized, than many of his contemporary warriors.

We would not have Mr. Atherstone despair, because his novel is not *full* of interest. If he has mistaken his *forte* all this while, he cannot expect to find his way to it at once. Every great comedian that we hear of commences his career in tragedy; and, if the rule holds good in literature, as it often does, Mr. Atherstone may yet live to amuse the world with light reading, and airy, fanciful, and enlivening sketches, both Dutch and Danish.

Hogarth Moralized. Part I. (To be completed in four quarterly parts.)

The inspection we have given to this first fourth of a cabinet edition of our pre-eminently English artist, has fully disposed us to commend the undertaking. It forms one quarter of a little world of entertainment. On the excellence of the subjects themselves, familiar as they are to the eyes, understandings, and hearts of all, it were needless to expatiate. They are here presented in a style of neat, clear, and effective engraving; in a compass of inviting portability, and at a cost producible from thousands of pockets; with the accompaniment, too, of a running commentary (Dr. Trusler's), that will assist the possessor to extend his reflections, and will acquaint him with those particular facts of the day on which the great painter has constructed some of his scenes for all time.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

WE have so often felt obliged, during the twelve years of our critical labours in this obscure portion of a famous Magazine, to express a reluctant dissent from the holiday raptures of our brethren on the subject of Pantomimes, that we cannot feel it necessary now to repeat unwelcome truths. Rather let us sink into a gentle dotage; let our second critical childhood be not unchildish; let us try to fancy Harlequin and Columbine, gay creatures of a happy element "that in the colours of the rainbow live and play in the plighted clouds"—regard Pantaloon as "a most potent, grave, and reverend signior," because he is not quite so feeble or so old as we are—and wink, with drowsy eyes, at the rogueries of the Clown, as too palpable to deceive philosophers of our standing in life! Peace—no, not peace, but pleasure then be within the party-coloured jacket; joy float with the spangled petticoat; and young fancy glide like the gossamer on well-dissembled clouds, and be dazzled and lost amidst the radiant columns of aerial or submarine palaces! If the pantomime at this house is not the merriest we have seen, it is (we have often said so of Stanfield's works, but now we say so "positively for the last time") the most full of beautiful pictures. The Diorama—or rather Dioramas—for it is really ten exquisite scenes in one, is a treat to the eye and imagination, far beyond any pictorial exhibition, be it called Panorama, Diorama, or Colosseum, in London. It represents with surprising vividness, and we are assured by those who are familiar with the mighty scenes it copies, with extraordinary truth—the great pass of the Simplon, from the first ascent of the Alps, along that immortal monument of ill-fated genius, to the neighbourhood of their loftiest summits, and thence into the luxurious valleys of Italy, sleeping in delight and sunshine. Except that a succession of pictures, passing before the eye, cannot give the sense of ascending, we could believe ourselves making that glorious journey, elevated, not oppressed, by the grandeurs of Nature, because the else overpowering sense of her dumb and massive majesty, is itself overpowered by the impress of him who was able to master it. There too, in one of the galleries, cloven at his bidding through the hugest rock, is the form of that master of the scene—judiciously copied in attitude from Mr. Haydon's noble picture, so affecting in its simplicity—which so placed in such a scene, speaks

more than a thousand homilies. Besides these pictures, the pantomime may boast two or three good hits—though it does not glide away as the glittering stream of fancy and fun did, or is supposed to have done in years that are gone; for the praise of pantomime is always in the past; its admirers "never are, but always have been blest." Still it is good, when warm and dry, to look into the depths of the sea, and watch the catching of a mermaid; there to observe the whole of the traitorous seduction;—the gentleman bobbing above in his boat; the bait dangling below; the poor sea-nymph, coy and catchable, like an earthly damsel, coquetting with her fate; and at last fairly hooked and pulled up by the daring fisher; all this is surely moral as well as entertaining. Nor can we forget the nursery for pet children; which, from a scene of innocent beds and cradles, becomes all alive with naughty babies in night-gowns—and is especially enlivened by the pranks of one huge infant, inimitably played by young Wieland, whose sturdy self-will marks him of noble, if not royal, lineage. The cottage ornée, suddenly built in with thriving shops, is also a piece of melancholy truth, very cleverly executed; and, indeed, as was once said of Mr. Elliston's *Macbeth*, at the Surrey, that it had every thing of Shakspeare but the words, so we may praise this as a perfect pantomime, wanting only the humour and the dancing.

The Pantomime, or rather the Diorama, has been so successful as to absolve the managers from the duty of producing any novelty, up to the period of the month whence our little survey is taken. But we have had that, which is to us far better than any novelty, our old friend Rob Roy, the heroic robber, acted by Macready as nobly as when he stepped into this part from the bondage of dungeon-villainy, in which his energies had been cabined, as into the fresh mountain air of romance. His step is as light and buoyant, his tones as deep and as cordial; he has the same elasticity and graceful, yet untheatrical movement, which charmed us then. We marvel, considering how much tragedy he has acted since, the weight of how many heavy griefs and heavier declamations he has borne, that this delightful performance is thus unspoiled. "The power of the hills" is on it still. It is, no doubt, a refinement on the character in the novel; but it has an individuality and truth of its own; and its grace and tenderness, if alien to the habits of the outlaw, are felt to be akin to the glorious scenery

among which he wandered ; and the breakings out of his fatherly love come home to the heart of every parent. With the exception of Liston's Baillie, which wanted the body it once had, the other principal parts were indifferently played ; but the dance in the third act, after Rob's unlooked-for escape, had an exuberance of joy in it, which stage dances have rarely breathed, and of which we must do the young Macgregors the justice to say they seemed to be the inspirers.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

We have but little to say of the Pantomime at this house, for the hand of Stanfield and the form of Napoleon are not here—neither is there a legitimate nursery to excite the envy of the children. It is, we believe, an average Pantomime ; and like all the Pantomimes at this house, deserves the old eulogy which Mr. Canning was wont to pass on the corruptions which he gilded with his tinsel, that it “ works well.” The machinery here always does its duty. But the delightful Christmas treat at this house, worth a hundred pantomimes, is Cinderella, in which the story is, or should be familiar to every child's recollection, and the changes are so many bright miracles. Miss Inverarity also triumphs still in the suffering and triumphant heroine ; and though we cannot think her yet approaching Miss Paton in richness or volume, is immeasurably superior to all other songstresses at this or the other house ; and may be the Stephens of the rising generation, though never comparable to our own !

The part of Bianca in Mr. Milman's tragedy of Fazio has been judiciously chosen for Miss Kemble's performances, during the preparation of Miss Mitford's new tragedy, in which, if we are rightly informed, she has a higher and a more arduous character to study. Nearly all the actions for which Fazio gives opportunity, belong to the heroine ; for, good or ill, she is the spirit of the piece ; and, as soon as its business really begins, she does all that is to be done, while others have only to declaim or suffer. Her's is hard, up-hill, repulsive work ; but Miss Kemble, with the wise and just daring to which she owes much of her success, sets to it fearlessly and performs it without any attempt at softening or palliation ; which is bold and right. With the highest respect for the excellent author of this play, and warm admiration of it as a piece of genuine dramatic poetry, we cannot subscribe to its morality, or sympathize with its persons. Bianca, its heroine, is to us scarcely less hateful than Regan or Goneril—a lady, who because her husband sups with a woman whom he had known

and loved, before he had the ill-fortune to know and love her, denounces him to the Senatorial policemen of Florence, for an offence which had really done no harm except to the state, and in the spoils of which she had been a contented sharer ! From the very first, her love is of the lowest and most selfish order ; she treats her husband as her absolute property, and urges her matrimonial claim without mercy—“ Thou must not see Aldabella ; nay, I'm imperative ; thou art mine, and shalt not ;” and again

—— Fazio, my lord Fazio !

Before the face of man, mine own, mine all,
Before the face of Heaven, Bianca's Fazio,
Not Aldabella's !

and soon to the end of the chapter, without one touch of true nobleness or unselfish regard. She varies the description of absolute property in her husband, as if she were stating the property in an indictment for larceny, first describing the truant as “ of the goods and chattels of the said Bianca ;” next, as “ of and belonging to the said Bianca ;” and again, as “ the property of the said Bianca ;” but always meaning one and the same thing. One patriotic object, no doubt, the plot accomplishes—that of making us duly conscious of the value of the protection we enjoy from the laws of “ this happy country,” as the Judges take occasion to instruct our felons, when they sentence them to be transported. Here, a spiteful wife cannot hang her husband. Here, the first question by Mr. Adolphus to the witness, “ Madam, are you married to the prisoner ?” would have sent the lady home, and ensured a triumphant acquittal. How inadequately have they estimated the wisdom of the rule which makes husband and wife incompetent witnesses in each other's case, who have referred it to the sacredness of the marriage tie, affording too strong a temptation to amiable perjury, or imposing too stern a duty ! The truth is, as this play shows, that the real danger is, lest the spirit of revenge should have scope and room for its gratification, and that a divorce sought in vain in the Ecclesiastical Court, should be found at the criminal bar. If the chaste heroine is thus uninviting, the frail one is not more agreeable ; for the poet has done equal injustice to both. His Aldabella is as stony as his Bianca is selfish—an unjoyous, unloving monster ; a Milwood without a motive ; and yet, as hardness of heart is not a crime usually cognizable by Grand Dukes, we do not exactly understand for what offence she is dispatched to a convent from her own ball. Neither class of ladies will, we hope, acknowledge the representation the poet has provided for them ; and Bianca seems to suppose all the sex must

range under the banner of one or the other
—for speaking of her own girl she says

“ If she be ill, she'll sink
Spotted to death—she'll be an Aldabella;
If she be chaste, she'll be a wretch like me,
A jealous wretch, a frantic guilty wretch !”

A woeful dilemma this for the better half of the creation ! What a contrast to the spirit of him who delighted to find “ that there is some soul of goodness in things evil !” And yet there are passages, nay scenes, in this play, which if they do not resemble him, approach nearly to one who has been thought to approach him—Fletcher. The piece is not merely studded with beautiful passages, but beauty is ingrained in its texture ; and the finest hues of fancy gleam and tremble over it. Here is one of its pieces of eloquent truth, addressed by Fazio to a poet who teased him with low adulation :

“ There's a soil fit for that rank weed flattery
To trail its poisonous and obscene clusters ;
A poet's soul should bear a richer fructage—
The aconite grew not in Eden. Thon,
That thou, with lips tipped with the fire of heaven,
The excursive eye, that in its earth-wide range
Drinks in the grandeur and the loveliness
That breathe along this high-wrought world of man ;
That hast within thee apprehensions strong
Of all that's pure, and passionless, and heavenly—
That thou, a vapid and a mawkish parasite,
Should pipe to that witch Fortune's favorites !
'Tis coarse, 'tis sickly—'tis as though the eagle
Should spread his sail-broad wings to flap a dung-bill ;
As though a pale and withering pestilence
Should ride the golden chariot of the sun ;
As one should use the language of the Gods,
To scatter loose and ribald brothelry !”

This is “ noble chiding” indeed for some of our own poets. Let the author of the *Life of Lord Byron* look to it. Let him who pointed his petty sneer at the man who lighted the unquenchable flame of liberty in Europe as “ a pauper,” look to it. Let the bard whose young morality found vent in *Little's Poems*, and luxuriated in the society of Lord Byron, and put on a grave face at the aberrations of Rousseau, look to it. It is a comfort to know that the writer of this fine passage has been true to his own convictions, and has refused to suppress the criticism produced by honest and manly thought, in defiance to the loud and low calumnies of men, whose furious zeal for mis-

understanding is their only chance of emerging from the utter darkness of their parsonages and pulpits !

Miss Kemble, as we have intimated, did not mitigate the part of Bianca, but she played it with extraordinary force ; and although the whole portraiture was almost too painful, there were many passages, which lacking other charms, had that of tremendous reality. There are in it more hard indisputable hits ; more home strokes of passion ; more rapid changes from one feeling to another, than in any part she has played ; though it is not of so high an order as her proud, steady, and towering Callista ; nor is it lighted up with the graces of manner, and with gleams of hope and tenderness like her Mrs. Beverley. There is no mistaking the merit of such a performance, because it is unassisted by any lovely image or association in the spectator's mind ; he does meet the actress half-way ; and consequently the impression made on him gives the true measure of the artist's power. In playing Inez de Castro (a name famous in the records of beauty and suffering) she will, if report be true, find, amidst the development of strange chances, full opportunity for displaying a serene dignity ; a majestic patience ; chequering the rapid course of passion and reflecting images of grace and loveliness as in their natural mirror, to which we believe she will do full justice, and in which we trust she will find a rich reward.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Our object in just mentioning this *Bower of Madame Vestris* is (as Cowper says, when addressing a very different lady) “ to congratulate and not to praise.” There are, at least, twenty reasons why we cannot criticise. Our first reason is—that we have not been able to get in ; and perhaps our readers will dispense with the nineteen others. We cannot, therefore, tell them how very charming Madame is, now that she has every thing her own way, as she ought to have ; nor how unlike Miss Foote is to a “ little jockey ;” nor how formidable Mrs. Glover is in *Clarissa Harlowe* ! If we might “ hint a fault and hesitate dislike,” we would entreat the fair lessee to give her old maid another appellation ; *Clarissa Harlowe* is a sainted name to us ; and if we almost hate Fielding for the liberty he has taken with Pamela, Madame Vestris must forgive us for interceding for the divine *Clarissa*. She shall deal with Miss Harriet Byron as she pleases !

MUSIC.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Overture, and part of the Music in "The Carnival at Naples." Composed by John Barnett.

This piece was lately brought out at Covent Garden, with very moderate success; and Mr. Barnett has now published the overture, and several of the songs, duetts, &c.; thinking, no doubt, that his music would have made a greater impression had it been united to a better drama. In this opinion we are inclined to agree with him; for several of these compositions not only pleased us much when we heard them, but do so now when we examine their structure. The overture may be said to be *effective*; that is, it contains some pretty melodies, mixed up with all the noise of which a modern orchestra is capable; but it has nothing masterly in design, or skilful in contrivance. The cavatina, "Sweet as food the wild bee sips," which was very cleverly sung by Miss H. Cawse, is pretty and playful; and there is a good deal of tenderness and grace in the little song, "My own fair Maid," sung by Mr. Wilson. Of the other songs, we cannot speak in terms of praise. They are founded on trivial subjects, and full of the fashionable embellishments and bravura passages of the day; and the notes and words have been coupled together in utter defiance of any thing like meaning. There is, however, a trio, "When evening shades are spreading," which is charming, and extremely well adapted for performance. We have long considered Mr. Barnett as possessing much talent; but he writes too much, and too hastily. He does not give himself time to avoid reminiscences, and hence his music appears much less that of Barnett, than of Heber or Rossini.

Songs of the Ship; the Poetry written, and the Airs selected chiefly from the Naval Melodies of Great Britain. By Mrs. Cornwell Baron Wilson.

The nature of this volume is sufficiently indicated by the title. The poetry, exclusively furnished by Mrs. C. B. Wilson, consists of twelve songs, the greater part of which have been adapted to existing melodies, of more or less ancient date,—such as "Sally in our alley,"—"Wapping old stairs,"—"Lullaby,"—"Peggy Brown,"—"When war's alarms," &c. Three or four of the airs are stated to be original; and though their composition cannot claim a very eminent rank, they will be found suitable vehicles for the several texts. Among this class, the "Mermaid duet" may be mentioned as one of the most attractive; the plan is regular, and in good keeping, and the air, though without particular novelty of idea, is melodious, and sufficiently pleasing. "The Meeting," another of the original compositions, is also entitled to favourable mention.

In the adaptation of the melodies, Mrs. Wilson acknowledges to have been favoured by the aid of several professional friends named in the preface; and her gratitude extends even so far as to own its being due "to others, whose powerful talents the restricted nature of the work would not admit of being called into action." Notwith-

standing those helps, however, we have noticed various instances which have not had the full benefit of professional aid: the gentleman, for instance, who is so highly complimented by the fair author for his effective adaptation of the "Sailor's Toast," cannot fail to acknowledge her politeness, when he casts a glance at the harmony of the eighth bar (p. 27.) In the musical accentuation, we have met with very few cases that are liable to criticism; among these we may mention the melodic treatment of the word "affection," (p. 61.) which certainly is objectionable. The vocal parts often ascend too high in pitch to suit the generality of tenor or bass voices, for which naval songs must be supposed to be preferably intended.

The poetry unquestionably constitutes the most valuable part of the work. The fair author has been particularly successful in uniting elegance and pathos of thought with a simplicity of diction essential in a work of this description, and it is paying no compliment to her to add, that no part of the text is disfigured by any thing distantly approaching to vulgarisms, which are but too often considered to constitute the essence of naval lyrics.

The typographical execution of the work, and its exterior, do credit to the publishers.

"Out at Last."

We notice this pleasing trifle, for the purpose of observing, that the music-sellers have lately attained an agreeable method of printing with moveable music types; the specimen now before us has a particularly clear and neat appearance, and its having passed through three editions, tells well for its popularity.

Looking o'er the Moonlight Billow. A National Air, written in honour of his Majesty, &c. &c. Adapted to a favourite Air, by Samuel Wesley.

It is a pretty good proof that a sufficient number of songs have been written in honour of our good King, when invention is at a stand-still, and Mr. Wesley has recourse to "Lullaby!" Much has been said about book-making speculation—is not music subject to the same laws?

Weber's Last Waltz; with Introduction and Variations. Arranged as a Duet for two performers on the Piano Forte. By S. H. Rimbault.

This air possesses not only the beauty of melody, but of association; as the last words of a Shelley or a Byron are the last notes of poor Weber. In the present arrangement the waltz is pleasingly treated, and the allegro movement that succeeds the minor, has a novel effect. Amateurs cannot complain of its being too difficult.

The Lay of the Minstrel Knight. Composed and arranged for the Spanish Guitar, by Charles H. Purday.

A sweet playful romance, full of melody and tenderness, and one which should rest on every rosewood music stand at the West-end of the town.

FINE ARTS.

Cosmorama, Regent-street.—The cosmorama of this season is decidedly the best that has been exhibited in this country for some years, as to choice of subject, variety, and execution; and is certainly, in most respects, quite equal to any dioramic effect ever produced. This is especially apparent in No. 10, "Mount St. Gothard, with the Devil's Bridge and the Falls of the Reuss in motion," where the solemn gloom of the majestic scene is agreeably broken by a most naturally managed ray of sunshine, by the cataract in motion, and by the continually rising mist, occasioned by the spray of the dashing waters. Our limits will not allow us to do more than mention No. 4, "Interior of the Cathedral of St. Gudule, Brussels;" No. 5, "Mont Blanc;" No. 6, "Colossal Statues of the Plain of Thebes, in Upper Egypt;" No. 8, "Passage of the Quindiu, in the Andes;" No. 11, "The Eruption of Mount Vesuvius,"—a most interesting effect in motion; No. 12, "The Interior of the Pantheon at Paris:"—these, with several others, constitute an exhibition equally gratifying to the "travelled man," and to the individual whose unceasing occupation has confined his peregrinations to an occasional tour round the four walls of his chamber.

Panorama of Quebec.—The present panorama is one of the happiest of Mr. Burford's usually happy efforts, as a work of art; but we regret extremely the absence of that striking degree of interest in the subject so generally characteristic of his choice of views. If it be, as it is supposed to be, one of the finest in North America, much cannot be said for the picturesque or beautiful scenery enjoyed by our Transatlantic neighbours; for although parts may be considered as extremely grand and interesting, yet, taken in a general view, its appearance is certainly extremely flat and monotonous. We lay the more stress upon our disappointment regarding the country, in order to enhance, if possible, the credit due to Mr. Burford for the tact and ability he has displayed in effecting, with such indifferent materials, such a minutely-wrought and highly-attractive picture. The sky, which is particularly well managed and brilliant, appears rather too much broken up; such is also the case with the foreground, which, though intended, perhaps, to add to the general breadth of the picture, has the effect of bringing the highly-finished middle ground too forward upon the eye, and of losing that appearance of distance and reality which must necessarily accrue from the ground on which the spectator is supposed to stand being more boldly painted. That portion of the picture immediately beneath where the

sun is represented, is most ably treated, and strongly reminds the observer of some of our great Turner's happiest productions. Much mellow richness and fidelity of colour pervades the picture. Mr. Burford will, we feel assured, be amply repaid for his interesting labours, as few will fail to visit a scene that must give rise to associations gratifying to our natural feelings of ambition and of national pride.

In the programme recently issued by the Pontifical Academy of the Fine Arts at Bologna, with reference to the competition for the prizes of the first class, which are to be awarded in the present year, "artists of every clime and country are invited to compete." Those prizes are, a medal, value sixty sequins, for an architectural composition; a second, of one hundred sequins in value, for a historical painting; a third, five-and-twenty sequins in value, for the drawing of a human figure; a fourth, of twenty sequins, for an ornamental composition in plaster; and a fifth, of thirty sequins, for an engraving. Competitors are required to forward their works by the 30th of June next to the Deputy Secretary of the Academy, who is ready to afford any farther information which may be desired. The kind and liberal spirit in which this invitation is conceived, is calculated to allay every apprehension as to the impartiality of the judgment which will be exercised in awarding the palm to the several claimants.

By the death of the Rev. Holwell Carr, of Devonshire-place, London, the National Gallery will be enriched with an accession of one of the most valuable collections of pictures, for their extent, by the old masters, in this kingdom. He has bequeathed to the National Gallery those splendid treasures, on the purchase of which he exhausted a large fortune.

FINE ARTS—PUBLICATIONS.

Donna Maria, Queen of Portugal. Engraved by Reynolds, from a picture by W. Fowler.

A pleasing print, in mezzotinto, of one whose cares have begun early. We recollect to have seen the child-Queen, during her brief visit to England, and can pronounce the resemblance to be very striking. This scion of the house of Braganza has a lofty brow; and if her countenance be the index to her mind, it is one that is seldom found in union with royalty.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria. Engraved by R. Golding, from a painting by W. Fowler.

This is a splendid engraving from a picture of no high pretensions as a work of art. It may be,

and we believe is, exceedingly like the young and interesting Princess, whose very name is as a kind of spell upon the warmest affections of those who are destined to be her future subjects,—but it is awkwardly and ungracefully drawn.

The Right Hon. Charles Earl Grey. Engraved by Cousins, from a painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A.

The publication of this print is well timed. The Premier is highly popular, and likely to become more so, if he do not rest satisfied with "the word of promise." Thousands, and tens of thousands will desire to possess his portrait, if he do all that he can do, or the half of what is expected from him. The picture from which this fine engraving is taken, is one of the late President's happiest productions.

Sketches in Italy; drawn on Stone, by W. Linton. No. I.

The reputation of Mr. Linton, as an artist, is deservedly high: to those who understand and possess a true relish for art, his present work will be an acquisition of considerable value. The sketches are so many accurate copies of Nature, by a master hand, and the brief letter-press descriptions illustrate them in a very agreeable manner. If the first number be a specimen of the eleven that are to follow, the volume, when completed, will be more than welcome to the lovers of Nature and of art. No. I. contains eight prints;

the most attractive of which are, "Tivoli," "Lugano," "The Vale of Terni," and "Subiaco." We shall have other opportunities—when, perhaps, more space may be afforded—of doing justice to the artist, and of more fully explaining the merits of his work.

A Century of Birds from the Himalaya Mountains, hitherto unfigured. By John Gould, A.L.S.

This promises to be a very valuable work, valuable both in science and art. The first of twenty folio numbers contains five birds of a collection lately brought from the unexplored districts of Central Asia, most of them previously unknown in Europe, and all of them unfigured. By the ornithologist, they will, of course, be regarded with interest; many of them being new forms, and presenting, probably, affinities and analogies that have not hitherto been found to exist. Nor, as specimens of extraordinary perfection in this branch of art, are they less interesting to us: they are not only splendidly coloured, but drawn with peculiar freedom and softness of pencilling. Above all, they are, as delineations of Nature, accurate—a charm, the absence of which no beauty of touch or grace of position would atone for. They are unquestionably among the very best ornithological illustrations we have ever seen. The drawings, on stone, are by E. Gould; and the descriptions will be contributed by a distinguished naturalist, Mr. Vigors, the Secretary of the Zoological Society.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Geographical Society.—This Society re-assembled on the 10th. G. B. Greenough, V.P. in the chair.—After reading minutes of the previous meeting, list of donations to the Society's library, and other formal matters, a communication was read, addressed to the Society by Captain Smyth, R.N., regarding the Columbretes, a small group of volcanic islets near Majorca, the largest of which Captain Smyth identifies with the Ophiusa of the ancients, in opposition to the French and some other writers, who conceive Formentera to be the island thus named. His arguments are chiefly founded on the quantity of serpents found in it, therein agreeing with the accounts given of Ophiusa; whereas the inhabitants of Formentera boast that no venomous reptile can live upon it: besides which it appears probable, from other circumstances, that Formentera was the Pityusa Minor of Antiquity, as Iviza was the Pityusa Major. The position of Captain Smyth's observatory erected on the Columbretes, (in conveying which to its place, by the way, the seamen were absolutely impeded by the number of serpents, from two to three feet long, and finely striated with dark zigzag lines on a bright yellow ground,) was lat. $39^{\circ} 53' 58''$ N., long. $0^{\circ} 44' 27''$ east of Greenwich.

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Formation, purely volcanic; vegetation, dwarf olives, geraniums, prickly pears, myrtles, and brush-wood; zoology, exclusive of serpents, chiefly rabbits, with abundance of crabs and other shell-fish along the shores; a tolerably good circular harbour, with from five to twelve fathoms water in it—bottom but indifferent: and it is said that fresh water can be procured by digging, but Captain Smyth did not find it.—An extract was next read from the log of the private ship Layton, Hurst master, which, in February last, discovered a very dangerous reef, or rather group of low rocky islets, in lat. $8^{\circ} 40'$ N. long. by chronometer $149^{\circ} 30'$ east of Greenwich, situated consequently between the group called Hogolen and the island marked Anonyma in Krusenstern's chart of the Pacific, but which, in some other charts, is called Falo, or Lamurah, both belonging to the Caroline chain.

Society of Arts.—At the meeting of the Society, on Wednesday the 12th, the gold Isis medal, and fifty guineas, were voted to Mr. Andrew Ross, for his new dividing engine—Mr. Ross's communication consists of two parts. The first is a mode of obtaining the divisions for circular dividing engines, depending, in the main, on the same principles as have already been employed,

but varied in some of the details. Mr. Ross first divides his circle into forty-eight parts by continued bi- or tri-sections, or by a combination of each method. The points thus formed being carefully marked on the limb of the circle, the intervals are then subdivided in the following manner:—An arc, equal to one of the spaces to be subdivided, is procured, and is divided as correctly as can conveniently be done, and to the same degree of minuteness as it is intended to divide the plate of the engine. The radius of this arc is to be equal to that of the engine; and whatever errors there may be in its original divisions are corrected by the following process:—A second arc, having an angular value equal to the first, with a radius only one-half or one-fourth as great, is, together with the first, attached and made concentric with the plate of the engine. The divisions of the first are transferred by means of radial lines to the second, the spaces between them being, of course, diminished in proportion to the radii of the respective arcs. When the second arc has received a counterpart of the divisions of the first, it is placed on the circumference of the engine plate, and there fixed so that the divided arc shall occupy exactly its proper angular space on the limb of the plate. The divisions of the second arc are then transferred to the first or larger one, a single interval on this latter comprising two or four on the former, according as the radius of the one is twice or four times as great as that of the other. In this manner, the errors of any particular intervals become gradually distributed among the rest, and by repeating the process a sufficient number of times, are reduced to invisible quantities. The second part of Mr. Ross's communication consists of a description of the apparatus by which the divisions of the engine plate, corrected as above described, are transferred to the arc of circles of other instruments. This is usually done by means of small teeth, cut on the head of a large horizontal wheel: these teeth being acted upon by an endless screw, about an inch in diameter. The truth of such an engine depends, first, on a perfect equality between all the teeth in the wheel; and, secondly, on an equality in all parts of the spiral formed by the threads of the screw, as well as in the inclination of those threads. The obstacles to perfect success in these particulars, arising from slight differences in the density of the metal, or in the sharpness of the cutter, are such as have, perhaps, never been entirely overcome by the most celebrated artists, however nearly they may have approached it; and the wheel and screw, when once out of the maker's hands, are no longer susceptible of any correction, whatever errors may be discovered. Mr. Ross's engine consists likewise of parts, which act

as a toothed wheel and endless screw, but so constructed, that each tooth of the wheel, and every part of the screw, admit of unlimited correction and adjustment by the person using it. The teeth of the wheel are only forty-eight, and consist of brass cocks, into which are tapped steel screws, the axes of which lie in the plane of the wheel, and at their ends are tangents to the circumference. These ends being ground perfectly flat form the virtual faces of the teeth, and are capable of being at any time advanced or withdrawn: they give, therefore, to the wheel that perfect and constant power of adjustment which has been mentioned. The same power is obtained for the endless screw, by forming it of one deep, thin thread, winding round a cylinder four or five inches in diameter. Into this thread are tapped ninety screws, at equal distances, having their axes parallel to that of the cylinder: the ends of these screws form the stops to those in the cocks of the wheel, and, like them, are capable of easy and unlimited correction. Thus the circumference of the wheel is divided into 4320 equal spaces, every one of which may afterwards be corrected, if required.

London Mechanics' Institute.—The Right Honourable R. Wilmot Horton has recently delivered a lecture at the Mechanics' Institute, Southampton-buildings, on the circumstances which regulate the rate of wages, with a view to show that emigration is the appropriate and only speedily operative remedy for low wages, pauperism, and the consequent distress arising from an excess of population. Mr. Wilmot Horton some time since engaged in an oral discussion with a class selected from the Mechanics' Institute on the same subject; and the result was, the complete assent of the members who composed it to his propositions concerning the expediency of emigration. The Right Honourable Gentleman was encouraged, by the fair and manly manner in which his arguments were met in this discussion, and the candour with which reasonings, which seemed to the disputants sound, were after examination acquiesced in, to deliver lectures to the Institute at large on the topics immediately connected with emigration. The lecture was chiefly directed to two points,—the first, a proof of the economy of emigration, so far as the rate-payers are concerned; the second, a proof of the impossibility of remedying the distress of the labouring classes by the greatest conceivable reduction of taxes so speedily as to exclude the necessity of emigration. On this last point the Right Hon. Gentleman argued, that though taxation was mischievous in diverting income from its natural channels, and if unnecessary, unjustifiable, still, after a considerable demand had been

created through taxation for particular species of labour, the return of income to its natural channels would create distress among the labourers whose labour the taxes had previously been expended in; a new demand would be created, but not of the same kind, so that in the transition state great distress would be created. Emigration, on the other hand, merely removed those labourers who could not now be profitably employed, and was therefore a remedy without any accompanying distress. The lecture, of which we cannot now give even an abstract, was most favourably and cordially received, though there was no attempt to introduce any topics with a view to popular effect, the lecturer winning his way by his manifest probity of intention, sincere conviction, and determination to submit himself to reason only.

Mr. W. Horton is at present engaged in delivering a series of Lectures on Political Economy, at the same place. His lecture on the 19th embraced the following propositions:—"Have we a surplus population in this country in a state of destitution?" 2ndly, "Have we the means of providing for that surplus population by colonization?" And, 3rdly, "Are there any other means of providing for that population at home, preferable to the expedient of their colonization abroad?" Having defined what he meant by the terms "surplus population," and having proved its existence in this country, by instances selected from the town of Frome, and from the parish of Benenden, in Kent, he proceeded to show that the only remedy for such an evil consisted in an extensive and well-conducted system of emigration. He stated, upon the authority of Mr. Hodges, the present member for Kent, that in the instance of the parish of Benenden, the emigration, a few years since, of fifty-six persons from that parish, cured the evil of an average redundancy of from seventy to ninety persons, which had previously existed there; and he farther illustrated the beneficial effects of emigration by a detail of facts connected with the emigrations which had taken place from Ireland, under the superintendence of Government, in the years 1823 and 1825. He professed himself completely sceptical with regard to the possibility of carrying a plan of home colonization into effect, at the same time that he expressed a wish to see that, or any other experiment which the ingenuity of man could devise, tried, with a view to rescue this country from the disgrace of having so large a pauper population. We had talked long enough, he remarked, upon the subject, it was now full time for us to begin to act. He should only put one question to the advocates of home colonization, and to it he expected an implicit answer. If a system of

home colonization were carried into effect, how would it be possible to prevent the home colonists from still throwing their labour upon the home market, as the Irish labourers did at present, and thus creating that glut of labour in the market, the evil effects of which it was the object of all to remove? Those evil effects, he maintained, could only be removed by a system of emigration, which would alone restore the due and proper proportion between the demand and the supply of labour in the market. He farther contended, that unless emigration were resorted to, no reduction of taxation would meet the evils under which the labouring population of this country was at present suffering; for that, as long as a redundancy of population existed, inadequate remuneration must, according to the laws of nature, be the lot of the labouring classes. In conclusion, he took occasion to advert to the co-operative system which was proposed by Mr. Owen and his followers. He did not seek, he said, to prevent the formation of co-operative societies; all he wanted was, that to the poor of this country the alternative should be afforded of choosing such a remedy for their evils as that held out by emigration, and that the boon should be placed within their reach by the interposition of the Legislature. It appeared to him that the co-operative system, even supposing that he assented to its principle, to which he was directly opposed, involved too sweeping a change in all the circumstances of society; and that the good effects anticipated from it, assuming that it was fit to be adopted, would be too far distant to induce us to deprive the suffering poor of this country of a measure of substantive and practical relief like that of emigration.

Mr. Levison has also commenced a course of lectures to the members of this institution, on the science of Phrenology. In his first lecture, he remarked, that although the study of man had been considered the noblest application of the intellectual powers, yet it had hitherto been merely pursued on empirical principles; that which was called the "philosophy of mind," from the time of Aristotle to Gall's time, could only be regarded as pleasing, although useless theories; that each philosopher commenced by reflecting on his own consciousness, and deduced his views of the fundamental powers of the mind from his own feelings, sensations, and perceptions. Hence it was that a Hume, Berkeley, Locke, Paley, Steward, Brown, and a host of other celebrated names, presented in their separate theories such extraordinary discrepancies. One described pride as the motive for all actions; another vanity. One affirmed that we had no natural sensation of right and wrong, and so

on. But, Mr. Levison observed, had each of these philosophers adopted the same means of investigation which were adopted by the illustrious Gall, their conclusions could not have presented the same humiliating contradictions. Mr. Levison briefly alluded to the nature of metaphysical studies, and boldly asserted that they could not be applied to any practical purposes. He adverted to the superior claims of phrenology, which, if taken according to its definition merely, was confined to the brain and its functions; but it was not too much to say, that the science embraced the whole visible creation. After exhibiting a variety of crania and casts from the idiot to a Franklin, and proving that the gradation of the intellectual and moral power was always in the ratio of the cerebral developement—a healthy state of the brain being a positive condition—he answered the anatomical objections to the science. He asked, whether the most inveterate opponent would assert that all the evidence of phrenologists was false? He ventured to say they could not. Then wherefore reject it altogether, as they had done? The lecturer concluded with an enthusiastic detail of the probable effects of the science in promoting the happiness of mankind, by furnishing sound principles of education and morals, and by showing its practical value in preventing, as well as curing, that greatest of all human maladies—insanity in its various forms.

Royal Asiatic Society.—Two papers were read; the first was an account of a celebrated Arabic work, called the “Ichwan oos Suffa,” principally from the famous Syrian historian, Mar Gregorius Abul Faraj. This work is said to owe its existence to a society of seven learned Arabs, and to have formed one of at least fifty treatises on various branches of science, of which, including the present, only three now remain. It is a moral treatise, in the shape of an allegorical picture of human life. Lieutenant Rowlandson communicated this essay. The second paper comprised a description of the marriage ceremonies of the Hindoos. It stated, that every man among them should have his daughter married by the time she is nine years of age; and that her marriage should, on no account, be deferred beyond her tenth year. The bridegroom should be at least three or four years older, and of the same caste. These ceremonies are conducted with more or less of magnificence, as suits the rank and means of the parties; but they frequently expend such immense sums on the marriage of their children, that the parents themselves are reduced to poverty and distress.

Linneæan Society.—A paper, from the pen of Robert Hill, Esq. F.L.S. on a species of deer (*Cervus macrurus*) which inhabits the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains,

near Hudson's Bay, was read. The paper was accompanied by drawings of the head and horns. This species derives its name, as may be readily anticipated, from the saltatory habits of the animal, which is never seen to use the paces of the other deer; and appears to form an intermediate link between the rein-deer and roe-buck, to both of which it approaches in certain characters. Another communication, on the structure and economy of spiders, by John Blackwall, Esq. F.L.S. was also read.

Society of Antiquaries.—The Secretary read a communication from John Gage, Esq. director, descriptive of the Bell Tower at the Abbey of St. Edmund's Bury, with a document containing some curious particulars relative to the repairs of the tower in the time of Henry VI. An account was also read of a serious insurrection which took place shortly after the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII. principally instigated by the monks. Also, an account of the entry of Henry VIII. into London, drawn up by a herald of the time.

Horticultural Society.—A very interesting paper was read, entitled “An Inquiry into the Nature and Constitution of the Sap-vessels of Plants,” by the author of the “Domestic Gardener's Manual.” After noticing, at some length, the opinions of M. Dutrochet and others on vegetable physiology, the writer concludes with the following remarks on the spiral vessels of plants:—“These vessels,” he says, “may act mechanically as springs, for their elasticity is prodigious. They exist in almost all plants, and the peculiarity of their structure, which closely resembles the coiled spring of a bell-wire, argues strongly that they have other functions allotted to them than that of merely conducting the sap. If, indeed, they are appendages to the sap-vessels,—if they wrap round and enclose, or are themselves placed internally within the membranous coat of those vessels,—(and the author is much inclined to believe that they are so, for the closest observation of the vessels of the flower-stalk of the wild hyacinth, *scilla nutans*, convinced him that the spiral coil is by no means closely compressed, but is apparently enclosed, or encloses a fine filmy membrane);—if this be the case, then these spiral vessels may be most efficient mechanical agents in propelling the sap upwards. The pliancy of trees, the readiness with which they yield to the force of the winds, and the facility with which they recover their upright position, are facts strongly corroborating the idea, that they contain internal springs, which, like coils of bell-wire, are capable of receiving and supporting motion in every direction, without offering impediments or sustaining injury.”

Astronomical Society.—It was announced at a recent meeting of the Astronomical

Society, that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to become its Patron. It will henceforward, therefore, be distinguished by the title of the "Royal Astronomical Society."

Royal Society, Edinburgh.—A curious paper of Dr. Duncan's was read, on the injection of air into the cavity of the chest. The patient had suffered much from an affection of the heart, and was led to think that the pressure of a small volume of air internally might be substituted for an external pressure, which afforded him relief. The idea occurred to himself, and he was his own operator. He employed a fine silver tube about as slender as a common pin, to which a bladder was attached, containing common air. The point of this was thrust through the skin and other integuments, till it reached the cavity, and the air was then squeezed through it, by compressing the bladder. Relief was always experienced at the time, and a lasting improvement was effected in the patient's health. Very full details were given of the experiments, which were continued through two or three years. Dr. Lizars stated that he had performed the same operation upon four or five patients in cases of aneurism, always with some immediate benefit, and in no case with any ultimate injury. The apparatus with which the first

patient operated was shown, and all doubts as to the perforation of the tube were removed, by blowing air through it into water. The experiment is physiologically curious, for if air can be conveyed into the chest in this way, other elastic and inelastic fluids may be injected in the same way. And may it not be possible to extract peccant liquids, from the interior of the body, by reversing the process?—*Scotsman.*

Denmark.—The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen, whose object is to publish, first, works on ancient northern literature, and then whatever may throw light on the ancient history of the north of Europe, its language, its antiquities, &c.; and under whose auspices a number of the Icelandic Sagas (or ancient fables,) with Latin and Danish translations, have appeared; having determined, that from the present year, in order to give its transactions the greatest possible publicity, it would communicate, in a regular journal, an account of its sittings, of its labours, and of the works addressed to it, has accordingly published a *procès-verbal* of the general assembly of the Society on the 15th of April last; by which it appears to have been very actively engaged in prosecuting the interesting purposes of its establishment.

VARIETIES.

The "Revue Encyclopédique" for October 1830 contains, amongst other attractive articles, an account of the meeting held in Dublin, last September, to celebrate the glorious event of the French Revolution. The requisition, the letters of several gentlemen who did not attend, and the speeches of the leading orators, are translated with spirit and fidelity. Amongst the letters, that of Mr. Wyse is particularly noticed; but with the usual disregard of English orthography, the name is spelt Foyse: indeed, we could not have guessed at the gentleman referred to, but for the allusion to his alliance with the family of Napoleon. The speech of Mr. Shiel, who is characterised, perhaps truly, "*comme l'orateur le plus éloquent du Barreau de la Grande-Bretagne,*" does not appear to us to have suffered materially from its presentation in a French dress—a remark which could not be made of the more powerful harangues of that gentleman rendered into the same comparatively feeble language. We think the speech of Thomas Moore is actually improved by its transformation. The writer of the article offers it to the reader as an occasion for comparing the talent of the orator with that of the poet. We do not know what judgment may be pronounced by the critics of Paris; but we see no reason why

oratory should be expected from Mr. Moore; and it would be hard if an eminent poet could not deliver his sentiments on a public occasion without undergoing the operation of a comparison with Cicero or Brougham. We believe it to be true, that oratory and poetry, although some few individuals may exhibit a tolerable proportion of both faculties, will never be found combined in any considerable degree. There is no instance of the same man being, in the absolute sense of the words, an orator and a poet. We cannot forbear to cite the concluding words of this interesting article. After relating many proofs of the sympathy of the people of these countries in the feelings which actuated France through her recent struggle, the writer concludes—"Espérons que désormais aucune rivalité ne pourra troubler l'harmonie si heureusement établie entre les deux nations, et qu'elles resteront unies pour faire triompher la liberté, pour affranchir les peuples qui gémissent sous le joug de la superstition et du despotisme, et pour renverser tous les obstacles qui s'opposent encore au bonheur de l'humanité."

Christenings and Burials.—By the annual list of Christenings and Burials within the Bills of Mortality, from December 12, 1823, to December 15, 1830, it appears that there were christened in the 97 parishes

within the Walls, 997, and buried 1117: in the 17 parishes without the Walls, christened 4504, and buried 3714: in the 29 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, christened 17,452, and buried 13,199: in the 10 parishes in Westminster, christened 3790, and buried 3615—total 26,743 christened, 21,645 buried: being an increase of the christened over the buried of 5098.

Corn.—From the account of the quantities of corn, grain, and meal, imported during the month ending the 1st of December, it appears that 34,052 quarters of various descriptions of foreign grain had arrived at the port of London, and that duties had been paid on 16,624 quarters for home consumption. The quantity of grain remaining in bond on the 1st of December was 277,395 quarters.

Curates.—The following list of Curates employed throughout England is given in a recent publication:—The curates employed in theseveral dioceses are—in St. Asaph, 30; Bangor, 58; Bath and Wells, 190; Bristol, 103; Canterbury, 135; Carlisle, 44; Chester, 158; Chichester, 110; St. David's, 194; Durham, 78; Ely, 71; Exeter, 256; Gloucester, 128; Hereford, 153; Llandaff, 94; Lichfield and Coventry, 268; Lincoln, 550; London, 234; Norwich, 473; Oxford, 69; Peterborough, 116; Rochester, 47; Salisbury, 174; Winchester, 177; Worcester, 83; York, 260; total 4254. Of this number 1393 reside in the glebe-house, and 805 in the parish; 3600 are licensed curates. The following statement of stipends affords a melancholy aspect:—6 curates receive under 20*l.*; 59 under 30*l.*; 173 under 40*l.*; 441 under 50*l.*; 892 under 60*l.*; 300 under 70*l.*; 415 under 80*l.*; 458 under 90*l.*; 156 under 100*l.*; 500 under 110*l.*; 69 under 120*l.*; 207 under 130*l.*; 52 under 140*l.*; 32 under 150; 162 under 160*l.*; 26 under 170*l.*; 15 under 180*l.*; 5 under 190*l.*; 3 under 200; 17 under 210*l.*; 2 under 220*l.*; 2 under 230*l.*; 2 under 240*l.*; 3 under 250*l.*; 4 under 260*l.*; 1 under 290*l.*; 2 under 310*l.*; 1 under 320*l.*; and 1 under 340*l.* There are 43 who receive the whole income of the benefices they serve; 2 receive one-half of the income; and one is paid 2 guineas each Sunday. With respect to the gross value of livings where the incumbents are non-residents, it is stated that there are 2496 under 300*l.* and 1233 of the value of 300*l.* and upwards.

According to the census of 1821, the following places in England and Wales, most of them of commercial importance, containing upwards of ten thousand people each, are without representatives:—Birmingham, Blackburn, Bolton, Bradford (York), Brighton, Bury (Lancashire), Chatham, Cheltenham, Deptford, Dudley, Frome, Greenwich, Halifax, Hanley (Stafford), Kidderminster,

Leeds, Macclesfield, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Sheffield, Shields (North and South), Stockport, Sunderland, Wakefield, Walsall, Warrington, Whitehaven, Wolverhampton, Woolwich, Holywell (Flint), making in all thirty-two, besides several others whose population, in 1821, approximated to ten thousand, and by this time probably exceeds it.

In making the returns to the motion of Lord Althorp, considerable difficulty will be experienced in Scotland from the towns and parishes being blended in the census of 1821. From that enumeration it appears that the towns in Scotland, the population of which then exceeded 8000, were — Glasgow 147,000; Edinburgh 119,200; Paisley 47,000; Aberdeen 41,400; Dundee 30,500; Greenock 22,000; Perth 19,000; Leith 18,900; Dunfermline 13,600; Kilmarnock 12,700; Inverness 12,200; Falkirk 11,500; Dumsfries 11,000; Montrose 10,300; Cambeltown 9000.

Bell Rock.—During the late gales it has not been possible for the tender to approach the Bell Rock during four weeks, or two sets of spring tides. On being visited the other day, the light-keepers report that several large stones, (which they term *travellers*) have been thrown upon the rock from deep water, and that a considerable *shelf*, of eighteen inches in thickness, has been lifted off "Smith's Ledge." Since the completion of the lighthouse in 1810, several such indications have been given that this sunken reef has at one time been an island, and that its waste is still in progress.

Economy in the Public Expenditure.—A pamphlet lately published by Ridgway, on the cause and cure of the present distress, purposes to effect a reduction of the annual taxes to the amount of about 21,000,000*l.* sterling, viz.—in the army, navy, ordnance, miscellaneous items, and the civil list, about 6,000,000*l.*; in the poor rates, 1,000,000*l.*; in tithes and other church profits, 7,000,000*l.* in the interest on the government (national) debt, 7,000,000*l.*, to be effected by reducing the interest to three per cent. on every one hundred pounds in money. Besides growing reductions to the extent of 6,000,000*l.*

It is an extraordinary fact, that the number of depositors in Savings' Banks exceeds the number of persons receiving dividends in the Bank of England, in the proportion of 403,712 to 274,823; and of this number the half-yearly dividends of 33,609, are under 5*l.* each. If this class of small fund-holders be added to the number of depositors in the Savings' Banks, they will form together a body of nearly half a million of persons; and if these be considered as members of families, at the low average of four persons in each family, there will be found two hundred thousand of a very humble class in society, who, in themselves, or in their im-

mediate connections, have an interest in the public welfare, and in the permanent stability of the existing institutions of the country, which cannot be endangered without at the same time endangering their personal and private property.

Several of the country newspapers have recently contained accounts of the appearance of the Aurora Borealis. We extract the following; the 1st is dated Redruth, January 8th, the second Ross-shire, January 11. A very magnificent Aurora Borealis occurred last night. I continued to observe it from ten o'clock until eleven. During the whole of that period the heavens were cloudless, and the stars in the southern half of the sky shone brightly. At ten o'clock a white nubiform light, producing an illumination equal to that of a thinly-clouded full moon, was spread over the northern region, from the N.E. to the W. At half-past ten this white light assumed the form of innumerable long streaks, based on an irregular line, whose mean height was about 30° above the horizon. The direction of the streaks was vertical, and many of them reached to the zenith. A beautiful red light, but formless, then mingled in several places with the bristling white—thus presenting an appearance truly sublime. The variations in the form and in the intensity of the lights were continual, but not sufficiently rapid to be distinguishable by the mere sight. The air at the time was still, and the ground covering with a hoar frost.

An exhibition of the Aurora Borealis took place this evening betwixt eight and nine o'clock, so singular and splendid as to leave far behind any thing of the kind on record. When first observed, there were five distinct arches of light. The most southern of these rose from the west like a huge mass of white flame from a mountain terminating the horizon in that quarter. The distortions of this mass were most extraordinary, but the changes at first were not rapid. The eastern end was not so brilliant as the other, except at intervals. At last, after the lapse of a few minutes, the mass of light in the west was reduced into a small very bright waving column, extending to the zenith, where it met the eastern light. There was little change in the other arches, except that their lower or northern edge became occasionally more brilliant. These appearances were scarcely formed, when the whole began to break up, and shoot forth numberless brilliant and quick moving streaks pointing to the zenith, where there was now a very brilliant and curiously-irregular mass, from which streaks shot in all directions. Flashes were seen farther towards the south; and suddenly all the arches broke into the most rapid motion, the parts pointing to the zenith, and the light became red, green, and white, and amazingly splendid. At times the

appearance was that of moving rainbows. The whole sky beyond the zenith now exhibited the most extraordinary and brilliant contortion of light that can be imagined. No noise was perceptible; but the wind rose a little. The whole, in a few minutes, was resolved into a thin faint light, and the last phenomenon observed was the formation of a low arch of light in the north-west. It will be interesting to know how far to the southward and northward these beautiful appearances were observed. The latitude of the place where this notice was written is $57^{\circ} 34. 54$.

Comet.—Soon after six o'clock on the morning of the 7th of January, Mr. John Herapath, at Cranford, discovered a brilliant comet in the east, a few degrees above the horizon. He states it to equal a star of the second magnitude, with a tail of from 1 to 2° in length. At about a quarter to seven it was $60^{\circ} 49'$ from Arcturus, and $52^{\circ} 44'$ from Alpha in Lyra; so that, says Mr. Herapath, "by a rough projection, its place was Sagittarius $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, with 11° north latitude." Sir James South also saw and ascertained this comet.

Universities.—The following appear to be the numbers of the members of our two Universities for the year 1830: namely—Oxford—Members of Convocation, 2510, Members on the books, 5259. Cambridge, Members of the Senate, 2179, Members on the books, 5263. The latter has, therefore, a majority of four members over the former. The number of colleges at Oxford is twenty-four, and that of the professors twenty-eight; whilst at Cambridge the number of colleges is seventeen, and that of the professors twenty-four.

Mr. Barber Beaumont, in a work entitled "Thoughts on the Causes and Cure of the present Distress," states the amount of the Net Produce of the Public Revenue (exclusive of the expenses of collecting) at the accession of successive Sovereigns, to be as follows:—

On the accession of		
James I.	1603	£600,000
Charles I.	1625	896,819
The Commonwealth	1648	1,517,247
Charles II.	1660	1,800,000
James II.	1685	200,000
William and Mary	1688	2,001,855
Anne	1701	3,895,905
George I.	1714	5,691,803
George II.	1727	6,762,643
George III.	1760	8,523,540
George IV.	1820	46,132,634
William IV.	1830	47,139,873

Poor Laws.—Progress of population in Great Britain: 1750, inhabitants, 7,800,000; 1801, inhabitants, 10,820,000; increase 3 millions in 50 years—1811, inhabitants, 12,353,000; increase $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions in 10 years—1821, inhabitants, 14,400,000; in-

crease 2 millions in 10 years—1830, inhabitants, 17,000,000; increase $2\frac{1}{4}$ millions in 9 years. Marriages, 1801, 67,228; 1821, 96,883. Baptisms, 1801, 237,029; 1821, 343,660. This statement shows that

since 1795, when the Poor Laws first came into full operation, the population is nearly doubled. At the present rate of progress, in 1890 the inhabitants of this island will exceed sixty millions.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Fossil Remains.—M. Roué, in the "Journal de Geology," says, that although we find scarcely any fossil remains of plants in the several limestone strata, yet it does not necessarily follow that the vegetation of the globe at the period when these rocks were formed was suspended; but, on the contrary, that vegetation ought to have flourished peculiarly when no revolution occurred to retard or destroy it, and such period of repose is indicated by the want of arenaceous deposits. If convulsions had taken place, we should have found traces of them in these strata. The differences between the vegetation of the different deposits of land plants may, perhaps, depend on the intermediate ones being wanting, or on the periods of repose in the transport of the beds. It is quite certain that the primitive climates underwent changes during the formation of the respective strata, although neither clay nor sandstone deposits might take place, and a comparison of different fossil remains shows a striking difference even in two neighbouring epochs. We are, therefore, led to infer, that there has been a gradual succession of the animal creation, according to the peculiar adaptation of circumstances to the production of animal or vegetable life on the surface of the globe; but there is nothing to lead us to the conclusion that any great catastrophe, at any period, destroyed the vegetation of the whole globe, though partial interruptions repeatedly occurred in given districts during the deposit of the geological series.

Migration of Shell Fish.—According to a short notice in the last number of "The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal," the common cockle was so abundant on a part of the French coast, near Colleville, Normandy, in the years 1823-4, that, on stirring the sand with the foot, these fish would rise all around the impression of the foot in vast numbers; but that in March 1825, scarcely any were to be found on the sands within the distance of three miles."—[Might not this "migration" of animals, that have scarcely a vestige of locomotive powers, be explained by supposing the bed of cockles to have been covered by an additional layer of calcareous earth, and thus become gradually converted into shell limestone, or marle?]

French Porcelain.—From the year 1810 to the year 1814, a beautiful piece of porce-

lain, called "The Tablet of the Marshals," which was placed in the Museum at Paris, attracted the attention of all the amateurs of the arts. The painting upon it was considered to be Isabey's masterpiece. It was a monument to the glory of the warriors who contributed to the triumphs of the memorable campaign of Vienna. In the midst was Napoleon on the throne; from which emanated rays, bearing the names of the various battles fought before the victory of Austerlitz. Between these rays were the portraits of twelve of the French Marshals. On the restoration of the Bourbons, this magnificent work was expelled from the Museum. It is now the property of an individual in Paris, who has offered it for sale.

Gold Mine.—The Charlestown Gazette announces the discovery of a gold-mine in South Carolina, which is so productive that it employs about five hundred workmen. The metal is said to be of singular purity.

Antediluvian Remains.—(St. Petersburg, Nov. 16.) Last May there were discovered in the circle of Daniloff (government of Jaroslaff) the bones of a quadruped, which appears to have been of the largest species of antediluvian elephants, and whose length, including the neck and head, may be estimated (judging by these bones) at about thirty-two feet. One of the great teeth (tusks) which was found, and differs from all before seen, is about six and a half feet long, eleven inches in diameter, and weighs about eighty pounds; it is very smooth, resembles externally an ox's horn, is not much bent, and forms a regular arc of a circle; inside was a substance resembling gypsum. One of the grinders is twelve inches long, four inches thick, and weighs ten and three quarter pounds. The jaws were broken, so that the number of teeth could not be ascertained.

Intellectual state of Russia, &c.—At the present moment, the following information may interest many. The number of journals which at present issue from the Russian press, is seventy-three, and of these "The Northern Bee," "The Patriot," and "The Invalid," enjoy the most extensive circulation: they are written in no less than twelve different languages. The number of elementary schools is 1411: they are frequented by 70,000 pupils; so that, on a comparison of the total number of children capable of instruction in the Russian dominions, with

those who are actually educated, there does not appear to be more than one in 367, whose mind is even superficially cultivated. There are seven universities in Russia, at which 3100 youths are educating under the care of three hundred professors. The ecclesiastical nursery is well attended to, inasmuch as the four academies of theology at Kiew, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kasan, together with the seven-and-thirty upper, and eighteen lower seminaries, appertaining to the Greek Church, contain 26,000 pupils, in charge of 427 professors. The Roman Catholic Church possesses fourteen seminaries, of which one is of a superior class, in which above two hundred-and-fifty youths are educated for the priesthood.—*Athenæum*.

The Emperor Nicholas has lately made a present to the celebrated Traveller Humboldt of a magnificent vase. It was hewn from a block of Siberian marble, of nearly twenty cubic feet in size, is in the ancient style, and richly ornamented. The name of the species of quartz of which it is formed, and which is peculiar to Siberia, is *aventurin*. In colour and general appearance it bears a resemblance to the onyx, but with that peculiar interchange of hue found in the topal. It is the admiration of all who have seen it.—*Spectator*.

Accounts from St. Petersburg of the 8th of December, give full particulars respecting the progress of the cholera at Moscow. From its first appearance, down to the 27th of November, 7321 had been attacked; of these 3959 had died, 2471 had recovered, and 898 were still sick. The cholera had completely disappeared from the Governments of Perna, Tamboff, Worenesch, Kinsk, the country of Don Cossacks, and the cities of Kasan and the Kostroma. The cholera has appeared in the fortress of

Redout-Kale, and on board the division of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

Fertility of French Dramatists.—The different theatres of Paris produced, in the course of 1830, one hundred and seventy-five new pieces! viz.—The Opera, 3; the Italian Opera, 5; the French Theatre, 12; the Odéon, 24; Feydeau, 9; the Vaudeville, 21; the Gymnase, 10; the Variétés, 24; the Nouveautés, 17; the Ambigu Comique, 18; the Gaieté, 14; the Port St. Martin, 9; the Cirque Olympique, 9.

Opening of the Welland Canal.—This great event has at length taken place. The hitherto insurmountable barrier of the Niagara is overcome; and the waters of the Erie may now mingle with those of Ontario. To the 600 miles of coast to which we had access, 1000 more are now added, comprising the most western counties of New York, the county of Erie, in Pennsylvania, the shores of Ohio, Michigan, and Upper Canada—the abodes of a large and enterprising population, stimulated by the wants, and actively engaged in administering to the supplies of civilized life. The whole length of the Erie canal, from Lake Erie to the Hudson river, is 363 miles. It is forty feet wide on the surface, and four in depth. Lake Erie is 565 feet above the level of the Hudson at Albany. There are from one extremity of the canal to the other eighty-four locks, and the total rise and fall is 698 feet; of which about 650 are fall. The entire cost of Erie and Champlain canals, according to the canal commissioners' estimate, is 7,519,995 dol. or 17,367 dol. 49c. per mile, making the total cost of the Erie canal, including that for locks, feeders, bridges, and all appendages, 6,304,289 dollars 97 c.—*American Paper*.

RURAL ECONOMY.

A Patent has been lately granted to T. Bulkeley, of Richmond, for a method of making or manufacturing Candles.—This invention is stated to consist, first, in a method of making wax candles by melting the material and pouring it into moulds, instead of by the ordinary method of rolling. The moulds are to be the same as those employed in the manufacture of tallow candles, but as there is a difficulty attending the expulsion of the candles when cold, a circular piece of wood with a cavity in its centre is directed to be placed at the bottom of the mould, when the other end being gently tapped by a mallet, the candle will, by degrees, be

driven out. And here we may remark that the patentee appears to have adopted every means in his power to guard against any charge of obscurity in the framing of his specification, even having had the foresight to furnish a full-sized representation of a mallet. The second improvement is in forming around candles a coating of wax, or other composition which requires a higher degree of temperature to melt it than the substance of which the interior is formed; by which means it is affirmed that a cheap candle is obtained, having the appearance of wax or composition, in which the liability to gutter is prevented. The mode in which Dr. Bulke-

ley proposes to manufacture these candles is by pouring the wax or composition intended to form the coating, when in a fluid state from heat, into common metal moulds; and after allowing it to remain such a time as will admit of the congealing of a portion, the remainder of the wax, which will be that in the centre of the candle, is then poured off, and tallow substituted in its stead. The patentee ob-

serves, that an excellent candle may be produced by filling the casing with oil, in lieu of tallow; but in this instance it will not admit of being moved from place to place when in use. The third claim in this patent is for an improved wick, by which, it is stated, a great saving will be effected in the material usually employed for that purpose.

USEFUL ARTS.

Patent Grass Cutter.—Another patent for superseding manual labour by the use of a mowing-machine, in lieu of the scythe, was enrolled on the 31st of Oct. by Mr. E. Budding, of Stroud, Gloucestershire. The principle of this patent agricultural labourer is by no means novel; being nothing more than an application of the improved chaff-cutting instruments, constructed so as to apply the circular cutter or scythe in a vertical direction, by means of an axis and roller with a spar wheel acting on the pinion of a second axis, which carries the horizontal scythe. As the use of this machine must necessarily be confined to a perfectly level surface, such as a pleasure-ground, or artificial grass-plot, there is little probability of its becoming generally adopted for superseding the use of manual labour; even if no other objection existed, on account of the expense of the machine, in comparison with the ordinary scythe. We cannot but again regret that the ingenuity of gentlemen should be diverted to agricultural machinery, rather than to the means of affording additional employment to the agricultural labourer, by the subdivision of waste lands, and the employment of spade cultivation.

Machines for Manual Labour.—The editor of the Register of Arts suggests an ingenious plan for the application of human strength to the propelling of rail-road machines of a light construction, to move at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. The carriages are to carry 5000 lbs. The expense of the transit from Liverpool to Manchester would be 16s. 8d.; the time occupied, rather more than two hours; the force required, easily within the labour of four men, perhaps of two. The receipts upon this time, labour, and expense, would be 13l. 6s. 8d. leaving a clear profit of 12l. 10s. for every journey and return. At the lowest rate, a man might secure 2l. by his two hours' labour.

New Fire Escape.—Darby's fire and burglary alarm, for which a patent has been taken out, has the appearance of a wardrobe: wires connected with it are attached to the various doors and windows, and in the event of thieves breaking in, or fire taking place, a bell alarms the inmates of the house, and at the same instant it lights a candle, and presents a tablet showing the name of the apartment where either of those disagreeable agents are carrying on their work of destruction.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

J. Revere, of Weybridge, Surrey, Doctor of Medicine, for a new and improved method of protecting iron chain cables, iron boilers, and iron tanks, from the corrosion produced upon them by the action of water. Nov. 27, 1830.

W. Church, of Haywood House, Warwickshire, Esq. for certain improvements in apparatus applicable to propelling boats and driving machinery by the agency of steam, parts of which improvements are also applicable to the purposes of evaporation. Nov. 29, 1830.

R. Dalglish, junr. of Glasgow, Calico Printer, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for printing calicos and other fabrics. Dec. 6, 1830.

H. Blundell, of Kingston-upon-Hull, in the county of the said town, for improvements in a machine for grinding or crushing seed and other oleaginous substances, for the purpose of abstracting oil therefrom, and which machine, with certain improvements or alterations, is applicable to other useful purposes. Dec. 6, 1830.

R. Edwards, of Dewsbury, Yorkshire, Leather and Flock-seller, for an improvement on, or substitute for, glass, sand, emery, and other scouring-paper or substances. Dec. 6, 1830.

S. Brown, of Billiter-square, City of London, Commander R. N. for certain improvements in the means of drawing up ships and other vessels from the water on land, and for transporting or mooring ships, vessels, and other bodies, on land, from one place to another. Dec. 6, 1830.

J. G. Lacy, of Camomile-street, City of London, Gun Manufacturer; and S. Davis, of East Smithfield, co. Middlesex, Gun-lock Maker, for a certain improvement or improvements in the construction of guns and fire-arms. Dec. 6, 1830.

J. Dixon, of Wolverhampton, and J. Vardy, of the same place, for certain improvements in cocks for drawing-off liquids. Dec. 13, 1830.

T. Walmsley, of Manchester, Manufacturer, for improvements in the manufacture of cotton, linen, silk, and other fibrous substances, into a fabric or

fabrics applicable to various useful purposes. Dec. 13, 1830.

W. Needham, of Longour, Staffordshire, Gent. for certain improvements in machinery for spinning, doubling, and twisting silk and other fibrous substances. Dec. 13, 1830.

S. ParLOUR, of Croydon, Surrey, Gent. for certain improvements on lamps, which he denominates "Parlour's Improved Table Lamps." Dec. 13, 1830.

J. Lee Benham, of Wigmore-street, co. Middlesex, Ironmonger, for certain improvements on shower and other baths. Communicated by a foreigner. Dec. 13, 1830.

R. Witty, of Basford, in the parish of Wolstanton, Staffordshire, Engineer, for certain improvements in apparatus for propelling carriages, boats, or vessels, and for other purposes, by the power of steam. Dec. 13, 1830.

B. Redfern, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, Gun-maker, for a lock, break-off, and trigger, upon a new and improved principle, for fowling-pieces, muskets, rifles, pistols, and small fire-arms of all descriptions. Dec. 17, 1830.

A. Graham, of the United States, now residing in West-street, Finsbury, City of London, Gent. for certain improvements in the application of springs to carriages. Communicated by a foreigner. Dec. 17, 1830.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS, &c.

Stapleton's Life of Canning, 3 vols. 8vo. 36s.

Paris's Life of Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart. 4to. 63s.

Moore's Life of Lord Byron, Vol. II. 4to. 42s.

Dr. Currie's Memoirs, by W. W. Currie, 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

Lardner's Cabinet Library Vol. I. (Life of the Duke of Wellington, by Capt. Sherer, Vol. I.) fcap. 5s.

Annual Biography and Obituary for 1831, 8vo. 13s.

BOTANY.

H. Witham's Observations on Fossil Vegetables, 4to. 15s.

EDUCATION.

André's French Teacher, 12mo. 7s. sheep.

Brenan's Conjugator, 12mo. 4s. 6d. bds.

HISTORY.

Tales of a Grandfather, from the History of France, by Sir Walter Scott, 3 vols. 18mo. 10s. 6d.

Major Leith Hay's Narrative of the Peninsular War, 2 vols. 12mo. 21s. bds.

Percival's Ancient History, 12mo. 5s.

Zurck's Calmuc Tartary, 8vo. 7s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Bennett's Practice in the Master's Office in Chancery, 8vo. 13s.

Woodfall's Landlord and Tenant, by J. B. Harrison, royal 8vo. 31s. 6d. bds.

Chitty's Equity Index, corrected to 1831, 2 vols. royal 8vo. 73s. 6d. bds.

Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 2 vols. royal 8vo. 58s. bds.

Exchequer Practice Epitomised, by an Attorney, 8vo. 6s. bds.

Dax's Exchequer Practice, 8vo. 16s.

MEDICAL.

Billing's First Principles of Medicine, 8vo. 6s. boards.

Combe on Mental Derangement, post 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds.

Dr. Allison's Outlines of Physiology, 8vo. 12s. boards.

MISCELLANEOUS.

National Library, No. 5, 6s. (Games and Festivities.)

Rask's Anglo-Saxon Grammar, by Thorpe, 8vo. 15s. 6d.

Cadeau, a Musical Annual for 1831, folio, 12s. boards.

White's Naval Researches, 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds.

Prometheus of Æschylus, English notes, &c., post 8vo. 5s. bds.

Bernay's German Prose Anthology, 12mo. 7s. bds.

Horton's Cases and Remedies of Pauperism, 8vo. 12s. bds.

Infant's Daily Sacrifice, 16mo.

Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, Vol. XIV. (Herschel's Natural Philosophy,) fcp. 6s. bds.

Millingen's Memoirs of the Affairs of Greece, 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

Valpy's Classical Library, No. XIII. 4s. 6d. bds.

Journal of a Nobleman at Vienna, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. bds.

Time's Telescope for 1831, 12mo. 9s.

M'Leod and Dewar's Gaelic Dictionary, 8vo. 21s. bds.

Gunn's Cartoniensia, or Raphael's Tapestries in the Vatican, 8vo. 8s. 6d. bds.

Mathew on Naval Timber, 8vo. 12s.

Surtees' Horseman's Manual, 12mo. 5s.

Tom Thumb, with Cruikshank's designs, 12mo. 1s. 6d.

Juvenile Rambles through the Paths of Nature, 18mo. 2s.

Parsey on Miniature Painting, 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Rev. J. B. Blakeway's Sheriffs of Shropshire, folio, 42s. bds.; large paper, 63s. bds.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Mothers and Daughters, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d.

Turf, 2 vols. fcp. 15s. bds.

Vizier's Son, 3 vols. 12mo. 24s. bds.

Annals of My Village, crown 8vo. 12s. bds.

Scenes of Life, 2 vols. post 8vo.

An Only Son, by the Author of "My Early Days," 12mo. 6s.

Alfred Dudley, 12mo. 5s.

Bertha's Visit, second edition, 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d. hf-bd.

Robinson Crusoe, new edition, with plates, 12mo. 6s. half-bound.

Temple of Melekartha, 3 vols. royal 12mo. 27s. boards.

Mitford's Stories of American Life, for the Young, 3 vols. 10s. 6d.

POETRY.

Bruce's Cypress Wreath, 18mo. 3s. 6d. bds.

Taylor's German Poetry, Vol. III. 8vo. 15s. bds.

Strangway's Messiah, a Poem, 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

Thomas's Serious Poems, 12mo. 6s. bds.

Swain's Beauties of the Mind, post 8vo. 6s.
 Aldine Poets, Vol. IX. fcp. 5s. bds.
 Grant's Beauties of Modern Poetry, 7s. 6d.
 Songs, by James Hogg, (the Ettrick Shepherd,) 12mo. 7s. bds.
 Rich's Daughter of Herodias, 8vo. 8s. 6d.
 Bennett's Songs of Solitude, 12mo. 5s.

THEOLOGY.

Pillar of Divine Truth, 8vo. 6s.
 Barr's Help to Professing Christians, 12mo. 4s. 6d.
 Morisson's Counsels to Sunday School Teachers, 32mo. 1s.

Rowlatt's Sermons at the Temple, 8vo. 12s.
 James's Sermons on the Sacraments and Sabbath, 8vo. 8s. 6d. bds.
 Modern Fanaticism Unveiled, 8vo. 5s. bds.
 Dibdin's Sunday Library, Vol. I. fcp. 5s. bds.
 Hughes's Divines, No. VIII. 7s. 6d. bds.
 Borthwick on Prophecies of Daniel, 8vo. 10s. boards.
 Parson's Sermons, 8vo. 12s. bds.
 Simson's Manual of Religious Instruction, 18mo. 5s.
 Wilson's Divine Authority of the Lord's Day, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

LITERARY REPORT.

The exciting and tragic interest which has hitherto peculiarly belonged to the works from the pen of the authors of the "O'Hara Tales," will shortly be exemplified again, in a production bearing, we believe, the name of "The Smuggler."

The Life of Sir Thomas Lawrence, immediately forthcoming, is stated to contain much new and curious anecdote, and to be peculiarly rich in correspondence. As to the latter, it is anticipated that considerable interest will be produced by the letters of Sir Thomas himself, which are said to be marked by great elegance and taste. Some letters from Canova are likewise mentioned as valuable. The plates for the work, which are now finished, comprise three portraits of the President, at various periods of his life, and all from paintings by himself.

The Life of Fuseli, which may now shortly be expected, is to be accompanied by a portrait, which is spoken of as a fine specimen of art.

Mr. James, the popular author of "Richelieu," "De L'Orme," and "Darnley," is about to minister again to the public entertainment in a historical romance, which is to bear the name of "Phillip Augustus."

A posthumous work, by Mr. Barry St. Leger, author of "Gilbert Earle," has been for some time promised. It is now on the eve of appearance, and is expected to support fully the high opinion existing in regard to the talented writer.

Mr. Galt is engaged on a production similar in class and subject to the humorous and life-derived "Lawrie Todd." It is to be called "Bogle Corbet."

Mr. Robert Chambers, of Edinburgh, who has produced several esteemed literary works, will shortly add to these a popular History of Scotland, in one volume, chiefly designed for the use of school classes.

A Philosophical Estimate of the Controversy respecting the Divine Humanity, by John Abraham Heraud, Esq. is in the press.

Mr. Booth, the author of the "Analytical Dictionary," has a work in the press on the "Principles of English Composition."

Hassan, or the Siege of Constantinople, a Poem, in three cantos, by Nicholas Michell, will be published early in February.

Colonel Bouchette will publish, during the present month, A Topographical and Statistical Description of the British Dominions in North America, with Views, Plans, &c.

A Volume by the author of "Headlong Hall," to be entitled "Crotchet Castle," is in the press.

An Outline of Sematology, or an Essay towards establishing a new Theory of Grammar, Logic, and Rhetoric, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. William Howitt has in the press a series of Traditions of the most Ancient Times, containing the Pilgrimage of Pantika—Nihar, the Exile of Heaven—Khrun the Demoniac—The Avenger of Blood—and The King of Nations.

The History of Poland, in 1 vol. small 8vo. by Mr. W. J. Thoms, Editor of "The Early English Prose Romances," is nearly ready.

Travels in the Holy Land, by William Rae Wilson, Esq. F.S.A. with Letters from Foreign Sovereigns to the Author, on the Protestant Faith, will shortly appear.

There is preparing for publication, A Description of a Patent Metallic Lining and Damper for Chimneys, for the purpose of rendering them Fire proof, and not liable to Smoke, and also of superseding the practice of employing Climbing-Boys.

A Panorama of Constantinople and its Environs, from Sketches taken on the spot by J. Pitman, Esq. is about to be published, accompanied with a description of the principal Buildings, and an account of Manners and Customs.

Leigh's Guide for Travellers through Wales and Monmouthshire, with a minute description of the Wye, is in the press.

Mr. Roberts is preparing for publication The Welsh Interpreter, containing a concise Vocabulary and Useful Phrases.

A Familiar Summary of the Law of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, with an Appendix, containing Forms and Tables of Stamp Duties, &c. is nearly ready.

The Laws relating to Benefit Societies and Saving Banks; being a familiar Summary of the two Consolidating Acts on these subjects, with Notes, &c. will shortly be published.

The Freemason's Pocket Companion; containing a Brief Sketch of the History of Freemasonry, is nearly ready.

Part IX. of Hinton's History of America will appear on the 15th inst., and a Part will be published every fortnight, until the work is complete.

The Anti-Materialist, or a Manual for Youth, by the Rev. R. Warner, F.S.A. &c. is in the press.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

THE COUNTESS DE GENLIS.

THIS extraordinary woman, who during the greater part of a century excited so much attention, both as a politician and a *savante*, was born near Autun, in the year 1746. She inherited no fortune, but being of noble family, was received at the age of four years as Canoness of the noble Chapter of Aix; and after that time was called La Comtesse de Lancy. Her family name was St. Aubin. As she grew up, she was distinguished for her general talents and accomplishments, and especially that of music—playing exquisitely on the harp, which was then a rare accomplishment—and a handsome person. These qualifications soon obtained her admission into the best society. She had also many admirers; but chance decided her lot so far as related to marriage. A letter which she had written to one of her acquaintance fell into the hands of the Count de Genlis, a young nobleman of considerable fortune and a good family, who was so charmed with the style, that he aspired to acquaintance with, and afterwards became the husband of the fair writer, when she was only in the seventeenth year of her age. By means of this union, Madame de Genlis had access to the family of the Duke of Orleans, whose son, then Duke de Chartres, had a rising family, which he determined to place under her care for their instruction; this scheme was put in practice in 1782. Meantime the Count de Genlis had accompanied General Lafayette to assist the Americans in their war against England; and shortly afterwards reports became prevalent relative to an alleged *liaison* between Madame de Genlis and the Duke de Chartres, which was subsequently strengthened into a general belief by the mysterious appearance of an adopted daughter, afterwards known by the name of Pamela. This foundling was educated with the children of the Duke, and experienced all the care of the most affectionate mother from the Countess de Genlis, who in her own *Memoirs** gives, notwithstanding the calumny we have alluded to, a very distinct account of the birth of this girl, who was subsequently married to the unfortunate Lord Edward

Fitzgerald. She states that she was the daughter of a gentleman of high rank, named Seymour, who married a low-born woman, and went off with her to Newfoundland, where he died; that then his wife returned with her infant to England, but his family refusing to acknowledge her, she was reduced to great distress, and laboured for her maintenance. A Mr. Forth was commissioned by the then Duke of Orleans to send over a young English girl to converse with his children, that so they might become acquainted with the language. Pamela was selected, and Madame de Genlis became much attached to her, and adopted her as her daughter. There was a sufficient quantity of enthusiasm about the Countess to render such a step on her part perfectly natural, and easily to be accounted for.

It was during her engagement as preceptress of the Duke de Chartres' children that Madame de Genlis began her career as a writer, by works of Education, which were soon found in the hands of all the fashionable mothers of families. "The Theatre of Education," "Adela and Theodore," "The Evenings of the Castle," and the "Annals of Virtue," of the Countess de Genlis, were the most popular, certainly among the most excellent works ever produced of their kind; but Madame de Genlis' ambition was not to be satisfied by the production of works on education merely; and the good people of Paris was soon astonished to see a religious work proceed from the Palais Royal, the object of which was to prove that religion is the basis of all happiness and all philosophy. This work was, however, properly speaking, only edited by the accomplished Countess; and the Abbés Lamourette and Gouchat had contributed largely to the materials. The warmest admirers of Madame de Genlis must, however, acknowledge that her religion savoured too much of the French school, to be considered perfectly pure, either in principle or action—it is difficult to breathe the atmosphere of courts and remain untainted.

In 1791 she resigned the situation of governess of the Duke of Orleans' children, but she shortly after resumed it, in consequence of Mademoiselle d'Orleans being dangerously ill. She, however, stipulated that she should immediately depart for England with her pupil. Accordingly, in October 1791, she visited this country, and resided three months at Bath, nine months at Bury St. Edmund's, and made a tour through various parts of the kingdom. In the History of her own Life, which we have

* *Memoirs of the Countess de Genlis, illustrative of the History of the 18th and 19th Centuries. Written by Herself. 8 Vols. London, 1825. Henry Colburn, New Burlington-Street.*—These volumes contain the most singular and amusing pictures of French character and manners, that have ever been published.

before alluded to, and which, by the way, is a most interesting Memoir of the times and people of the last century in France, she makes many severe strictures on the thoughts and actions of the English nation. She is especially angry with Dryden for declaring that Corneille's plays "are cold and declamatory, while those of Racine are insipid, and display no genius." One of her sarcasms is not the less bitter, because unfortunately true. "The most frivolous of the Arts are the best paid in England;" she says, "it is only in London that dancers and singers make real fortunes."

In September 1792, Madame de Genlis was desired to return to Paris without delay, a decree against emigrants having been passed by the Convention, to which decree the absence of the Duke's daughter would render her amenable. Madame de Genlis accordingly returned, and resigned her charge, but on the following day, she and her charge were declared to be emigrants, and were ordered to quit Paris within forty-eight hours, and France without delay. Madame de Genlis now determined to reside in England, but was entreated by the Duke of Orleans to accompany his daughter to Tournay, and stay till he could engage a proper person to take the place of governess. To this Madame de Genlis consented. Circumstances prevented the Duke of Orleans from procuring another governess for his daughter, and she therefore remained under the care of Madame de Genlis. When the Austrians re-conquered Flanders, Madame de Genlis withdrew her pupil to Switzerland, and wished to settle at Zug, where they were joined by the Duke de Chartres, who always retained an affection, amounting to veneration, for his governess: but the magistrates of the town would not permit their stay; and General Montesquiou, who had emigrated to Bremgarten, provided for these exiled and wandering females an asylum in the Convent of St. Clair. The Princess of Orleans shortly after quitted Madame de Genlis, and went to reside under the care of her aunt, the Princess of Conti, who at that period resided at Friburgh.

Madame de Genlis herself quitted the Convent of St. Clair, in May 1794, and went to Altona, whence she removed to Hamburg; there a Monsieur Rivoral attacked her with her own weapons—wit and humour—but she defended herself bravely. She next retired to a farm-house at Silk, in Holstein, where she wrote her works entitled "The Knights of the Swan," "Rash Vows," "The Rival Mothers," and "The Little Emigrants." She also published "A Refutation of the Calumnies which had been heaped upon her for her conduct during the Revolution."

In the year 1800, Madame de Genlis obtained leave to return to France, and Napoleon gave her apartments in the arsenal, and a pension. Since that period her pen has been constantly active; her works are as numerous as those of Voltaire. The "Theatre of Education" is considered much the best of them; all, however, are written in a very graceful style, with much ingenuity, and display an active mind and an elegant fancy.

Ever since the return of Louis-Philippe of Orleans, (the present King) to France, after the restoration of the Bourbons, great kindness has been shown to this accomplished writer by his family, up to the last moment of her life. She died at Paris, on the 31st of December 1830, at the age of 84 years.

For two days previous to her death, she had, as usual, been occupied with her literary and other labours until a late hour. Up to twelve at night, she was dictating to her attendant, after which she commenced arranging a letter to the King. Scarcely a day passed in which some of the Royal Family failed in some token of kind remembrance to her. To a letter, offering for her acceptance splendid apartments in the palace of the Thuilleries, where the present reigning family of France are expected in a short time to take up their own abode, the Countess was engaged in writing a grateful denial, and her reasons for it, to his Majesty, until nearly three o'clock on the morning of her decease. At that hour she was put to bed, and at ten o'clock she was found a corpse. The wife of General Gerard was her granddaughter, and was in her house when it was made known that the distinguished lady was no more.

W. E. BURNABY, ESQ.

William Edwyn Burnaby, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, second son of the late E. A. Burnaby, Esq., of Baggrave Hall, in the county of Leicester, was born in December 1799, educated under private tutors, and entered at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 1817. He was first a pupil of Mr. Wilkinson, the special pleader, and then of Mr. Tindal (now Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas), from 1820 to 1822; took the degree of LL.B. in 1823, and was called to the Bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, in Michaelmas Term in that year; attended the Midland Circuit; appointed to the office of one of the Common Pleaders of the City of London 1827; and Junior Counsel to the Bank 1829; and author of a work in MS. on the Civil Law, intended shortly to be published, upon which he bestowed several years' attention. He died of a rupture of a blood-vessel, at Hazlebeach Hall, in the

county of Northampton, August 23, 1830, and was interred in the family vault, at Hungerton, in Leicestershire. He was indefatigable in his profession; his value as a barrister was shown by his increasing practice on the midland circuit. In one of his causes on the last circuit he was highly complimented by the Judge. His private character is described as truly amiable.

POPE PIUS VIII.

His late Holiness, François Xavier Castiglione, was born at Cingoli, on the 20th of November 1761, made Bishop of Montalto in the year 1800, Cardinal in 1816, elected to the Popedom on the 31st of March 1829, and crowned on the 5th of April following. His death is universally lamented, for he had succeeded, during the year and a half of his wearing the triple crown, in gaining the good-will and respect of all classes; and it must be admitted, that his administration was, on the whole, the result of good sense and enlightened views. Not only did he bring the long-winded negotiations with the sovereign of the Netherlands to a successful termination, but accomplished the difficult task of settling the affairs of the Catholic Americans; at his instance, the Ottoman Court placed the Romish Church on the same footing with that of the Greeks, in point of civil and religious immunities, and allowed them to have a resident Patriarch at Constantinople. Both these measures were carried mainly through the instrumentality of Cardinal Capellari, one of the best informed and most accomplished members of the conclave. Great ameliorations, tending to lessen the public burthens, were also effected throughout the Roman States during the late Pope's transient career. He lent a zealous and liberal hand to the constructions going on upon Mount Pincio, was an active patron of the excavations in progress on the banks of the Tiber and in the Forum, and spared no expense in preserving the splendid remains of ancient architecture with which the Imperial city abounds. Rome is indebted to his intimate acquaintance with numismatics for its present currency, which threw the miserable productions of Leo XII.'s mint completely into the shade. At the time of his death he had just completed his sixty-ninth year, and the vacancy his decease has occasioned, threw the intermediate Government of the Roman States, and the Roman Catholic Church, a second time into the hands of Cardinal Galeffi, as "*camerlengo della Santa Chiesa*." The new Pope will have fifteen cardinals' hats at his disposal. The College, therefore, consists at this moment of fifty-five prelates, of whom forty are either at Rome, or within a few hours' call.

On the 5th of December, the Cardinals assembled at the Palace of the Vatican, where they held the first congregation. M. Polidor, Secretary of the Sacred College, read the Papal Bulls upon the Conclave and the vacancy of the Holy See, and all the Cardinals made oath to observe them. The prelate Zucchi, in the presence of the Cardinals, broke the *annulus piscatoris* of the late Pope; at the same time he broke the leaden seal of the Apostolic Chancery. The boxes of petitions and briefs were delivered up sealed. The Prelate Capelletti was confirmed in the post of Governor of Rome, and took the oath. M. Camilius di Petro was chosen to pronounce the funeral oration of the late Pope, and M. Mai to deliver the oration upon the election of the new Pope. Cardinals Galeffi, Odescalchi, and Rivarola, were nominated to make the arrangements for the conclave; as the Cardinals who are legated will have to leave their legations to come to the conclave, four pro-legates were appointed for Bologna, Ferrara, Forli, and Ravenna. After the Congregation, the Cardinals proceeded to the Sistine Chapel, where the body of the late Pope was lying in state, and, preceded by all the clergy of the church of St. Peter, they accompanied the body, which was carried into that church amidst the Gardes-Nobles and Swiss.

Different accounts are given of the probable successor to the triple crown. By some, we are assured, in the most positive manner, that the majority of the Cardinals appear decided to vote for Cardinal Fesch, Archbishop of Lyons, and uncle of Napoleon. Other accounts point out Cardinal Zurla, one of the most pious and learned members of the Sacred College. The Emperor Alexander, just before his promotion, had selected him for the important commission of surveying the limits of his empire. England admires his scientific work, "*On Marco Paulo, and the Ancient Venetian Travellers*," 2 vols. folio, published in 1818. France has always appreciated his virtues and his talents, and the good spirit which is observed in all his works, especially his Latin theology. But private letters received from Rome of a later date, say, that on the last scrutiny, the whole of the votes, except one, were in favour of the elevation of Cardinal Weld to the Papal Chair. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the next scrutiny will exhibit the desired unanimity. This ecclesiastic is, we believe, a native of Ireland, and the proprietor of Lulworth Castle, the late residence of the ex-monarch of France.

The illustrious Academy of St. Luke, in testimony of its esteem for the memory of his late Holiness, of its sense of the devotion he manifested towards the Fine Arts, and of

its gratitude for the condescending manner in which he consented that his name should be recorded as one of its honorary associates, rendered funereal honours to him on Thursday last, in St. Martin's Church. The several professors of this celebrated institution, as well as the whole of its pupils, assisted on this solemn occasion. Besides this interesting ceremony, there have been three grand funerals celebrated in St. Peter's, in honour of the defunct Pontiff. They were performed by Cardinals, and on each occasion five different members of the conclave pronounced five several absolutions in behalf of the deceased, over the temporary and magnificent cenotaph which had been constructed under the direction of Valadier, professor of architecture to the Academy of St. Luke. The whole of the diplomatic corps, and all the rank and wealth of Rome assisted at the first of these celebrations on Tuesday, the others followed on Wednesday and Thursday.

SIR ROBERT WIGRAM, BART.

Sir Robert Wigram, Bart. died in his 88th year, at Walthamstow-house, Essex. The worthy Baronet was born at Wexford, 1743, and was the lineal descendant of the ancient family of Fitz-Wigram, in Ireland, whose arms and supporters were granted to him and his heirs by his Majesty George the Third. But it is certain that he was the

architect of his own fortunes, and his first visit to London was made, when, like Scaliger, his only estate was in his hat. Sir Robert represented his native town of Wexford, at the Union, and was chairman at the meeting of the merchants and bankers during the alarming period of the French Revolution; a Vice-president of the Pitt Club, and with his two sons in Parliament, gave an uniform support to that Minister. He has died immensely rich, and was twice married. By his first lady, he has left Robert, the present Baronet, who married Selina, daughter of the late and sister to the present Sir Thomas Pelham Hayes, Bart.; Catherine married Charles Tottenham, Esq. of Ballcurry, Wicklow, first cousin to the Marquess of Ely; and William, Member for Wexford, unmarried. By his second lady, who survives him—Eleanor, married to Unwin Heathcote, Esq. of Step Hall, Herts; Anne, to the Rev. J. Arkwright, of Merch Hull, Essex; Octavius, married to Isabella Knox, daughter of the Hon. the Lord Bishop of Derry, and niece to Viscount Northland; Edward, to Catherine Smith, niece to Lord Carrington; and George, to Fanny Bligh, daughter of the Lady Theodosia Bligh, and niece to the Earl of Darnley, and the Dowager Countess of Roden; with several other children, who will long revere the memory of an upright, liberal, and benevolent man.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Royal Humane Society.—A general meeting of the governors and friends of the institution was held on Wednesday, the 12th, at the Society's house, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, for the purpose of awarding medallions, &c. to persons who have been instrumental in saving the lives of their fellow-creatures from apparently drowning, and on other business connected with the Society. Dr. Valpy in the chair. Mr. Westrop, the Secretary, read the report of the Society's proceedings for the last year, and thanks were returned to the various officers for their services. Seven medals were awarded, and other rewards agreed to, which are to be distributed at the next anniversary.

Improvements in the Temple.—Amongst the renovations and improvements with which the Honourable Society of Templars have recently embellished the Temple, most conspicuous are the creation of a new and commodious Exchequer-office, flanked on the north by a substantial and elegant range of chambers, which stretch from east to west across King's Bench-walk. In the centre of this range a lofty archway will, by a ser-

ries of granite steps, afford a convenient access to and from Mitre-court and Fleet-street. An addition of about sixteen feet in length is also being made to the east end of Middle Temple-hall, whilst the greater part of the buildings on the eastern side of Middle Temple-gardens, have been pulled down, and new edifices erected on their site, with greater attention to taste and comfort in their construction. Two very elegant buildings have also been added to the south-east wing of Paper-buildings, forming a handsome termination towards the Thames. The whole of these edifices are faced with Portland-stone, and the solidity of their construction and beauty of appearance are highly creditable to the public spirit and *virtù* of the Honourable Society which has caused them to be erected.

Mr. Hunt, the Member for Preston, made a public entry into London on Monday, the 10th of Jan. At twelve o'clock he alighted at the Red Lion, Islington Green, near which several hundred persons were collected. After addressing the multitude, he mounted a barouche, and proceeded in procession

through the metropolis. Only one of the Trades' Societies was present; the rest wisely kept aloof. The "Matchless Blacking Man" brought up the rear. The whole was a flat affair. When Mr. Hunt arrived at his house in Stamford-street, he addressed the people. He admitted to them that in the House of Commons his only hope was in Daniel O'Connell; no other Member, he was convinced, could be found to second him in that assembly.

The Church.—Marylebone Meeting.—Mr. Hume presided at a meeting lately held to express the determination of the parishioners of Marylebone, to withhold all farther payments of church, poor, or other rates, until they were satisfied of their proper application. Colonel Jones said, that one of the things they had most right to complain of was, the salaries awarded to the clergymen. By the Act of Parliament, they were to have five hundred pounds a-year; and the rest of the pew-rents (out of which those salaries were to be paid) were to go to buy the preachers' houses, and to alleviate the poor-rates; but instead of this, there had been a great struggle making to pay all the residue to the preachers. But the fact was, that the parishioners had little else to expect, as long as the clergy retained such an upper hand in the parish as they did at present. It was well observed by Locke, that "the clergy have trucked away the rights and liberties of the people in this and all other countries, whenever they have had opportunities; so that sense and reason, law, properties, rights, and liberties, must be understood as those oracles shall interpret or give signification." It was agreed that the Vestry should be waited on, and requested to select two cases for trial, and that the cost of the defence should be borne from the parochial fund.

ECCELESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone has been pleased to appoint the Rev. G. W. Sicklemore, M.A. of Trinity College, to be one of his Lordship's domestic chaplains.

The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells has appointed the Rev. J. Noble Shipton, B.D. Rector of Hinton Blewitt, the Rural Dean for the Deanery of Bedminster, in the room of the Rev. E. Colston Grevile, A.M. Vicar of Clevedon, dec.

The Rev. R. H. Chapman has been presented to the Rectory of Kirby Wiske, void by the translation of Dr. Bethell to the See of Bangor.

Lord Chancellor Brougham has presented the living of Newport Pagnel to the Rev. A. Hare.

The Rev. T. P. Wright, M.A. late curate of St. George's Church, Birmingham, has been presented to the Vicarage of Roydon, Essex.

The Rev. H. Richards has been presented to the Vicarage of Keevil, Wilts, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. W. Harrison; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester.

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The Rev. Mr. Evans, of Bawtry, has been presented to the living of Newton Kyme, near Tadcaster, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Chaloner.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred on the Rev. T. Wise, Master of the Abbey Milton Grammar-school, Blandford, and Rector of Hagworthingham, Lincolnshire, son of the late Mr. J. Wise, of Seaville, Abbey Holme, the degree of Doctor in Divinity.

The Rev. Dr. G. Cook, to be one of his Majesty's Chaplains in ordinary for Scotland.

The Rev. G. Brett, to the Morning Preachership of Hanover Chapel, Regent-street.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Cork, to be Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Rev. J. W. D. Merest, to the Perpetual Curacy of Darlington, Durham; patron, the Marquess of Cleveland.

The Rev. J. Clementson, to the Vicarage of Wolvey, Warwickshire; patrons, J. Smith, Esq. and the Rev. J. Riddle.

The Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral Church of Winchester, vacant by the death of the Rev. P. Williams, has been presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Rev. W. Vaux.

The Rev. S. Hyde Cassan, M.A. F.S.A. of Mere Vicarage, Wilts, and many years Curate of Frome, was lately instituted by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells to the livings of Bruton and Wyke Champflower, Somersetshire; patron, Sir R. Hoare, Bart.

The Rev. J. Fayrer, M.A. of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and Master of the Grammar-school at Chard, to the Perpetual Curacies of Chillington and Seavington St. Mary, Somerset; patron, Earl Poulett.

The Rev. T. S. Evans, M.A. to the Head-mastership of Kensington Grammar-school, in connexion with King's College, London.

The Rev. G. Davis has been appointed to the Deanery of Chester, in the room of Dr. Philpotts.

The Rev. W. N. Darnell, B.D. has been presented to the Rectory of Stanhope, in the room of Dr. Philpotts.

The Rev. P. Fraser, M.A. has been presented by the Master and Fellows of Christ College to the Rectory of Kegworth, Leicestershire.

The Lord Bishop of Peterborough has collated the Rev. W. M'Donall, M.A. to the second Prebend or Canonry founded in the Cathedral Church of Peterborough, vacant by the promotion of the Very Rev. T. Turton, D.D. to the Deanery of Peterborough.

The Rev. J. Harwood Harrison has been, on his own petition, instituted to the Rectory of Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire, vacant by the death of his father, the Rev. H. B. Harrison, D.D.

The Rev. E. Hibgame has been licensed to the Curacy of St. George of Colegate, on the nomination of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

The Rev. J. J. Blunt, B.D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, author of the "Veracity of the Gospel and Acts," the "Veracity of the Five Books of Moses," &c. has been elected Hulsean Lecturer for the present year.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint, by letters patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, his Grace Charles Duke of Richmond to be Postmaster-General of Ireland, vice the Earl of Rosse.

The Chief Baron of the Irish Court of Exchequer has been elevated to an Irish Peerage, by the titles of Baron O'Grady of Rockbarton, and Viscount Guillamore of Caher Guillamore, in the county of Limerick. He is succeeded in the Exchequer by the Right Hon. H. Joy, his Majesty's late Attorney-General for Ireland.

In the Court of Exchequer, Lord Lyndhurst has taken the usual oaths and his seat as Lord Chief Baron of that Court.

Mr. Sergeant Cross has been appointed Attorney-General for the County Palatine of Lancaster.

Mr. Creevey has been appointed Treasurer of the Ordnance, in the room of Mr. Holmes.

Mr. Sergeant Arabin has been elected one of the four Verderers of Waltham Forest, in the room of Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey.

Mr. Coltman has received a silk gown, and Mr. Sergeant Jones a patent of precedence.

E. Stewart, Esq. has been appointed Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, in the room of T. T. Briggs, Esq.

Mr. John Hope has been elected Dean of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, in the room of Mr. Jeffrey, now Lord Advocate.

The King has appointed I. L. Prevost, Esq. as Agent and Consul-General in London for the Swiss Confederation.

The Lords of the Admiralty have promoted to the rank of Commander Lieut. J. B. B. M'Hardy, late commanding the Pickle schooner, as a reward for the gallantry displayed by that officer in the capture of the Boladora slave schooner, after a severe action, in the West Indies.

Captain E. Galway, the oldest of a list of six post-captains, submitted by Sir James Graham to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has been appointed to the command of the Royal Charlotte yacht, in attendance upon the Lord Lieutenant.

Sir Edward Lees, Bart. many years Secretary to the Irish Post Office, has been placed at the head of that establishment.

The Hon. Edward Grey, brother to Earl Grey, has been appointed to the Deanery of Hereford.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maberley, has been appointed Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, and Mr. Charles Tennyson and Captain the Hon. H. Duncan, C.B. have been appointed respectively Clerk and Storekeeper of the same.

Married.—At the Pavilion, Brighton, Viscount Falkland to Miss Fitzclarence. Their Majesties, the Duke of Sussex, the Princess Augusta, the Landgravine of Hesse Homberg, and other members of the Royal Family, were present. The bride was given away by the King.

At Pilleigh, by the Hon. and Rev. J. Fortescue, W. Courtenay, Esq. eldest son of W. Courtenay, Esq. Clerk to the House of Lords, to Lady Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Earl Fortescue.

At York, on Christmas Day, the Rev. W. French, son of the Archbishop of Tuam, to his cousin, Lady — French, daughter of the Earl of Clancarty.

Lately, in London, Captain A. Wathen, of the 15th Hussars, only son of Major Wathen, to the Lady Elizabeth Jane Leslie, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Rothes.

Captain E. Twopeny, of the 78th Highlanders,

to Elizabeth Deborah, eldest daughter of the late John Burnett, Esq. Judge-Admiral of Scotland.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, the Rev. Carew St. John Mildmay, brother of Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, Bart. to the Hon. Caroline Waldegrave, youngest daughter of the late Adm. Lord Radstock.

Lately, in the chapel of Warwick Castle, J. Neeld, Esq. of Grosvenor-square, M.P. for Chippenham, to Lady Caroline Ashley Cooper, daughter of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Lately, at Mitcham, the Rev. T. L. Ramaden, M.A. to Sophia Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Gen. Sir Henry Oakes, Bart. of Mitcham Hall, Surrey.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, W. T. Egerton, Esq. M.P. eldest son of W. Egerton, Esq. of Tatton Park, Cheshire, member for that county, to the Lady Charlotte Elizabeth Loftus, eldest daughter of the Marquess of Ely.

At Craigends, by the Rev. Dr. Smyth, of Glasgow, the Right Hon. Lord John Campbell, to Anne Colquhoun, eldest daughter of the late J. Caninghame, Esq. of Craigends.

At St. George's, Hanover square, by the Hon. and Rev. J. E. Boscawen, the Rev. C. A. Stewart, of Ewhurst, Surrey, to Mrs. De Lancy Barclay, of Tillingbourn, in the same county.

Died.—At Chertsey, the Chamberlain of London. He was elected Alderman of Broad-street Ward, in the year 1776, served the office of Sheriff in 1777, and was elected Lord Mayor in 1784. He succeeded John Wilk's as City Chamberlain in 1798.

At the Episcopal Palace, Cork, the Lord Bishop of Cork and Ross.

At St. Leonard's, near Hastings, by a fall from his horse in returning from hunting, in his 18th year, G. J. Wood, only son of T. Wood, Esq. of the Regent's Park, and grandson of J. Burton, Esq. of St. Leonard's.

At Calais, on the 1st inst. at the advanced age of 94, the Hon. P. Roper, uncle to Lord Teynham.

The Right Hon. Lady Louisa Mary Lennox, in her 92nd year, grandmother of the present Duke of Richmond.

At Derby, W. Strutt, Esq. F.R.S. in the 75th year of his age.

At his Lordship's house, in Grosvenor-square, London, Henrietta Maria, Marchioness of Ailesbury.

At Edinburgh, aged 79, Dame Jane Dunbar, relict of Sir G. Dunbar, of Mochrum, Bart.

At his seat Coombe Royal, near Kingsbridge, J. L. Luscombe, Esq.

At his house in Bedford-row, London, T. Davison, Esq. printer, of Lombard-street, Whitefriars. Some of the most splendid works that have for the last thirty years adorned the literature of this country have proceeded from the press of this celebrated printer.

At Leamington Spa, W. Syme, Esq. Comptroller-General of his Majesty's Customs, Dublin.

At Norwich, in his 74th year, J. Gurney, Esq.

At his seat, at Thirkleby, in his 81st year, Sir T. Frankland, Bart. F.R.S. F.L.S. F.H.S.

At Cecil House, Strand, after a long illness, Mr. G. Bromley, aged 50, teacher of dramatic elocution, and formerly of the Theatres Royal Drury Lane and Surrey.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

CORNWALL.

The fishermen of the parish of Paul, near Penzance, have been thrown into a state of agitation by the demands of the lessees of the fish-tithe to which they are liable. The poor men have not been at all successful, and are many of them in want of bread for their children; and they declare they are wholly unable to pay the demand, which they assert is exorbitant. They were lately visited by a solicitor, who came to enforce the propriety of compliance with the demand of the tithe-holders, but he was roughly handled, and was glad to escape with his clothes torn from his back. A few weeks since, a bailiff went to Mousehole to serve writs relative to the tithe, when he was surrounded by the women; he pulled out a pistol to intimidate them, but it was soon taken from him and thrown into the sea, and almost all his clothes torn off. He was glad to escape towards Newlyn, but here fresh disasters awaited him, as the women rose and belaboured him so severely that he was scarcely able to reach home. The fishermen have resolved to resist every attempt to enforce more than the usual sum; they have prepared for battle, and have posted placards with the following words:—"It is better to die than starve. No tithe; we will die first, one and all." How the affair will end is uncertain.

CHESHIRE.

New Bridge over the Dee.—The key-stone which completes the arch of this noble and imposing structure has been deposited. The bridge is to be the largest stone bridge of one arch in the world. The chord, or span of the arch, is 200 feet; the versed sine, or height of the arch from the chord, 40; its height above low water-mark, 54; and from the top of the parapet to low water-mark, 66 feet 6 inches. The arch springs from two main abutments of solid masonry, 48 feet by 40, in each of which there is a dry arch 20 feet wide, in a line with the towing-path. These abutments are flanked by massive wing walls to support the embankment for the approaches to the bridge. The length of the roadway on the bridge is 340 feet, and its width 35 feet 6 inches. The first stone was laid by Earl Grosvenor, on the 1st of October, 1827; and its erection was contracted for by Mr. Trubshaw, for the sum of 36,000*l.* including 7000*l.* for the approaches.

DERBYSHIRE.

Lead ore is now so low, in the mineral districts of Derbyshire, that 540 lbs. when dressed, and made merchantable, sells only for 30*s.* leaving a very small sum, and sometimes nothing, to the miner, after payment of charges, consisting of powder, candles, blacksmith, barmaster, drawing, washing, (composition and tithe when and where payable,) King's duty, &c. Few of the miners earn more than 4*s.* a week.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Mayor of Exeter has received a letter from Lord Melbourne, Secretary for the Home Department, expressive of his satisfaction at the prompt

measures taken to establish an efficient police in that city. His Lordship says—"I trust that they will always recollect, and impress upon others, that whatever difference of opinion may exist, it must be the interest of all to preserve the public peace, and maintain the security of property."

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The canal has been open only three years and eight months: the following statement will afford a convincing proof of the rapidly increasing trade upon it. The following have been the receipts at the Custom-house for the last four years:—In 1827, 28,600*l.*; 1828, 45,400*l.*; 1829, 57,300*l.*; 1830, 90,300*l.*

HAMPSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Brading, Hampshire, having refused to obey the magistrates in swearing-in special constables to preserve the peace, a body of military was immediately ordered from Albany, who are quartered on all the tradespeople and publicans of the town.

KENT.

On Sunday, the 26th of December, the parish church of Lewisham was totally destroyed by fire. It appears, however, to have been purely accidental.

An explosion lately took place in the Woolwich Arsenal, in consequence of a spark of fire having fallen on a rocket whilst the men were breaking up some old rockets. A blacksmith's shop was blown to pieces, although the walls are three feet thick. No lives were lost, but a man named Consins was very much hurt. Great exertions were used to extinguish the fire, and in about half an hour it was completely got under.

LANCASHIRE.

A meeting has been held at Manchester for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of presenting a memorial to Government on the present disturbed state of that town and neighbourhood, more especially as connected with the late atrocious murder at Hyde. The meeting had been convened owing to the reports in circulation, stating that the town was in a disturbed state, and a series of resolutions were passed, embodying an assurance to Government that such reports were unfounded Libels. Mr. A. Prentice, editor of the "*Manchester Times*," presided as chairman on the occasion.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The premises of Messrs. Cartwright and Co. manufacturers of lamb's wool yarn and cotton for making lace, Leicester, have been destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at 5000*l.* and about sixty persons are thrown out of employment by this calamity. The conflagration was occasioned by the ignition of the sweepings of the manufactory, consisting of cotton, waste oil, &c. which had been suffered to accumulate and remain undisturbed till it took fire, as is sometimes the case with hay-stacks, when formed before the hay has been properly dried.

MIDDLESEX.

The Magistrates in the Commission for Middlesex, have come to a unanimous determination of allowing those persons who were sworn in as special constables, during the late disturbances in numerous parts of the country, the sum of 3s. 6d. for every day they were called upon to act within the parish where they resided; or, if in a part of the hundred without the parish, an additional 1s. 6d. per day. None was sworn to act beyond his respective hundred of residence.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A public meeting has been held at the Northumberland Arms, North Shields, when it was resolved to establish a railway between Newcastle and North Shields.

A highly respectable meeting in favour of Parliamentary Reform has been held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, when a series of resolutions was adopted, including a suggestion whether the vote by ballot might not be advisable. Jas. Losh, Esq. was in the chair; and a letter was read from Sir M. W. Ridley, expressing his satisfaction at the meeting. A series of radical resolutions were negatived.

NORFOLK.

An East India order for 6000 pieces, and other work in hand, gives employment to the Norwich weavers during the winter months.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A numerous meeting of Commissioners under the Act for the Clifton Suspension Bridge, has been held at Bristol, when the various plans underwent discussion, and five or six of the most desirable were selected; these are to be submitted to Mr. Davies Gilbert, late President of the Royal Society, and other scientific gentlemen, for their opinion as to their geometrical proportions, &c. After the most eligible shall be determined upon, an opportunity will be given to the public to assist the undertaking by an increase of subscriptions.

In the registry of proceedings of the parish of St. Ewen's, Bristol, the cost of a breakfast on Corpus Christi day, 1460, is thus entered:—

Item—For a calf's head and hinge	0s. 3d.
Item—For two rounds of beef	0s. 6d.
Item—For bread and ale	0s. 8d.
Item—For Master Parson for his dinner	0s. 4d.
Item—For his Clerk	0s. 2d.
Item—For bearing the cross	0s. 2d.

Sum total 2s. 1d.

In the year 1794, in the books of the same parish, appears the following:—"A supper for the parish officers to settle their accounts, and to regulate the assessment of the poor-rate, 50l. 17s. 2d."

SUSSEX.

At an adjourned meeting lately holden at the Norfolk Arms, at Arundel, to take into consideration the best means of employing the poor, the Earl of Surrey in the chair, the Report of the Committee at the previous meeting was received, when it appeared that the number of persons out of employment was under twenty, the Duke of Norfolk having found work for the agricultural labourers. After some discussion, it was resolved to Macadamize part of the High-street, and to improve the road at the west end of Maltravers-street. The Earl of Surrey, on behalf of his father, offered a piece of ground to the parish for culti-

vation as a garden, which was of course accepted, and several hands are now employed in trenching it, &c. This will afford permanent employment to men and boys at all seasons.

Thomas Goodman, convicted of burning Mr. Alderton's barn, at Battle, has confessed that crime, and has acknowledged himself guilty of causing five out of the eight fires which took place there. He said he was wrought on to do these malicious acts by the powerful influence of Cobbett's oratory. The first fire took place soon after Cobbett's lecture, and the property burned belonged to an innkeeper who had refused Cobbett his room to lecture in. The culprit's written words are—

"I, Thomas Goodman, never should af thought of doing aney sutch thing if Mr. Cobbet Cobet had never given any lactures i believe that their never would bean any fires or mob in Battle nor maney other places if he never had given aney lactures at all."

WARWICKSHIRE.

The London and Birmingham Railway Company have increased their capital from two millions to three millions, wisely resolving to construct the road on the best possible plan that can be devised. They intend forming a quadruple line of road all the way; and it is understood that it is in contemplation to light the road in winter with gas, as coals can be procured along the line in various parts, on very reasonable terms; the coke produced will be of importance to the Company in supplying their own engines. The Liverpool and Birmingham Railway Company, it is said, will pursue the same plan in their line. Both Companies expect to obtain Acts of Parliament in their favour this Session.

YORKSHIRE.

The question of the removal of the screen at York Minster has been decided at a meeting recently held at York. The meeting was numerously attended, and proved to be one of the most tumultuous ever seen in that city on a non-political subject. Of the subscribers present, there was a majority of twenty-seven against the proposed change; but the removal was carried by an immense majority of proxies, much to the dissatisfaction of the voters in person, who claimed the victory, and celebrated it with three cheers. Archdeacon Markham, W. L. F. Scott, Esq. J. B. S. Morritt, Esq. and G. Strickland, Esq. ably led the advocates for the "wisdom of our ancestors." The principal speakers for the removal, were—Lord Morpeth, R. Bethell, Esq. M.P. the Hon. E. R. Petre, the Rev. W. V. Vernon, M. Stapylton, Esq. F. H. Fawkes, Esq. and the Rev. D. R. Currer. Lord Harewood, the chairman, was neutral; but so uproarious were the parties on both sides, that the Noble Earl declared he would never preside at another meeting!—The Dean and Chapter of York are supposed to be the prime movers, and will have to sustain a heavy load of censure and unpopularity. Some of the dissentients talk of applying to the Lord Chancellor for an injunction. That Court will not meddle with the Dean and Chapter's freehold; but it may grant an injunction to restrain the application of any part of the fund to the purposes of the removal, which was subscribed with the express intention of restoring the edifice, in all respects, to its former state.

An association has been formed in Leeds for promoting, within the county of York, the free return of fit representatives to Parliament. The principles by which the association is to be guided in the support it will give to candidates for this office, are—such a reform of the representative system as shall rescue the electors from corrupt influence, and identify the House of Commons with the interests of the people—reduction of taxation, with rigorous economy in the public expenditure—the extinction of monopolies—the total abolition of colonial slavery—and non-interference with the internal affairs of foreign States. Annual subscriptions are to be entered into for this object, and the fund is to be applied to the purpose of supplying to the poorer freeholders strictly necessary aid in the discharge of their duties as electors. It is also recommended to the different towns in the county to form associations on similar principles, and to co-operate in establishing a Yorkshire Association, to unite all the district associations.

WALES.

The “*Cambrian*” states, that, notwithstanding the outrages which have taken place in many districts of the kingdom, no bad spirit had been exhibited in the principality of Wales.

A variety of opinions are entertained as to the average amount of wages which the colliers in Wales receive per week. “Several respectable masters have informed us” (says the “*Chester Courant*”) “that they pay from 12s. to 16s. per week, at the present time, free of all deductions. On the other side, the men say they cannot average, at the present season, more than from 10s. to 12s. per week; and that if the average of the fifty-two weeks of the year were to be calculated, their wages would not exceed, in general, more than 8s. or 9s. per week. Constant employment is a very rare occurrence among the colliers in North Wales.”

SCOTLAND.

At the meeting of the creditors of Sir Walter Scott, held at Edinburgh, the following resolution was unanimously passed—“That Sir Walter Scott be requested to accept of his furniture, plate, linen, paintings, library, and curiosities of every description, as the best means the creditors have of expressing their very high sense of his most honourable conduct, and in grateful acknowledgement for the unparalleled and most successful exertions he has made, and continues to make for them.”

His Majesty's gift to the Regalia in the crown-room of the Castle, has been deposited there by the officers of state in Scotland. It consists of a golden collar of the Garter, with rose, diamond, and enamelled George, worn by James VI. (the present of his queen); an ancient rose diamond badge of St. Andrew, and a sapphire ring. These relics were presented to George IV. by the late Cardinal York. The good taste of King William in this appropriation of these valuable remembrances of the ancient kings of Scotland, is sensibly appreciated.

Appearances and preparations warrant the conclusion that the Ex-King of France, and party, have resolved to spend the remainder of their chequered lives in Holyrood House.—*Scotsman*.

Most of our readers will recollect that operations were commenced, some years ago, for lower-

ing the surface of Loch Leven, so as to increase the estates lying on its northern bank, and drain some other lands which have hitherto lain in a marshy state around it. These operations having at length been completed, the business of reducing the water was commenced, a few weeks since, under the auspices of Mr. Brown, of Kirkcaldy, the acting superintendent of the works, and of Mr. Jardine, of Edinburgh. Immense multitudes were assembled to behold the spectacle; and at two o'clock the sluices were raised, and a prodigious volume of water was allowed to escape, which rolled down the channel amidst the crashing of the ice and the cheers of the spectators, amongst whom not a single accident occurred. By this improvement, a thousand acres of land will be recovered from the lake, and several thousand of acres of marshy soil will be made perfectly dry, rendered capable of the highest cultivation, and will form one of the finest tracts of champaign country in Scotland. The lake, which after its partial drainage will still consist of six square miles, is now placed under the complete regulation of sluices; and the manufacturers on the Leven will be insured a constant regulated supply of water, and will be insured at all times from that stoppage of their works, which in most years occurred during at least sixty days, occasioned partly by a want of water in summer, and partly by a superabundance in winter.—*New North Briton*.

IRELAND.

A number of the “*Dublin Evening Post*” contains the following remarks relative to the repeal of the Union.—“The discussion, as it is called, (our readers, we hope, will forgive us for designating it by this much-abused term,) touching the repeal of the Union, raves and maddens round the land, and through the city, with increased activity. The papers in the provinces, as well as in the capital, continue to be crammed with speeches of all kinds, good, bad, or indifferent, on the subject. It is true, the orators repeat themselves and each other most unmercifully. However, it would be vain, it would be uncandid—at all events, it would not be characteristic in the *Post* to deny the fact, that the appeals made to the passions, the imagination, and the distresses of the people have produced a lively, if not a lasting, effect on the public mind;—we say on the public mind generally. The bumbler ranks have been made enthusiasts, and they may be turned with the utmost facility to any object which the leaders might be pleased to indicate. The middle ranks—or, at least, a moiety of them in Dublin, and in some of the country towns, in three of the provinces, for the men of Ulster have rejected the scheme at once—are favourable to a repeal of the Union. On the upper orders of society, including professional men and the landed gentry, this agitation has also made a deep impression, but it is one of alarm, if not dismay. Generally speaking,—indeed, we might almost say universally—professional men, the landed proprietary, including the nobility and the mercantile interests of the higher classes, are averse to the agitation and its objects, and express the deepest apprehensions as to the result.”

The Court of Chancery was crowded to excess to hear the Lord Chancellor's farewell. Mr. Laurin, the father of the Bar, addressed his Lordship:

"After fifty years of professional labour," said that gentleman, "my public functions voluntarily expire with your Lordship's. I am proud that the last words I shall utter in this Court are the expression of regret and gratitude, of which I am requested to be the medium on behalf of all the Bar; to every member of which your Lordship's public life has been a source of gratification, and who will feel your retirement as a personal privation." Mr. J. Dunn, President of the Irish Law Society, addressed his Lordship in similar words. To both these addresses his Lordship replied, and with so much emotion, that its expression became extremely painful. No scene could be more interesting than the farewell of this respected functionary.

Mr. S. Rice has announced, officially, that Ministers have no intention of reviving Mr. Goulburn's Stamp Act, by which it was intended to equalize the Irish duties with those of England.

A plan has been devised of increasing what is called "the O'Connell Fund," by inducing the priests of the several parishes throughout Ireland to preach a sermon, and to raise a collection on behalf of "the Liberator." It has been successful. On the 9th of January (the appointed day), a sum of 619*l.* 2*s.* was gathered together in Cork alone.

The following are the number of cattle, sheep, pigs, &c. imported into Bristol from various ports in Ireland, since the 1st of January, 1830:—Pigs, 63,664; sheep and lambs, 17,275; cows and calves, 4909; horses, 282; mules, 26.

Several Orange lodges in Ireland are protesting against the efforts now making in that country to effect a repeal of the Union, and totally deny that any of their members have taken a part in the processions and proceedings of Mr. O'Connell.

Lord Cloncurry has refused to preside at a meeting to be held in Dublin, to petition for the repeal of the Union. He assigns as his reason, that he should not act fairly by the King, the Government, or the country, if he did not wait to see what Parliament would do for the relief of Ireland. He says the embarrassment of Government in regard to Ireland is not of their own creating, but has been produced by men whom the present Ministers have consistently opposed; and that his determination not to increase their embarrassment "has been confirmed by communication with the excellent, steady, well-informed, thinking patriots, with whom he has been so long in the habit of acting and consulting, and by a desire neither to be deceived, nor to be inconsistent and unreasonable."

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM DECEMBER 21, 1830, TO JANUARY 20, 1831.

Dec. to Jan.	Lunations.	Thermo- meter.	Baro- meter.	Winds.		Atmospheric Variations.				Prevailing modifi- cation of Cloud.
		Mean Alt.	0 hour.	A.M.	P.M.	9h A.M.	6 h.	3h P.M.	During Night	
Tues. 21	10 h. 42' P.M.	47.5	29.55	W.	W.	Clear	Clear	Cldy.	Fair	Cirrostr. Cumulostr.
Wed. 22	)	34.5	.25	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	Snow	—
Thur. 23		26.5	.10	—	N.	Cldy.	Clear	Clear	Frost	Cymoid Cirrocum.
Fri. 24		17.5	.15	N.W.	N.W.	Clear	—	—	—	Cirrostr. Cumulostr.
Sat. 25		20.5	.00	S.W.	N.	—	Cldy.	—	—	Cumulus —
Sun. 26		23	Stat.	N.E.	N.E.	Cldy.	Clear	—	—	Cirrostr.
Mon. 27		29	28.80	Var.	N.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Snow	—
Tues. 28	2 h. 2' P.M.	29	.65	S.E.	N.W.	Snow	Snow	—	Frost	—
Wed. 29	○	35.5	29.32	S.W.	S.W.	Clear	Clear	—	Fair	—
Thur. 30		43	.10	S.E.	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	Clear	Cldy.	— Cumulus
Fri. 31		36.5	.40	S.W.	—	—	—	Cldy.	Fair	—
Sat. 1		38	.45	—	—	Clear	Clear	Clear	—	—
Sun. 2		35.5	.55	S.	S.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	Cam. Cirrocum:
Mon. 3		39	.65	—	S.W.	—	—	Cldy.	—	Cirrostr.
Tues. 4	10 h. 54' P.M.	—	—	S.E.	E.	—	—	—	—	—
Wed. 5	(	36	—	E.	—	Foggy	—	—	—	—
Thur. 6		32.5	30.08	N.	N.	Clear	Clear	—	Frost	—
Fri. 7		24.5	.50	Var.	Var.	Cldy.	—	Clear	—	—
Sat. 8		28	.60	N.W.	N.	Clear	—	—	—	Cym. Cirrostr.
Sun. 9		40	29.80	N.E.	—	—	—	Cldy.	Fair	Cirrostr.
Mon. 10		39	—	N.	N.E.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	—
Tues. 11		32.5	.92	N.E.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wed. 12		36.5	.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cumulostr.
Thur. 13	1 h. 37' A.M.	36	.98	Var.	Var.	—	—	—	—	—
Fri. 14	●	35	.92	S.E.	E.	—	—	Moist	Moist	—
Sat. 15		—	.70	—	S.E.	Cldy.	—	Cldy.	Fair	—
Sun. 16		35.5	.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mon. 17		38	.45	Var.	Var.	Foggy	Foggy	—	—	—
Tues. 18		40.5	.35	—	—	Clear	Moist	Moist	Rain	—
Wed. 19		44	—	S.E.	S.E.	Rain	—	—	Moist	—
Thur. 20		42.6	28.10	—	—	Moist	Cldy.	Rain	Rain	—

Mean temperature of the Month, 31.25.

Mean atmospheric pressure, 28.62.

Two Brilliant Auroræ Boreales. One on the 25th, about 8 o'clock, P.M. Another on the 7th, about the same time at night.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

There has been a greater degree of activity in the Cotton market—that great barometer of the commercial temperature of the country—during the month of January than in the preceding one. The sales in that article were more considerable, and hardly any are known to have been made on speculation. Large orders in Cotton Stuffs are in the course of execution in some of the manufacturing districts, chiefly destined for Mexican and South American ports. Part of these are for Turkey, where the demand for English goods has begun to be considerably felt. Although the exchange there on England continues at a high rate, shipments to Turkey may be now made with a much fairer prospect of remunerating prices, the country having begun to recover from its late severe pressure, and the inhabitants being now more willing to conform to the increased value, to which circumstances have long combined in raising foreign manufactures in Turkish markets.

In some of the American States, the gradual return of political tranquillity has given some increased activity to commercial enterprise, which promises a greater absorption of English goods than has taken place for some years past in that quarter of the globe. Much, however, remains to be done for the good of trade, by local legislative amendment, and time alone can fully develop those resources of “the new world,” which the rapacious hand of despotism, and the destructive one of anarchy, have long withheld from well-disposed industry.

In our Colonial markets business has been considerable, though confined, in a great degree, to the demand for local consumption. Good qualities of sugar were in much request, and an advance of prices was fully maintained for those descriptions. Small lumps of refined sugar were also of ready sale at fair prices, and the market has been firm. The business in coffee has consisted chiefly in public sales, of which a great number took place in the course of the month. The West India coffee has been most prominent in them. In private bargains the grocers have been willing purchasers for Jamaica coffee, but the importers have fixed prices, which have not been yet acceded to.

It appears from the deliveries in the article of indigo for the year 1830, that they have exceeded those of any year on record, with the exception of 1828, from the large delivery, in which (27,600 chests) they fall short only by 1400 chests. The home trade of 1830 has taken 9000 chests last year against 7000 chests in 1829; and although duty was paid on 10,200 chests in 1828, (the only year which even equals 1830,) yet, as the quality of indigo then taken was, for the most part, very middling, and as the sorts taken last year were chiefly of good quality, our manufactures must have greatly increased, to produce a result so entirely satisfactory. The stock of indigo in London and Liverpool at present amounts to 35,280 chests (of which about 12,000 are very inferior), which may be taken to be equal to fifteen months' consumption.

Our home consumption of cochineal in 1830 has exceeded by 10,000 lbs. that of 1829; the imports have amounted to 301,850 lbs., the exports to

102,900 lbs.; duty was paid on 112,180 lbs., and the stock in bond, on the 31st of December last, was 438,260 lbs. From this statement, a falling off of 65,000 in our exports, and a corresponding increase in our stocks, appears to have taken place. Transactions are at present limited to occasional purchases for the home trade, at fair prices.

The imports of East India rice last year were 79,000 bags, being about one-half of their amount in 1829; and, as it appears from the official returns that duty was paid on 101,800 bags last year, and on 70,700 in 1829, it follows that an increase of 31,000 in last year's consumption over that of the preceding year has taken place. The large delivery of the past year has been at prices much higher than the ruling ones of 1829, and an advance in price has been the necessary consequence of the increased demand. At the end of 1830, the stocks amounted to 46,000 bags British India rice, and about 9000 bags Java and Manilla, against double that quantity the year preceding. There is at present some inquiry for fair Bengal rice, and very little of it in importers' hands.

The imports of saltpetre have amounted in 1830 to 6,800 tons, being a falling off from the preceding year of about 2000 tons. This deficiency, in the face of large deliveries, (averaging 10,000 tons for the four preceding years,) is ascribed to the unrequiting prices prevalent for a long period, and has produced a diminution of stock in bond, in London and Liverpool, from the close of 1825, when it amounted to near 10,000 tons, to the close of the present year, when it was no more than 2,300 tons. Of the latter quantity, the East India Company hold 1400 tons unsold, of which 700 are declared for sale on the 8th of February. Our exports in saltpetre have fallen off from 1740 tons in 1829 to 630 in 1830, which is accounted for by the fact, that France has taken nearly all her supply from Calcutta direct. Of 8,250 tons, delivered last year, for home consumption, the Board of Ordnance has taken about 1,250 tons, and of the remaining 7000 tons, considerably more than one-half has been cleared, at fair prices.

An unusual degree of stillness has been the remarkable feature of the Consol Market during the greater part of January. The range of prices does not exactly amount to one per cent. and the variations have seldom exceeded one-eighth per cent. in one day. The settlement of accounts on the 20th gave rise to no circumstance worthy of notice. Money Stock has been much in request, and was not to be had for less than one-eighth per cent. above the price for the account; but at that rate it came forth plentifully, so that it does not appear there was any real scarcity of it. Money continues abundant in the City, and the rate of discount on the best bills at two and a half per cent.

In the Foreign Stock Exchange, the fluctuations have been confined to Russian, Brazilian, and Greek Stock. In the early part of the month, the price of Russian Bonds went down to 89 one-half; but when the Stock Exchange politicians began, in their wisdom, to perceive that the Poles did not intend to overrun Russia, their confidence

in the financial position of that empire revived a little, and the price of the bonds gradually rose to 93 one-quarter, at which we left them on the 24th. The fluctuation in Brazil Stock has been a little more than three per cent., the lowest quotation having been 51, and the highest 54 one-quarter. Greek Bonds rose from the oblivion in which they were in the early part of the month, and at one time reached 30, being a range of six per cent. from their lowest to their highest quotation. This, of course, is to be ascribed to a renewed notion that the affairs of Greece will be brought to a satisfactory close. We refer to the list below for the closing prices of all kinds of Government Securities and of Shares on the 24th of January.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Three per Cent. Consols 81 one-eighth, quarter.—Ditto for Account, 81 one eighth, quarter.—Three per Cent. Reduced, 81 three-quarters, seven-eighths.—Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced,

90 half, five-eighths.—New Three and a Half per Cent. 90 one-eighth.—Four per Cent. 1826, 90 three-eighths, five-eighths.—Bank, Ditto, 903, 4.—Exchequer Bills, 94, 95.—India Bonds, 14, 15.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazilian Five per Cent. 53 three-quarters, 4 quarter.—Chilian, 18, 19.—Colombian, 1826, Six per Cent. 17, 18.—Danish Three Ditto, 60 one-quarter, 3 quarters.—French Five per Cent. 93, 4.—French Three Ditto, 61 half, 2 half.—Greek Five per Cent. 26, 8.—Mexican Six Ditto, 34 half.—Peruvian Six Ditto, 14, 15.—Portuguese Five Ditto, 41, half, 2 half.—Russian Five Ditto, 92, three-quarters, 3 quarter.—Spanish Five Ditto, 18 one-eighth, three-eighths.

SHARES.

Anglo Mexican Mines, 29, 30.—United, Ditto, 19, 11.—Colombian Mines, 6, 5, 7, 5.—Del Monte, 35, 40.—Brazil, 61, 10, 62, 10.—Bolanco, 169, 175.

BANKRUPTS

FROM DECEMBER 28, 1830, TO JANUARY 25, 1831, INCLUSIVE.

December 28. M. ROBERTS, Little Eastcheap, grocer.
G. CUMING, Bedford-place, Commercial-road, timber merchant.
H. RICHARDSON, Tooting, Somersetshire, haberdasher. J. PATRICK, F. PATRICK, and G. PATHICK, Brompton-on-la-Moethe, Tooting, Yorkshire, maltsters. J. ROYSTON, Manchester, ink-maker. J. OAKDEN, Rodley, Yorkshire, box manufacturer. E. GRANT, jun. Oxford, corn factor. J. S. GEAR, Nottingham, shoemaker. A. IRONSIDE, Louth, Lincolnshire, watchmaker. W. HALE, Warrington, Shropshire, cabinet maker. E. BALDWIN, Mansfield, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinner. J. HARDWICK, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, carpenter.

December 31. A. C. JACKSON, Horsleydown, South-wark, coal merchant. G. SEAMAN, St John-street, Clerkenwell, livery stable-keeper. W. GERARD, Frome, Somersetshire, grocer. G. COCKSHAW, Leicester, stationer. G. GILL, Ayr, Somersetshire, linen draper. J. BOTCHERBY, Darlington, Durham, linen manufacturer. W. NEALE, Leicester, wool-stapler. F. BAKER, Crockmoor, Canford Magna, Dorsetshire, iron founder. C. P. CHARLTON, Bath, dealer.

January 4. W. WILSON, Mining-lane, sugar broker. J. KEY, Great Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, silman. E. JONES, Canterbury, grocer. M. RETEMEYER, Bury-court, St. Mary Ake, ship insurance broker. J. HAYLLAR, Brighton, horse dealer. W. STODDART, Freshford, Somersetshire, cloth manufacturer. D. JONES, Cymwyd, Merionethshire, victualler. M. HOUGHTON, Isleay, Warwickshire, grocer. F. W. STORY, York, dealer. T. BLINMAN, Bristol, bruiser. J. CRISP, Colechester, butcher.

January 7. C. G. BEET, Stamford-street, Blackfriars, bill broker. W. YOUNG, Rochester, coachmaster. W. and J. HENSTED, Bury, Suffolk, linen drapers. J. W. NYREN, and A. WILSON, Battersea, Surrey, colour manufacturers. J. HOOK, Nicholas-lane, general merchant. J. WARING, Charles-street, Commercial-road East, shipowner. H. T. PERKINS, Angel-quart, Throgmorton-street, scrivener. A. BLOOM, Basinghall-street, toy dealer. W. MOTTRAM, St. John-street, West Smithfield, victualler. C. FAITCHARD, Bath, upholsterer.

January 11. H. HARLAND, Fell-street, Cripplegate, livery stable keeper. G. A. COHEN, Wentworth place, Mile-end-road, merchant. H. L. MEYER, Three Kings-court Clement's-lane, merchant. W. A. BUNT, Northall Court Lodge, Surrey, farmer. J. LEALE, Osborn-street, Regent-street, hardwareman. J. BOTCHERBY, Holly Bush place, Bethnal-green, dyer. T. SWIFT, Pine Apple-place, Edgware-road, coach proprietor. W. THOROGOOD, Chipping Ongar, Essex, victualler. G. EVANS, Ketley, Wellington, Shropshire, grocer. E. CUE, Gloucester, hatter. T. WHARTON, Bidston, Cheshire, farmer. J. PARKIN, Hoylehouse

Clough, Litchwells, Almondbury, Yorkshire, clothier.

January 14. W. FIELD, Brighton, carpenter. J. ELLIOTT, Holloway, carpenter. K. EVANET, Flint.

shire, victualler.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

MARCH 1, 1831.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords—Feb. 3. The House met, pursuant to adjournment. Earl Grey, in presenting several petitions praying for Parliamentary Reform, observed that, although he did not go the length of acceding to every proposition contained in them—on the propriety of their general object, Parliamentary Reform, he perfectly concurred. He had looked to this important question with a view to the adoption of some effectual and efficient measure; and he was happy to say, that although it had for a long period been a work of considerable difficulty, Ministers had at last succeeded in framing one that would be effective, without exceeding the bounds of a just and well-advised moderation. It had received the unanimous consent of the whole Government, and would, at as early a period as possible, be submitted to the other House of Parliament, where it was proper that it should be first considered. He made the present statement at this early period of the Session, in order that their Lordships might be apprised of the intentions of Government.—The Earl of Darnley congratulated their Lordships and the country that this important subject had been at length taken up by the Government. He earnestly hoped that Ministers were also turning their attention to the state of Ireland. Above all things, there ought, in his opinion, to be some permanent provision made for the poor of that country. Such a measure must come at last; he was quite convinced that it was absolutely necessary, and he was well persuaded of its justice and propriety.—Viscount Melbourne hoped it would be a satisfaction to the Noble Earl, and to the House in general, to be informed that, notwithstanding the difficulties which Ministers had had to contend with since their accession to office, every attention had been given to the formation of those remedial measures which they felt to be so necessary for the safety and welfare of the Sister Island. Bills were in preparation to remedy the evils that, it was contended, had arisen from the Vestry and Subletting Acts, and that great abuse, the Grand-jury Assessment Taxation. As to making a permanent provision for the poor of Ireland, it was a subject on which he was not competent to deliver an opinion; but, with respect to affording temporary employment to them, giving them relief, and removing that heavy and severe distress which pressed on the country, Ministers had a

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measure in contemplation that would, in a short time, be submitted to Parliament.

Feb. 7. Lord King, seeing several Right Reverend Prelates in their places, said, he would take the liberty of presenting some petitions on the subject of tithes. The petitioners thought, and his Lordship thought with them, that the Church establishment was nothing more than a creature of the State, which might be remunerated in whatever way was most fitting for the public service.—The Bishop of Lincoln begged leave to say that, if he were at all informed on the subject, the Noble Lord would find considerable difficulty in making out his proposition, that Church property was public property. Nothing was more plain than that parochial benefices were not established by the public, but by the piety of individuals, who were anxious to secure the residence of a clergyman and the performance of religious ceremonies. That being the case, he was at a loss to know how the Noble Lord could prove that the public had a control over them. He would do any thing rather than that tithes should be a source of disunion between the Church and the people; and to avoid that, he was sure the clergy in general would submit to a considerable sacrifice. He wished, therefore, to be clearly understood on the subject; and, though he could not agree that the tithes were public property, he would cordially join to make their collection more conformable to the public feeling.—The Archbishop of Canterbury stated his intention to bring forward a Bill, which should have for its object the composition of tithes.

Feb. 10. Earl Radnor presented petitions from Dublin and Queen's County, in favour of a repeal of the Union. He regretted the popularity of the question. His conviction was, that a separation of the countries would be attended with serious consequences to both, and with ruin to one.—The Marquess of Londonderry said, that all men of proper influence and good sense were diametrically opposed to the repeal. He hailed with cordial approbation the vigorous measures of the Irish Government, and hoped they would produce their due effect. As an Irishman, he could not but express his approbation of the sentiments of the last speaker, and of the measures of the Lord-Lieutenant.

The Lord Chancellor presented a petition from a most important body of individuals,

the Bankers, Merchants, and Solicitors of the metropolis. He observed that, in looking over the names which were attached to that petition, upwards of 4500 in number, he found many with whom he was well acquainted, and he had no doubt that if the petition had remained longer for signatures, many thousands more would have been added to it. The petition stated that the present system of the Bankrupt Laws grievously affected the trade of the city of London; objected to the whole arrangement and system of the administration of the estate and effects of bankrupts by the fourteen lists of commissioners; and then set forth, shortly and clearly, some of the principal evils of the system. The petitioners prayed that their Lordships would adopt such measures as seemed necessary to abolish the fourteen lists of commissioners, and in lieu thereof to establish such a court as would give to the public that convenience which it was entitled to. It did not present any speculative doctrines; the parties signing it were men who had had experience on the subject, and who were now suffering from the effects of the system of which they complained. Under such circumstances, he particularly requested the attention of their Lordships to a petition of such importance.

Feb. 17. On the motion of Lord Ellenborough, returns of the real and official value of all cotton-wool imported into this country from India for the last ten years, together with an account of the manufactured cottons exported, and the duties paid in each year, were ordered.

Feb. 18. The Earl of Aberdeen, after reading a passage from the speech of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs respecting Greece, asked if, after all the painfully-protracted discussions and solemn assurances which regulated the frontier of the new kingdom, the question had been re-opened by Ministers?—Earl Grey could not answer the question. He, however, saw no objection to extended limits, nor any reason against renewed discussion.

Feb. 21. Lord Strangford moved for "Copies of all treaties subsisting between Great Britain and Portugal; copies of all communications relative to the suspending or repealing any of the stipulations contained in any of the treaties between this country and Portugal; copies or extracts of any instructions issued subsequently to the 30th of November, 1830, addressed to the commanders of His Majesty's ships on the coast of Portugal, as to the affording protection to the persons and property of His Majesty's subjects," &c. &c. The motion was agreed to after a debate in which Lord Ellenborough, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, and the Earl Grey took part.

House of Commons—Feb. 3. The House met pursuant to adjournment.—Among the new Members who took the oaths and their

seats, were Mr. Jeffrey (Lord Advocate) and Mr. Henry Hunt.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to inform the House that his Majesty's Government would be prepared to submit to the House the plan by which they propose to reform the representation, on Tuesday, the 1st of March. He wished also to state, that Government had determined to depute the Paymaster of the Forces (Lord John Russell) to bring the question forward. The Government had selected the Noble Lord for that task in consequence of the ability and perseverance which he had displayed in the cause of Reform in days when it was unpopular. His Noble Friend had proposed various partial measures of Reform when even partial measures were looked upon with disfavour. Now, therefore, when the cause was prosperous, the Government thought that, on account of his perseverance and ability, the Noble Lord should be the person selected to bring forward a measure of full and efficient Reform, instead of the partial measures which he had hitherto proposed.—Sir C. Wetherell begged to ask whether the Paymaster of the Forces, to whom was to be delegated the duty of introducing the measure of Parliamentary Reform to the House, was a Member of the Government?—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he would answer at once, that the Paymaster of the Forces was not a Member of the Government; but if the Honourable and Learned Gentleman meant to imply by his question that the plan of Reform to be submitted to the House had not the full concurrence of the Government, one and all, he was completely in error.—Mr. Bankes asked whether the Government meant to proceed by Bill in the Reform question?—The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied in the affirmative.—An Hon. Member asked whether the measure was to extend to Scotland?—The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that it was: but begged to be excused from answering any further questions on the subject.

Feb. 4. The Chancellor of the Exchequer laid before the House the Plan which Ministers had adopted with regard to the Civil List. Objection had been taken to the Civil List as proposed by the late Government, because it contained many different points of expenditure, which were not connected either with the proper dignity of the Crown, or with the personal comforts of his Majesty; and from the unwillingness to refer that Civil List to the consideration of a Committee, that objection was strengthened. He had endeavoured to avoid both these objections. He had left out of the estimate all the charges which were not connected with the personal comforts, or proper dignity, of his Majesty. Instead of dividing the charges into ten classes, as formerly, his

proposition was to divide them into five. The first would contain the amount of the privy purse and the allowance granted to her Majesty. The second, the salaries of the officers of the household. The third, the expenses of the household. The fourth would contain the amount of the royal charities and bounties; and the fifth, the pensions chargeable on the Civil List. All the other charges which were contained in the Civil List, as prepared by the Right Hon. Gent. opposite, he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) considered to be foreign from it; and he should therefore propose that in future they should be placed under the control of Parliament. His Majesty's personal expenditure should be rendered independent of the decision of Parliament. The first class would remain at 110,000*l.*: *i. e.* 60,000*l.* for the privy purse, and 50,000*l.* for the allowance to her Majesty. He proposed to devote to the second class, 180,300*l.* The third, 161,500*l.* When he first looked at this class of expenditure, he was surprised at finding that whilst all the articles of life had diminished in price, the expense of maintaining the royal household had increased. But on looking more closely into the matter, he had come to this conclusion, that no reduction could be made, without compelling his Majesty either to alter the style of his living or to incur debt. The expense had increased in consequence of there being at present a Queen Consort. The fourth class would remain as before at 234,000*l.* In the fifth class he had made the greatest alteration. It was intended by the late Government to leave the English pension-list at its present amount of 74,000*l.* and to reduce the Irish pension-list to 40,000*l.* and the Scotch pension-list to 30,000*l.* making a total of 144,000*l.* Even that sum he considered too large. He could see no advantage derivable from keeping them distinct; and he should therefore propose, that for the one pension-list which he would have established in future, the House should grant the sum of 75,000*l.* Thus, as the pension-list of the Right Hon. Gent. opposite was to have been 144,000*l.* and as his (the Chancellor of the Exchequer's) was only to be 75,000*l.* there would be a reduction of 69,000*l.* on the amount of this class. The mode in which he proposed to make this alteration would be, by placing the pensions on the new Civil List, according to the seniority of their grants, to the amount of 75,000*l.* and by leaving the remainder to the consideration of Parliament. Those which were first placed on the Civil List would in all probability be the oldest lives; and therefore his Majesty would gain some advantage by the arrangement. Many of the pensions on the list ought never to have been granted at all. A large majority of

them were pensions of charity; and to take them away now, after they had been so long enjoyed, would be to inflict great distress on many individuals. He admitted that the House had a legal right to take all these pensions away. They certainly had expired with the demise of the Crown; but he doubted whether it had an equitable right, for they had hitherto always been granted on the supposition that, when once obtained, they were to be held for the life of the parties who held them. The result of this system which he now unfolded to the House would be no immediate saving to the public—at least a saving of only 20,000*l.* Ministers would subtract from the Civil List 460,000*l.* and place it under the control of Parliament. The sum which the Right Hon. Gent. opposite proposed to devote to the Civil List of his Majesty was 970,000*l.*; the sum now proposed was 510,000*l.* This reduction was of great importance, as it would enable Parliament to exercise a direct control over the diplomatic expenditure and over the salaries of various high officers.—Mr. Goulburn objected to the reduction of the pensions; that the prerogative of the Crown would be unduly and unfairly restricted; and that an annual inspection into the salaries of Ambassadors, and Ministers to Foreign Courts, would be an encroachment, perhaps the greatest ever made, upon the constitutional rights of the King.—Lord Althorp explained, that the items of diplomatic expenditure would be under the control of Parliament; but the particulars not before it every year.—Sir H. Parnell could not approve of the arrangement for the diplomatic expenses. He saw no reason why the items should not be annually submitted to Parliament. He could not avoid expressing his disappointment at not finding the Noble Lord make any reductions below the statement of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which respect Ministers had exhibited an absence of that spirit of economy, by which they ought to be governed.—Mr. Hume declared that the estimate considerably exceeded what he had hoped it would have been, and he was satisfied that a great reduction might, and ought to be made. The late Ministry had called for 970,000*l.* on account of the Civil List—the present Ministry only set down 510,000*l.* to that account. But then he could not see the advantage to be gained to the country by the other 460,000*l.* going to the Consolidated Fund.—Mr. Maberley insisted that the Noble Lord had done the country great benefit by placing the diplomatic service permanently under the control of the House. He would ask, was it no important advantage to the country to have all the expenses of the Civil Government of England and of Ireland, brought annually

under the consideration of Parliament? He thought the pension list ought to undergo a much greater diminution, and when opportunity offered would decidedly vote against the continuance of the pensions.

Feb. 7. Mr. P. Thompson moved the order of the day, and Mr. S. Rice brought up papers relative to the Barilla Duties.—Mr. Banks considered the issuing of the Treasury order on the 14th of Dec. on this subject, was an unconstitutional violation of the prerogative of Parliament.—Mr. P. Thompson defended the course adopted by Government. A Treasury minute, equivalent to a temporary repeal of the duties, had in fact been issued a few days before the present Ministers' accession to office. The Right Hon. Gent. concluded by moving a Resolution, that the bonds for the duty which had been obtained should be discharged, and that the duty on barilla be reduced to 2*l.* per ton, the repeal to take place after the 19th of May, and the dealers to be indemnified in the mean time.—Sir G. Clerk said, that if the duties on barilla were repealed, 40,000 or 50,000 industrious persons in Scotland would be thrown out of employment, and be compelled to emigrate to America.—Mr. Sadler insisted that the proposed change would be productive of great misery and wretchedness, rendering industry useless, and throwing labour out of employ. It would be the ruin of the kelp manufacturers, and the unhappy people who depended upon those manufacturers. Thus it would add to the poverty, which was already so great as to require all their exertions to relieve it. Political economy had been allowed to dictate on various branches of trade; and no one had it touched which it had not paralyzed? Well might Buonaparte say, that if an empire were composed of adamant, it would be crumbled to pieces by the political economists. He gave his solemn negative to the proposition.

Feb. 8. Mr. Hunt moved that an address be presented to his Majesty, praying for "a general amnesty to the unfortunates convicted at the late special sessions." The motion was opposed by the Home-Secretary and the Attorney-General. The House divided, when the numbers appeared, for the motion, 2—against it, 269.

Mr. O'Gorman Mahon alluded to the case of the King v. O'Connell and others, severely commented upon the course that had been pursued by the Government, and moved for copies of proclamations issued against unlawful societies by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the course pursued by the Irish Government was necessary. The Hon. Member for Waterford had excited the people to rebellion. The effect of two Parliaments was shown during the early malady

of George the Third, when the Irish and English Parliaments took different sides on the Regency question. Would Ireland wish for the Parliament and the bloodshed of 1797-8? The Government would put down rebellion, and they would do every thing in their power to promote the welfare of Ireland. He would prefer civil war to the dismemberment of the empire.—In this opinion the Right Hon. Gentleman was supported by Sir Robert Peel and Lord Palmerston. Mr. Wyse contended at much length against the alleged popularity of the repeal.—Mr. O'Gorman Mahon, in answer to a declaration that the blood which must flow would fall on the heads of the agitators, said, "No! the blood must fall on the heads of the people of England, who denied equal rights to Ireland, and acted as her tyrants. But this I tell you, Englishmen, you will have enough to do abroad, without breaking your spears on the bodies of us Irishmen, who have neither forgotten nor forgiven the days of 98." The motion was agreed to.

Feb. 9. Mr. Warburton having introduced the subject of his Bill for the supply of anatomical subjects—Mr. Hunt said he should oppose, in every stage, such a bill as that brought in by the Hon. Member (Mr. Warburton) in which it was proposed to give up the bodies of those who died in hospitals for dissection. He should propose an amendment which would oblige every young surgeon, before he handled the knife, to sign an instrument, giving up his own body after death for dissection. To any clause which gave up the bodies of the poor and unprotected for dissection, he should move an amendment, that the bodies of those rich paupers on the pension-list should be also given up for the same purpose.

Feb. 11. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opened his Budget for the year ensuing. His Lordship premised by saying, that the great and general anxiety which pervaded the country with respect to the financial intentions of Ministers was the cause of the matter being submitted to Parliament at an earlier period of the Session than usual, and though some of the estimates were still incomplete, he hastened to take the sense of the House, and of the country, upon the plan, with its merits or imperfections. The Government, of which he was a member, was entitled, he submitted, to claim merit for having already abolished, or being pledged to abolish, no less than 210 offices. Amongst these, were the office of Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, and Clerk of Delivery; also Auditor of the Civil List. The Treasurer of the Military College, and the Treasurer of the Military Asylum—an office in the department of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—the Postmaster-General of Ireland, the

Resident Surveyor, Resident Surgeon, the King's Stationer in Ireland and four clerks, certain persons in the Privy-seal Office in England; two Commissioners of the Navy, and two Commissioners of the Victualling Board; the Superintendents of Transports; the Paymaster of Marines, with his establishment, consisting of seven persons; seventy persons in the different Dock-yards, at salaries of from 60*l.* to 600*l.* a year; Inspector-General of Stamps; the Distributor of Stamps in Cumberland; the Receiver-General of Taxes in Scotland; forty-six Receivers-General of Taxes in England; the Husband of the 4½ per cent. Duties; the Commissioner of Sequestrations of St. Domingo; the Paymaster of Sufferers and Dutch Officers—besides large reductions to be made in the Colonial and Chancery departments. [These reductions are more important as showing an economy of patronage rather than of public money.] The Noble Lord then proceeded with his plan, explaining that its great object was to assist the industrious classes by the reduction, not of direct taxation, by which they would be but little benefited, but by the repeal of these indirect taxes upon consumable articles which had a tendency to prevent the investment of capital and the employment of labour. He proposed, therefore, to commute the whole of the taxes, or parts of them, upon the following articles, for taxes upon others, by reducing that on tobacco—One-half (Irish included). Newspapers from 4*d.* stamp-duty, with 20 per cent discount, to 2*d.* without; and advertisements from 3*s.* 6*d.* duty, to 1*s.* for ten lines, and 2*s.* 6*d.* all beyond. Sea-borne coals—in that shape, altogether. Tallow-candles, printed calicoes, glass, auction-duty on land, and some other taxes, to be partially repealed. The effect of these reductions would be nominally a remission of 3,190,000*l.*; but, as they are to be partly replaced by taxes on other articles, practically only 450,000*l.* The new taxes which the Noble Lord proposed, he then stated to be on the following articles:—Foreign wine, which is to be equalised at 5*s.* 3*d.* upon all descriptions. (French wine now paying 7*s.* 3*d.*) Timber of all descriptions to be increased to 10*s.* per load. Raw cotton 1*d.* per lb. Coals, as a “duty on exportation,” 10*s.* Steam-boats—a newly-invented impost of 1*s.* a-head upon every passenger for twenty miles: 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* over thirty. And transfers of property, either in land or in the funds, to be charged with one-half per cent. at each transfer. The produce of this commutation, the Noble Lord estimates, will be—

Wine	£240,000
Timber	600,000
Raw Cotton	500,000

Coals exported	100,000
Steam-boats	100,000
Transfers	1,200,000

Making a total of 2,740,000

The Noble Lord then stated the general account to be thus:—

Income of last year	£47,150,000
Arrears of Excise to be added	880,000

47,730,000

Deduct for old taxes to be reduced 3,190,000

44,540,000

Add new taxes 2,740,000

47,280,000

Deduct expenditure for the year 46,850,000

Clear surplus, to form a Sinking Fund 430,000

This statement generally was received with satisfaction by a great part of the House. In the debate which followed, however, many parts of it were objected to, and particularly the tax upon transfers, which was contended to be a breach of faith with the public creditor, and a direct violation of the Act of Parliament, that was said to protect this species of property against all taxes or deductions. The impost was warmly attacked, and not very vigorously defended. Some of the new taxes on the raw material, too, were questioned as to their good policy; but the discussion of the articles in detail was postponed, by common consent, to a future opportunity.

Feb. 14. Mr. Perceval proposed that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would issue his royal proclamation, appointing a day to be set apart for general fasting, national humility, and prayer to the Almighty for the relief and succour of the nation; also, that his Majesty would be pleased to direct that on that day collections should be made in all the churches, for the benefit of the poor.—The motion was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the ground that the subject was unfit to be discussed in a popular assembly—and withdrawn.

Feb. 15. Sir R. Vivian, seeing the Noble Lord at the head of the Foreign Office in his place, wished to ask him whether he was officially aware of the fact that there were large bodies of troops at the present time assembling on the north-east coast of France.—Lord Palmerston said it was certainly true that a force was assembling on the north-east coast of France, but he believed the amount of it had been greatly exaggerated. He would, however, state, that his Majesty's Government continued to receive from the Government of France, not only as regarded the object of assembling that force, but on all other subjects, the most earnest wish and desire that the inter-

course between the nations should be maintained with the greatest friendship; and the Government of France not only expressed these friendly wishes towards England, but also desired equally to maintain a friendly intercourse among all the great Courts of Europe.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer alluded to the tax he had proposed upon the *bona-fide* transfer of property in the funds, and stated, that although he was by no means convinced either of the impolicy or injustice of such a tax; yet, after the opposition his proposal had met with in the House, he consented to withdraw it. He was sorry, while making this statement, to be obliged to add, that he felt he had lost the opportunity of doing great good. By this reduction, his Ways and Means were so straitened, that it was impossible for him to afford the extent of relief which he had contemplated. He was, consequently, compelled to reserve two taxes, as an equivalent for the duty on transfers, on which he had calculated: these were the taxes upon tobacco and glass, which must remain.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Game Laws. The principal objects of this bill were,—first, to do away with all qualifications whatever, and to allow any person, on payment of a sum for a licence, which should not be of a very large amount, to be qualified to kill game; secondly, to allow the sale of game; and, thirdly, to lessen the severity of the law against night-poaching. He proposed to make the punishment for the first offence four months' imprisonment; for the second offence, eight months; and for the third offence, he proposed that it should be treated as a misdemeanour, and punished with two years' imprisonment, but not by transportation. He left out that part which required security, because it was plain that to demand security from persons of the description of those who usually committed these offences, was to condemn them to imprisonment for an indefinite period. The mode by which he proposed to protect the land-owner was by the law of trespass. He would allow the land-owner to carry trespassers on his property before two Justices, by whom they might be summarily punished.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer laid before the House certain papers relating to Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, from which it appeared that, notwithstanding the enormous sums which have been already voted towards the erection and completion of the palace, a large amount must still be furnished before that unsightly edifice could be declared finished, and even then, and under any possible circumstances, it was admitted by the Noble Lord that it would not be a palace which a King, or any one else, could desire to live in. He said,—the original estimate

for Buckingham Palace was, 496,000*l.*, to which was to be added, for sculpture, a sum of 3500*l.*; making a total of 499,500*l.* The expenditure to Midsummer 1830, was 576,353*l.*; thus leaving an excess above the estimate sanctioned of 76,000*l.* The estimate of the works not yet begun, was 21,000*l.*; the estimate of works ordered by the late King, and not included in Mr. Nash's estimate, 25,000*l.*; the garden, 4000*l.* These items remained still to be provided for, not being calculated in the estimates of Mr. Nash, who, however, had exceeded his own estimates in the sum of 76,000*l.*—He (Lord Althorp) proposed to lay these papers before the House, as well as an excess in the expense of the furniture for Windsor Castle of 61,000*l.* over the estimates, which remained to be provided for. The whole was a fit subject for very full Parliamentary inquiry. The papers, after some remarks in approbation of the conduct of Ministers, were referred to a Committee.

Feb. 16. Mr. Stanley alluded to the case of the King *v.* O'Connell, and stated, that having convicted Mr. O'Connell upon the first fourteen counts, to have proceeded to trial upon the remaining sixteen counts would not have been justice, but persecution. This was the spirit in which the Government had viewed the matter, and they had acted towards Mr. O'Connell precisely as they would have acted towards any other individual. He stated this lest any one should attempt to make it appear that any compromise had been entered into by the Government. Such was not the case. The Government had obtained a conviction against Mr. O'Connell, and most assuredly the Government would proceed to call upon Mr. O'Connell to receive judgment.

Feb. 18. On the order of the day for a Committee of Supply having been read, Mr. Hume said that the Foreign Secretary had violated his pledge, with regard to frontiers, debt, and the choice of a king; Lord Palmerston had interfered with Belgium. He concluded by moving, as an amendment, an address to his Majesty to give directions that there should be laid before the House copies of the protocols of the Congress of the five great Powers in London respecting the affairs of Belgium, as far as the Powers were concerned, since October 1830.—Lord Palmerston defended the estimates; as to the foreign question, Ministers could not be expected to furnish half-concluded treaties and pending negotiations. Belgium never was an independent state: Spain, Austria, and France, had successively enjoyed it. The Powers who were parties to her union with Holland, had a right to interfere in their separation. Surely the legislators of yesterday had no right to trench on the long settled confines of Holland, and the Ger-

manic Confederation, to extend their own limits. France had a right to prevent Belgium from electing an enemy to her peace, and Europe had a right to prevent her electing an individual for the aggrandisement of France. He would not produce the protocols till the proper time.—Sir James Graham would appeal to the country whether, under the solemn pledge to avert that greatest of all calamities—war, the Government had not successfully preserved the peace of Europe, and left the honour of the country untarnished. The Scheldt had been opened, the siege of Maestricht raised, and the King of the French had refused the crown to his son. For these facts the Government might surely claim some approval. The motion was withdrawn.

Feb. 21. Mr. Wynn, in moving the army estimates, regretted he felt it necessary to propose that instead of a reduction from, an increase should be made to them. The Right Hon. Gentleman moved “that a number of land forces, not exceeding 88,496 men, exclusive of regiments employed in the territorial possessions of the East India Company, be voted for the service of Great Britain and Ireland for the year 1831.” The motion was opposed by Col. Davies, Mr. O’Connell, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Hume; and supported by Lord Palmerston, Mr. Stanley, Lord

Morpeth, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Hunt moved an amendment that the number of men be reduced to 71,000. On this motion the House divided, when there appeared for the amendment, 6—against it, 250—majority 244.

The prompt decision and firmness of tone shown by Ministers appears already to have had a beneficial effect upon the affairs of Ireland, and gained them a signal triumph in that country. Mr. O’Connell and his co-agitators have deemed it prudent to plead guilty to the first fourteen counts of the indictment, which comprehended the main charges against them, and have thus avoided those unpleasant consequences which they doubtless foresaw would result had a trial taken place. Ireland is, by this means, spared all that dangerous excitement which would too surely have ensued had the indictments been carried on to the last extremity. This backing out of the great agitator and his compeers from that prominent situation in which they had placed themselves, in opposition to the Government, we hail as a happy omen of the future tranquillity of Ireland. The result of this affair speaks loudly in favour of the soundness of the legal advice on which the Irish Government have acted.

THE COLONIES.

AFRICA.

Letters from the coast of Africa give the particulars of an action, in which the boats of the *Conflict*, Lieut. George Smithers, engaged and captured a large schooner full of slaves. The *Conflict* was on her return from the river Gambia, on the 1st of December, when she fell in with a suspicious-looking sail, to which she immediately gave chase; but it falling a dead calm, an armed boat was sent, under the command of Mr. Rose the master, with orders to board and search the stranger. The latter, on the boat’s approach, discharged guns and small-arms into her, which wounded several men. Mr. Rose then made a signal for another boat from the *Conflict*, which soon joined them, and together they carried the schooner, after a desperate resistance, in which the British had nine men wounded, and the slaver seventeen men killed and drowned—the latter by being driven overboard in the combat. The captors found 167 slaves on board, in a miserable condition, the whole of which were taken to Sierra Leone, where the captain and crew were imprisoned, and were to be tried under a special commission, founded on the royal commission, issued in the 10th Geo. IV., as pirates.

CANADA.

We have Montreal papers to the 18th ult. On the 7th, the Governor opened the pro-

vincial Parliament. On the 8th, Archibald M’Lean was chosen speaker. The speech of the Governor-General deploras with the House the death of George IV. and felicitates the country on the tide of emigration turned towards it; the junction of the great lakes by the Rideau canal, and the increase of the timber trade; all of which are so many sources of prosperity.

EAST INDIES.

Among other important advantages which must result from greater facilities being afforded to our intercourse with the East Indies, by abolishing her Company’s monopoly, will be the extensive introduction of British machinery as a substitute for manual labour. The recent Bengal papers inform us, that a gentleman named Woodin has already established a considerable manufactory at Calcutta for the erection of steam-apparatus for mills of various kinds, and regrets that it will have the effect of superseding the use of manual labour, and thereby produce a great revolution in the present system of Indian labour. When, however, we take into account the great facilities of procuring subsistence in India, and the enormous sacrifice of manual labour in various branches of manufacture, there can be no question that the substitution of machinery in various arts would be no less beneficial to Indian enterprise than to the British manufacturer,

who would have to supply the machinery. There is no position in political economy more demonstrably true, than that the saving of labour in any given process is an *absolute* gain, or benefit, to the whole community, though it may interfere with the personal advantages of the labourer in any specific manufacture, until he can transfer his labour to some other channel. While provisions can be obtained in unlimited quantity, it is obviously the policy of England to introduce the use of machinery in all her own Colonies, in lieu of manual labour.

SWAN RIVER.

Professor Jameson has communicated to the Wernerian Natural History Society a letter of recent date, from a settler at the Swan River, which (if not written by a disappointed man) confirms the worst forebodings as to the disastrous state of the colony. The gentleman by whom this letter was written was already on the point of leaving the colony; and many others, who have the means, are gradually withdrawing from the settlement to Hobart Town or New South Wales.

FOREIGN STATES.

BUENOS AYRES.

Accounts from Buenos Ayres state the interior of the country to be still in an unsettled condition. On the 21st of October, the French tri-coloured flag was hoisted with great ceremony. General Fructuoso Rivera had been elected President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, and his salary fixed at 9000 dollars per annum. General Paz had also been formally installed by the nine provinces of the interior as supreme military chief.

FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 4th, the Minister of War submitted from the Government a project of law, which may be of the most important consequence. He complains of the expenses to which France has been put by affording an asylum to the refugees of different countries. This expense is considerable; the refugees are numerous. To enable them to earn their allowance, he proposes to enroll them in the national army, by revoking the 13th article of the constitutional charter, which forbids any foreigner from admission into the army of France. The auxiliaries thus formed, however, might be troublesome to France, and dangerous if employed in Continental warfare; therefore they are to be marched to Algiers and other colonies, to form the outposts of the colonial guard: an economical and honourable plan of disposing of those who have trusted French hospitality! Marshal Soult will leave no capable man without a musket.

Paris has been again, for the third time since the accession of Louis-Philippe, the

WEST INDIES.

Jamaica papers to the 28th of December have been received. The island is again agitated by the sudden and unexpected prorogation of the Assembly. The following is his Excellency's speech:—"Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly, a Bill for continuing to the Lord Bishop of this diocese ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the clergy having been lost in the Council, and as business of great public importance, the consideration of which would occupy more time than the near approach of the holidays affords, still remain undisposed of, I am desirous to consult your convenience by granting you a short recess. I do, therefore, in his Majesty's name, prorogue this General Assembly until Tuesday, the 25th of January next, then to proceed to business; and it is hereby prorogued accordingly."—Mr. Lynch, Mr. Daly, and other influential members of the Assembly, have resigned their seats. There are no accurate accounts of the real reason for this sudden measure.

scene of popular tumult. It appears that on the 14th the Carlists took the opportunity afforded by the celebration of the religious ceremony in memory of the Duke de Berri, to inaugurate the bust of the Duke de Bordeaux. This being soon whispered about among the populace, occasioned a general burst of indignation, which at one time threatened the most serious consequences. The mob, aided, it is said, by some of the National Guard, attacked the Archbishop's palace. Several arrests, including that of the Archbishop, have been made. The Government have, in compliance with the demands of the people, effaced the crosses and *fleur de lis* generally. The "*Quotidienne*" and the "*Gazette de France*" have been seized. The persons arrested on the Carlist side are generally of respectability or of rank. In the Chamber of Deputies on the Tuesday and Wednesday, the matter was agitated, but no new light was thrown on the subject. The Government has published addresses to the people, calling on them to respect the public monuments. The horrid cry, "*à la lanterne!*" was raised in the night of Tuesday; but happily the populace did not, as in the former revolution, ferociously respond to the cry. The procession of the *Barricade* was attended by the most ridiculous and profane burlesque of religious ceremonies and constituted authority: the people were for the time omnipotent.

The French Minister of Finance opened his Budget in the Chamber of Deputies on Friday, the 11th. It proceeds upon the principle of economy. M. Lafitte says—

"Amongst the most prominent of political abuses must be placed the Civil List, which overburdened the Treasury by its enormous amount—the inordinate grants to the clergy—to the over-numerous staff—to privileged military corps—to foreign troops receiving pay superior to that of native troops. These are abuses that will not appear in the budget now proposed to you. A considerable reduction is also made in the Civil List; and there will be no cardinals, no royal guards, no Swiss regiments to be paid." He then states that the expenses of maintaining an army of two hundred and four thousand men will be at a cost of 11,000,000 of francs less than under the last Government. After giving a very cheering picture of the state of the revenue, the Minister said there would be a disposable fund of 56,000,000 of francs, to be kept in reserve in case of need, to cover any deficiency in the estimates of 1830.

HANOVER.

Despatches have been received by the King from the Duke of Cambridge. It is said that his Royal Highness recommends several concessions to the Hanoverian subjects of his Majesty, and that the recommendation will be acted upon immediately.

POLAND.

The Diet of Warsaw has declared the Throne of Poland vacant—that is, it has dethroned the Emperor Nicholas. Nothing may now be expected from this quarter but war to the death. The almost impassable state of the roads had retarded the assembling of the Russian invading force: but we may daily expect to hear of a collision between the belligerents.

Prince Czartoryski has accepted the office of President of the National Government. During the subsequent sitting of the Diet, the Prince expressed his regret that there could not now be a union between Russia and Poland; and their only hope being in the sword, he said they should direct all their efforts to a general armament. The Prince concluded by exhorting the lovers of their country to defend the last span of Polish ground with the cry of "Victory or death!"

PORTUGAL.

One of the first acts of the new British Consul is a serious complaint addressed to M. Santarem, respecting a number of Englishmen imprisoned by the police for political offences (real or pretended) against the Government of Miguel. He has also opposed the sale of an English vessel captured by a Portuguese man-of-war off Terceira, for a breach of the blockade.

ROME.

The result of the long sitting of the Conclave at Rome has been the election of Cardinal Maïro Capellari to the Throne of March.—VOL. XXXIII. NO. CXXIII.

St. Peter, under the title of Gregory XVI. There was a time when all Europe would have been watching the report of the scrutiny; and the ambassadors of Catholic States would have put in motion all the resources of intrigue to influence the choice of the Cardinals. Though, on the present occasion, the Conclave has been longer in making up its mind than on the last, scarcely any interest has been excited by its proceedings beyond the precincts of the Roman capital.

SPAIN.

It is stated that the Constitutional General, Torrijos, effected a landing at Algeciras, but was repulsed with loss. The Constitutionalists have formed a settlement on the African coast, so as always to threaten Spain with a descent. This may account for the preparations in Spain, which led to the belief that she was arming against the revolutionary principle, or the increasing power of her neighbour.

TURKEY.

Athens and Negropont are evacuated by the Turks. The Reis Effendi granted this important article to the Ambassadors of France and England on the 11th of December, and on the 10th of January the flag of independent Greece floated from the loftiest ruin on the height of the Acropolis.

THE NETHERLANDS.

In the sitting of the 3rd, the Congress concluded its labours by electing the Duke de Nemours. The votes were, for the Duke de Nemours, 97; for De Leuchtenberg, 74; the Archduke of Austria, 21. A letter from Sebastiani, characterised as "impertinent," was read to the Assembly. It opposes the protocol of the 20th. He describes the conference as a mediation, and as such the French Government were determined to maintain it. Several members spoke against the conspiracy that had been carrying on at Paris and at Brussels against the liberty of the Belgians, with the aim of making the Netherlands an integral portion of France. The new King was then proclaimed by the titles of Louis Charles Philippe D'Orleans, Duke de Nemours, King of the Belgians. The oath of the new King was then read, a deputation of ten appointed to greet the new sovereign, and Brussels received the intelligence by the roar of cannon, and the shouts of "Long live the chosen King of independent Belgium!" The Deputation shortly afterwards set out for Paris, and waited on the King of France, who declined the proffered crown on behalf of his son, who is a minor.

VENEZUELA.

Accounts of the death of Bolivar have been received. He died at San Pedro, near Santa Martha, on the 17th of December, in the 48th year of his age. Colonel Wilson, his Aide-de-camp (a son of Sir Robert Wilson), was with him to the last.

indistinct outline, the boldness and glowing vigour which characterize many of its pages, cannot fail of eliciting applause. Nineveh and Sidon float by us, as in a gorgeous vision—and a forest conflagration, a naval engagement, and the vision of the prophet seer, are drawn with a masterly hand. The introductory part strikes us as giving the most favourable specimen of the descriptive powers of the author, and it would be worth the reader's while to compare the City of Learning and Abode of the Legislator with the New Atlantis of Lord Bacon, which, we presume, has been the model imitated. If in his next essay more pains are taken with the general interest of the story, the writer of "The Temple of Malekartha" may claim a high place in the imaginative literature of the day; as it is, the present volumes will be generally admired and little understood—extensively read, but speedily forgotten.

Illustrations of Landscape Gardening and Garden Architecture; accompanied by descriptions in English, French, and German. By J. C. Loudon.

Rural occupations are universally allowed to contribute as much to bodily health as to mental enjoyment; and if, as the ancients asserted, the most desirable state to which human nature can arrive, is to have *mens sana in corpore sano*, those employments which can be only enjoyed in the open air, ought surely to be considered the most desirable. The cultivation of a taste for gardening, and the laying out of pleasure-grounds, is one of the most innocent and agreeable methods of combining amusement with instruction, provided botanical knowledge be inculcated at the same time; and we are glad to find that this is now becoming almost universally the case. Mr. Loudon has already published several works tending to encourage the union of science with horticultural pursuits, (of one of which, the "Hortus Britannicus," we had lately occasion to give favourable notice) and the work now before us is not inferior in general utility to its predecessors. "The Illustrations of Landscape Gardening" are intended not only to improve professional architects and landscape gardeners in the art of laying out country residences, but also to enable country gentlemen and others to design plans for themselves. To effect this, Mr. Loudon first gives an introductory plate, entitled "Elementary Details of Topographical Plan Drawing," in which he explains all those technicalities which may be termed the language of the subject, and he afterwards proceeds to exemplify the principles he has laid down, partly by original designs by himself, and several other eminent gardeners, and partly by plans of some of the most celebrated and beautiful parks and gardens in Europe.

Among the latter, we find included plans of the park of St. Omer, and that of Bagatelle, near Paris; of the Grand Ducal Gardens at Karlsruhe; of the Royal Gardens at Wirtemberg; at Munich; at Vienna; and at Copenhagen;—of all of which the author states that he has received drawings.

In order to promote the study of Botany, Mr. Loudon also wishes to introduce, in country residences, botanic flower-gardens and arboreta, arranged according to the Jussieuian, or natural system; and he adds, that by thus disposing

flowers, trees, and shrubs, and by paying attention at the same time to their pictorial effect, instruction will be imparted to the mind, as well as gratification to the eye.

The descriptions of the plants, which are very copious, are given in English, French, and German—the translations into the two latter languages being for the use of Continental gardeners.

Part I. contains a general Introduction. Plate I. "Elementary details of pictorial map-drawing." Plate II. "Graphic arrangement of an arboretum in one extended line alongside of a walk;" and Plates III. and IV. "Vertical profile and working plan for laying out one hundred acres as a villa residence."

The Persian Adventurer, being the Sequel of the Kuzzilbash. By J. B. Fraser, Esq.

We have no great partiality for "Sequels;" we have seldom seen any thing purporting to come in the shape of a conclusion, that was not unworthy of its commencement. Sequels in general might with more propriety be designated "non sequiturs." The "Persian Adventurer" is one of the few exceptions to our rule, partly, perhaps, because it has a distinct interest of its own, every scene presenting some detached and separate feature of attraction. But there is also a connecting thread of interest, that serves to keep up the proper excitement between the adventures—to act as a note of preparation, and inspire us with a becoming sympathy for the characters we are to be introduced to. Some of these characters are of a more companionable kind than most of the Turks and Persians that we encounter in such narratives as this; they evince too many traits of noble heroism and humanity, too many touches of human nature, to admit of our being indifferent spectators of their exploits. Though the sympathies have thus some play, war and violence of course prevail, and scarcely a page passes without a skirmish or an escape;—of escapes, indeed, there is a splendid collection, sufficient at least to set up all the melodrama makers of Germany and England for a century. More than once had we given up the hero for lost—we had left him dead on the field, or poisoned in prison—past the aid even of a miracle to save him; when, by some extraordinary and supernatural crevice or other, he creeps forth in perfect safety, and perhaps the next minute falls into a lower deep than the one he had left. At last we feel convinced that he is peril-proof, and cease to be agitated at any thing. All these adventures are well told and agreeably diversified; Mr. Fraser seems to have exactly understood what would render his work attractive. One important point of its attraction is the picture which it presents of Eastern manners and character, the narrative of events, the historical details, personal sketches, and glimpses of costume and scenery. The career of Nadir himself—a sort of Persian Napoleon—is a fruitful source of interest; and the account of his sundry and Caesar-like rejections of the crown, with his final acceptance of it upon his own terms, is admirable. He is composed of the true military materials, and sheds over the picture a due amount of the magnificent; besides, his fall, dreadful but deserved, furnishes at the conclusion one of those morals of which kings and conquerors have already more than they seem disposed to

make use of, but of which they can never have too many. The warning will lose none of its impressiveness by being frequently repeated.

Dissection of the Saxon Chronicle.

This "Dissection" is preceded by a review of "Wharton's Utrum Elfricus Grammaticus," "Malmesbury's Life of St. Wulstan," and "Hugo Candidus's Peterborough History." The author enters upon his task with a degree of enthusiasm that must be eminently essential, we should conceive, to his progress, surrounded as the subject is with doubts and difficulties of all sorts, encrusted with the mould of ages, and enveloped in technicalities. Nor is he deficient in other qualities necessary to success,—ardour to seek, patience to arrange, judgment to weigh and compare, and discrimination to decide. To an intimate knowledge of the subject he discusses, he adds a respect for that of others, even while he attacks their opinions. The result of his inquiries, thus laboriously but temperately prosecuted, may be gained from his own summing-up in the notes at the end of the work. He has identified for the first time—and, as it appears to us, satisfactorily enough—the principal Saxon annalists. He has given four principal names to the catalogue of early English authors—having vindicated for Elfric, Stigand, St. Wulstan, and the Prior Nicholas, four "gems of pure history." In this work also, the "awkward mass of Chronicles," published as the "Saxon Chronicle," is separated and arranged. They are purified also from the absurdities and forgeries that have been associated with them. A reference to the volume will, to a considerable extent, bear the writer out in his assertions; and he may therefore congratulate himself on having produced a book that adds importantly to the limited and ill-arranged information that previously existed upon the subject. Of his enthusiasm, an instance occurs in the preface, where he says, that, "since last September, or at least since I ascertained that Elfric was Abbot of Peterborough, and wrote a section of the 'Saxon Chronicle,' I have been in perpetual dread of some other's making the like discovery." We hope that his haste to claim, what he calls "the inventor's reward," has not been entirely in vain.

Edinburgh Cabinet Library; Narrative of Discovery and Adventure in Africa.

This volume is extended considerably beyond the usual compass, and embraces a great variety of African adventures and discoveries—all, indeed, of any interest that have occurred from the earliest ages. The world has of late years become almost wearied of Africa and its travellers; but it will nevertheless find this account of them, compressed as it is into a very moderate volume, considering the subject, extremely acceptable. It takes a general glance at the natural features of the country, of the knowledge of it possessed by the ancients, and of the various English, French, and Portuguese discoveries. Park occupies a few pages, other discoverers follow him, and Denham and Clapperton supply their contribution to the catalogue of achievements and calamities. All this portion of the volume, which is succinctly written and judiciously arranged, belongs to Mr. Hugh Murray; a chapter on the geological productions of the country has been supplied by

Professor Jameson; and three others, devoted to its zoology, by Mr. James Wilson. This part of the volume is by no means the least interesting, as it comprises the natural history of a vast variety of the most remarkable quadrupeds and birds, and has the merit of being concisely and carefully treated. The wood-cuts give a grace to the volume, and complete its attractions.

The Siamese Twins. By the Author of Paul Clifford.

"This singularly wild and original poem,"—what Byron said of "Christabelle,"—we apply to the "Siamese Twins." It is as if the Moses and Democritus had set up a joint-stock company, and sent forth their poetical freight—"Sentiment at the helm, and Sarcasm at the prow." There is a great deal of mirth, and not a little wisdom in this work. "Familiar matter of to-day" in one page, and all "imaginative creations" in the next. Passages of deep feeling and passion, alternate with the "keenest of sneers, and the gayest of smiles." But this is a poem, of which quotation is the best criticism; the extracts afford such infinite variety, that if one passage be not to the reader's taste, the next may suit it to a nicety. The thoughtful student may turn the page, and gather matter for deep reflection; the idle loungeur in the dull window laugh over a thousand light but keen hits at the topics which have passed from the lip to the verse; and he must be either a critic or a cynic, one who has either lived beyond the age of appreciation, or never arrived at it, who does not find something to like, admire, or approve in this volume. We do not mean to analyze the work, but to characterise it. It is a species of journal of the scenes witnessed, the feelings excited, the new ideas inspired, the observations called forth, the events occurring to two human beings, connected by a bodily and perpetual tie, yet utterly differing in character. Nothing can be more opposed than each one of the Siamese Twins is to the other. The shades of mental and moral distinction are finely marked. Chang has strong passions; Ching lively sensibilities,—the one receives impressions; the other retains them. Chang is thoughtful, morbid, and reserved; Ching is lively, thoughtless, and affectionate. There is, in short, as much difference between the two, as there is between the gaiety and the gravity of the poem itself. It opens with an address to Captain Hall, he of the Old World who

"Writes foolish books about the New—
Weeps tears of ink when despots fall,
And d—s poor Murray's lost Review!"

The next passage is so good, we must quote it, if it were only for the benefit of our Transatlantic readers.

"You ridicule a mighty state,
Without a grain of wit for satire;
On knottiest points, with ease debate,
Without one just thought on the matter;
With scarce the Traveller's art to gaze,
You ape the Sage's to distinguish—
And while dear England's laws you praise,
You quite forget the laws of English.
Ev'n now, while Freedom through the lands
Sweeps gathering on—behold in all
His might—on Murray's counter stands
And fires his popgun—Captain Hall!"

'Tis said when famed Alcides slew
The Earth's dread son—that Slumber bound
him*—

The Hero woke—attack'd anew—
And saw—the tribe of PIGMIES round him!
So Truth some mighty victory gains—
And, lo, the Dwarfs rush out to seize her!
The Giant crush'd—there still remains
Some tribe of Hall's that can but tease her!"

The birth of the Twins is a fine scene, but it ought to be read as a whole. The ensuing is one of those slight touches in which our author so much excels:—

"Fair Nature, in the young, thy beauty
In every clime is seen the best!
And that which manhood makes a duty,
Is impulse in the youthful breast."

We must give one splendid passage entire—

"Alas! in vain in every shore,
For something never won, we yearn!
Why needs this waste of toil, before
Life's last, yet simplest truth we learn?
Oh! that our early years would own
The moral of our burial-stone:
The true *To kalon* of the breast—
The *elixir* of the earth is—*Rest!*"

As birds that seek athwart the main
Strange lands where happier seasons reign,
Where to soft airs the rich leaf danceth,
And laughs the gay beam where it glanceth—
Glancing o'er fruits whose purpling sheen
May court the rifling horde unseen;
For there Earth, Air, and Sun conspire
To curb—by sating—man's desire—
And man, half careless to destroy,
May grant ev'n Weakness to enjoy.
So Hope allures the Human Heart,
So shows the land and spreads the chart;
So wings the wishes of the soul,
And colours, while we seek, the goal!

The shore (as on the wanderers fly)
They left—hath melted into sky.
The shore they seek—Alas! the star
That guides on high, seems scarce so far.
With weary wing, but yearning breast,
Unlike the dove they find no rest.
The broad Sea with its aching sound,
The desert Heaven,—have girt them round.
On, on!—and still the promised shore
Seems far—and faithless as before;
And some desponding droop behind,
And some are scatter'd by the wind;
And some—perchance who best might guide—
Sink—whelm'd the first—beneath the tide.

Thus on, the hearts that Hope decoys,
Fly o'er life's waste to fancied joys,
The goal unseen—the home forsaken,
Dismay'd, but slow, from dreams we waken.
The friends—with whom we left the shore
Most loved—most miss'd, are seen no more:
And some that sink, and some departed,
But leave the lingerers weary-hearted.

* There is an old tradition, that when Hercules (the great reformer of the ancient world) had conquered the giant Antæus—(a sort of Charles the Tenth)—he fell asleep in the Libyan desert, and was suddenly awakened by an attack of the Pigmies.

On—onward still—how few remain
Faint—flagging—of that buoyant train,
With glittering hue, and daring wing,
And bosom that must burst or sing.
On—on! a distant sail appears—
It comes—exhaustion conquers fears;
And on the deck, a willing thrall,
The wearied, hopeless, victims fall;
And ev'n amid their dreadest foes
Feel less of peril than repose!
And thus—oh! thus! no more deceived—
Worn out, tamed, baffled, and bereaved,
From all our young life loved self-banish'd;
The glory from the dull wing vanish'd;
Bow'd by the distance, and the gale,
The hardest faint, the boldest fail.
Whate'er the spot that proffers rest
We drop—the Victim or the Guest;
And after all our wanderings past,
Feel Death has something sweet at last."

No single extract can give an idea of the powerful incantation scene, with its imaginative and original imagery: we content ourselves with one verse, but that is a picture—

"Suddenly forth to the roof, the light
Burst, of a mighty flame!
It shot from the earth to that lofty height—
Like a burning town on a northern night,
And it trampled the gloom with an Angel's might—
And it died as it came!"

A little female flattery may be surely allowed to a poet, and, for their "sweet sakes," we select some lines studded with "charming words:"

"Ching thought, the first ball he attended,
(The married women seem'd so pretty,)
Some goddesses had condescended
To improve the beauty of the city.
He ask'd the names he should adore,
I find we worshipp'd them before;
And in Ching's prayer-book you may spy 'em,
Writ neatly down—New Nat* for Siam.

Here's Lady Gower, a charming face
To heavenly visions to exhort one;
And here, I think, we seem to trace
A future Bondhist Nat in Norton.
St. Maur—her mother beauty taught her—
And here—fair Lady Cowper's daughter."

The last book is, perhaps, the most finely wrought, the most replete with power and passion; but as far as this present page is concerned, that book will remain a sealed one,—we would not tell the end for the world, and conclude in the author's own words, that—

"Plots are fruits which shun precocity,
And that no sin's like curiosity."

Our space permits us not to analyze, we can only recommend the noble poem of "Milton." We consider it, with its magnificent thoughts, its most original conception, its glorious subject, among the very first-rate of Mr. Bulwer's writings. It is a step of pure gold towards his altar of fame. The "vanity of small successes" is full of truth, that best of poetry, and—but if we go on naming favourites, we shall sooner exhaust our limits than our list. If originality, wit, pathos, sense, and satire, can secure public favour, it will be lavished on the "Siamese Twins."

* Nat, (as we have before said) are superior beings.

The Political Life of Mr. Canning. By G. A. Stapleton, Esq. 3 vols.

This work is written professedly for the purpose of vindicating the foreign policy of Mr. Canning, and presents a complete detail of his whole political career, from his acceptance of the *portefeuille* of the Foreign Department, in the autumn of 1822, to his lamented death in 1827. From Mr. Stapleton's connexion with Mr. Canning, we believe as private secretary, and from the fact that the materials from which these volumes have been compiled were principally derived from Mr. Canning's present representative, it may naturally be supposed that a spirit of partisanship is not unfrequently visible throughout the work; yet it is due to the author to admit, not only that it is very ably written, but that its general tone is that of fairness and impartiality. As to the character of Mr. Canning's general policy, and the value of the principles by which it was guided, much difference of opinion will of course long continue to prevail, ere the pen of the philosophical historian can be employed upon the subject with advantage, and it is therefore one upon which we do not feel ourselves at all called upon to decide; but we hesitate not to say, that future writers will find in these volumes a valuable contribution to the materials for a history of the reign of George IV. In the first volume is given, a condensed and luminous exposition of Mr. Canning's celebrated arguments against Reform, a subject of no ordinary interest and importance at the present moment; but the view taken of it by that eminent statesman, however gratifying to the aristocracy of this country at the time, and however ingeniously supported, is as unsound in principle, as in our day it would be unpopular in practice. To those interested in the motives and real character of Mr. Canning's measures, as well as in his fame, (and what Englishman is not?) we willingly recommend Mr. Stapleton's work as a faithful chronicle of his public life during the five years it embraces.

Poems, chiefly Lyrical. By Alfred Tennyson.

There is no particular mark or likelihood about the title-page of this little volume; there is no prefatory flourish, or pompous introduction,—nothing about the author's "leisure," or his "friends," or his fear of "criticism,"—not a word that may throw a light upon what is to follow. Yes; there is a page of errata, in which, for "three times three," we are told to read "amorously;" and which instructs us also to read "kissed" without the accent; this appeared to us somewhat whimsical, and prepared us for merriment. Almost the first verse we came to dissipated the expectation, and turned indifference to interest—such an interest, we may add, as can be seldom felt; for the coming of true poets is, in more senses than one, like the coming of angels. This little book, which we read through twice before we laid it down, and which we have taken up more than twice since, is a thing not to be heedlessly passed over. It is full of precisely the kind of poetry for which Mr. Keats was assailed, and for which the world is already beginning to admire him. We do not mean that it contains any thing equal, or nearly equal, either in majesty or melody, to the "Hyperion," the "Ode to the Nightingale,"

or "The Eve of St. Agnes." But it does contain many indications of a similar genius; and this assurance will, we are convinced, by such a mind as Mr. Tennyson's, be accepted as a grateful and delicate compliment. Such we intend it to be. There is the same fulness of thoughts and fervour of feeling, with much of the same quaintness of expression,—an equal degree of idolatry of the old writers, mixed with a somewhat more apparent reverence for the moderns,—fewer faults, perhaps, and certainly fewer dazzling and bewildering beauties. But Nature is the same in both, and her rich and golden gifts will not be lavished in vain. She has taught Mr. Tennyson to sing as a poet should sing,—she has taught him to throw his whole heart into his harmonies. The music of some of his lyrics seems to be the work of his subject, not of himself—the measure is suggested by the theme—the out-break of a moment. It bubbles up like a brook, and the verse flows away upon its course, smooth or rough, just as it may happen. His poetry resembles Wordsworth's river—"It glideth at its own sweet will." We have here mentioned a poet, whom Mr. Tennyson has evidently studied, and with no common effect; there are lines in his volume that even Wordsworth might be proud to have suggested.

We have hardly space to particularize what has pleased us most. "Mariana in the moated grange," is certainly one; the "Merman" and the "Mermaid," and the "Sea Fairies," are, in many passages, exquisitely fanciful. We love the "Mermaid," who is to be married—

"In the branching jaspers under the sea.
Then all the dry pied things that be
In the hueless mosses under the sea,
Would curl round my silver feet silently,
All looking up for the love of me."

We can trace a very singular vein of feeling and reflection in the "Confessions of a Second-rate Sensitive Mind not in Unity with itself." The song beginning, "The lintwhite and the thrushcock," and the pieces called "Nothing shall die," and "All things shall die," have a sweetness in them beyond even their grace of versification. The love-songs are full of tenderness and wild music; the sonnets are deep-toned and stately. The "Kraken"—short as it is we have not space to extract it—is like a fragment of hoar antiquity; it is an echo from the sea of which it sings.

Mr. Tennyson has a habit of making one line play many parts, by introducing it as often as possible, or altering it slightly. An instance, and a very happy one, occurs in a beautiful ballad, called "Oriana." A knight who has slain his bride instead of the foeman that came "atween him and the castle-wall," reiterates his lamentation thus:—

"The bitter arrow went aside,
Oriana;
The false, false arrow went aside,
Oriana;
The damned arrow glanced aside,
And pierced thy heart, my love, my bride,
Oriana!
Thy heart, my life, my love, my bride,
Oriana!"

The pathos of this, as it gushes up in its proper place in the ballad, is perfection.

There is more poetry in this volume than will ever become popular; yet there is something in it that must be remembered. We do not fear that the real originality of some parts will be hidden by the affectedness of others; or that such imperfections as are apparent in it—the too frequent use of the accent and of compound words, or rather a fondness for throwing two or three words into one without a hyphen at all—we have no fear that such eccentricities as these will dim the light that is perpetually breaking through them, or prevent it from shining before men.

The Champion of Cyrus, a Drama, in Five Acts. By Luke Booker, LL.D. &c.

This drama is, what Dr. Booker, with considerable novelty of language, designates as “the first effort of his muse.” It purports to be a production, “against which fanaticism itself should have no just cause to allege any objection.” Very likely; but we have; for it possesses two defects, which we can scarcely prevail upon ourselves to pardon in a tragedy,—it is very long, and very laughable. We might, however, be brought to excuse Dr. Booker for conceiving such amiable absurdities and caricatures of unoffending humanity, as we find in his play; we might smile at his satisfaction, in having constructed a drama, in which those “stipulated essentials,” the *unities*, have been strictly attended to; but we cannot so readily forgive his sweeping and formidable attack upon the dramatic character of the nation; nor can we quite concur with him in his view of the immoralities of the “School for Scandal,” which he pronounces to be “a fetid carcase.”—Were our nature at all revengeful or malicious, we should give an extract from “Cyrus;” but we are sure that the public will think all the better of the dramatist, for not being indulged with a specimen of his poetry.

Science without a Head; or the Royal Society Dissected. By One of the 687 F.R.S. S.S.

We regret that the great pressure of new publications prevented us from noticing this important pamphlet at an earlier period. The object of its anonymous author seems to have been twofold,—that of refuting some of the charges advanced against the Committee of Management of the Royal Society, by Messrs. Babbage and Sir G. South, and of influencing the decision of the great body of the Members of the Society in their late election of President for the ensuing year. The appointment of the illustrious individual, who has consented to fill that office, having taken place under circumstances equally honourable to all parties, we should not now have deemed it advisable to notice the tract before us, but for the interesting anatomy of the Royal Society, which the author has laid bare by his dissecting scalpel. In our last Number, we took occasion to offer a few remarks on Mr. Babbage's work, and contended, that the “Decline of Science in England,” which that gentleman so feelingly deploras, ought to be limited in its application to the decline of (or rather the total absence of) that internal discipline of the Royal Society, which is requisite to advance the various branches of scientific research. We are happy to find the author of the able pamphlet before us takes precisely the same

view of the case. And with the object of illustrating the point to its full extent, he has been at the pains of entering into an analysis of the scientific pretensions of the 687 gentlemen who compose this distinguished Society, by dividing them into ten lists or tables, according to their professional or non-professional pursuits, together with the number of contributions furnished by each member during the last thirty years. These lists (which we must presume to be accurately made up) are no less valuable as a guide to members of the Society in the election of future candidates, than as affording a satisfactory demonstration of how small a proportion of the 687 members of the Society have ever shown their scientific qualifications for the honour of a fellowship. The author, whom we should take to be a member of the medical profession from the tenor of many of his observations, after going through the several lists or sections, observes—

“From the perusal of the preceding documents, my readers will rise with the full conviction that, in the election of its members, the Society has not often considered the real interests of science, or its dignity as a scientific body. Few, very few indeed, of the several hundred fellows classed in the manner I have exhibited them to the public, had, when elected, or have even at this moment, any pretension to be considered as scientific men—few could be expected to become useful and valuable members—few caused for the admission, except as it conferred on them an appellation which it was at one time the custom to look upon as honourable. Conscientiously I could not, without detriment to science, have selected from among those fellows who have been elected since the first year of the present century, more than thirty really illustrious men of science, whose names will be pronounced with the same respect by posterity, with which they have been or are looked upon by their contemporaries.”

Speaking of the mode in which candidates are admitted, the author says—

“The whole concern, in good truth, is a complete farce; and my astonishment is, that when such elections take place the electors do not burst out in roars of merriment at the solemnity with which the secret votes are collected in behalf of a candidate, whose whole known tenor of life is in overt contradiction with the professions and descriptions read aloud, and with due pomp, by one of the secretaries.”

The suggestions which our author recommends for remedying these and similar evils in future appear very judicious, provided they could be carried into effect without modelling the Society *de novo*. Radical reforms, however, can never be reckoned upon in any of our old chartered institutions. Persons who have been accustomed to the sweets of power for a long period will never tamely submit to the sacrifice of their personal influence, however advantageous it might prove to the body politic. We have therefore little hopes of any decided improvement, notwithstanding the well-known zeal and personal influence of the illustrious individual who has lately undertaken the arduous duties of President, while the system exists of admitting members without reference to their scientific attainments, and allowing unqualified persons to decide upon the merits of the various communications. From the

following abstract, our readers will perceive that the author recommends a plan for a partial remedy of these evils, nearly approximating to that pursued in the French Institute, and the Society of Arts, Manufactures, &c. &c. "Dividing the members of the Society into distinct classes, each class should be allowed to meet in a committee of its members, as often as necessary, under the presidency of one or two of their own members, and assisted by another acting as Secretary. These committees should be open to all the fellows of the Society; but the voting upon the papers referred to particular classes, should only be permitted to the members of that class, who thereby would become a sort of guarantee to the Society at large, as well as to the author, that the paper had received the fullest consideration from 'fellows' the best informed on the subject."

We shall not allow ourselves to offer any opinion on the merits of those individuals who are alluded to, both by the author of the tract before us, as well as Messrs. Babbage and South, in the management of the funds of the Society. That a great want of judgment has hitherto prevailed in the expenditure of such large funds as nearly 5,000*l.* per annum, will be admitted by every member of the Society, except "the select," unless it can be shown that science has been actually promoted by the labours of the Royal Society, which we have the evidence of some of its most distinguished members to disprove. In this department, however, we look forward to much amendment under the auspices of the illustrious Duke at the head of the Society, though we entertain but slender hopes of that species of reform which shall induce members of the Astronomical, Geological, or Linnean Societies, to give a preference to the parent Society in communicating their researches, while the meetings and committees of that Society remain encumbered with the absurd *formalæ* of a by-gone century.

Lives of the Italian Poets. By the Rev. H. Stebbing.

The author has chosen a splendid subject, and produced a work which we have long desired to read in the English language. The lives of no class of distinguished men are read with such earnest interest as those of poets. The poet has a double existence; he moves amongst ordinary men in the material world, participates their passions, mingles in their affairs, stoops to their conversation; but he has a higher and more essential being in an immaterial world, which he has created for himself, and where he holds no communion, save with the immortal shapes of his own fancy. Such, in general, is the source of the peculiar interest with which we peruse the biography of the bard. This feeling is heightened in the case of the bards of Italy, by the recollection, that the harp which they strung, and struck to such divine harmonies, had lain neglected and silent many a century, while darkness covered the moral face of Europe. Poetic genius was the first light that pierced the obscurity of the middle ages. It sprang up on the banks of the Arno, with the august author of the "*Divina Commedia*." But we must turn from the subject of the work to its execution. The biographer of the Italian Poets has certainly avoided the fault which Mal-

let committed in his "*Life of Bacon*," when he forgot that the great man was a philosopher. Mr. Stebbing does not forget that the subjects of his pen were children of song; but we look in vain for the enthusiasm that remembrance should have awakened. He knows, but he does not seem to feel the dignity of the theme; the ground he treads on is holy, but he walks as upon vulgar earth; and writes of poets, patriots, and lovers, as if Dante, Petrarch, and Tasso, were so many merchants of Florence and Sorrento. His delineations of character, and the pictures he draws of the times, want that excellence which the French express so well by the word "*verve*." The style, although sometimes elegant, and never common-place, wants the strength and vividness which the subject frequently demands. It gives no more lively conception of the poet's character than the medallion portrait prefixed to his life gives of his person,—each is a faint inexpressive outline, wanting the body and the colour, which give animation both to the page and to the picture. Notwithstanding these remarks, we recommend the work. The volumes are light and agreeable, and they have no competitors in the whole circle of our literature.

Observations on the Necessity of Reforming the House of Lords.

Mr. Cobbett's example of a simple proposition, in his English Grammar, is, "the House of Lords is a den of thieves;" and when this pamphlet was put into our hands, our first thought was, that the author intended to put the right honourable House through its purgation. On turning over a new leaf, however, we discovered that the proposed reform was of a legal rather than a political nature, being confined to the House of Lords "considered as the Court of ultimate appeal in the administration of civil justice." The real nature of an "Appeal," and the unmeaning absurdities which attend the whole process, according to the present system, are clearly explained, and the folly of appealing from the Lord Chancellor in the Court of Chancery to the same person in the House of Lords,—from the tie-wig to the full-bottom, and from the wooden bench to the wool-sack,—is exposed at once with logical acuteness and graphic humour. We believe that this very clever and ingenious *brochure* is from the pen of Mr. Leaby, a young barrister, to whose talents it does great credit.

Journal of a Nobleman, comprising Travels, and a Narrative of his Residence at Vienna during the Congress.

The travels related in this work extend through various countries—Poland, Turkey, Wallachia, Transylvania, and Hungary. From his rank and fortune, the author seems to have possessed every facility for obtaining access to the first circles in every place he visited, and he must be allowed to have used his advantages so well as to be enabled to give lively pictures of fashionable society, as it is modified by the manners of various nations. His peculiar tastes and habits appear to have indisposed him to a close inspection of the lower or even of the middle classes. Accordingly, we are amused with anecdotes of princes and noblemen; descriptions of fêtes, balls, concerts, audiences,

and pageantries, rather than instructed by views of the general state of the population, which constitute the principal value of books of travels. Considered, however, as the progresses of a man of fashion visiting and conversing with the people of fashion of other lands, these volumes are extremely entertaining, and will be certain of obtaining the attention of a large class of readers. We consider the second as the most interesting volume of the two. It contains the narrative of the noble writer's residence in Vienna at the stirring and brilliant period of the Congress, "where," to use his own words, "a kingdom was aggrandized or dismembered at a ball, an indemnity granted at a dinner, a restitution proposed during a hunt, and a *bon-mot* sometimes cemented a treaty." The author proposes to supply the defect of the work of the Abbé de Pradt, which is chiefly political in its nature, and wants the piquancy it might have had, if the private life of the illustrious actors in the great diplomatic drama had been exhibited to view. We must say he has succeeded in his design. Disengaged from political cares and negotiations, he seems to have been as active at the dinners and festivities of the Congress, as the ablest minister could have been at the settlements of boundaries and framing of constitutions. We have the fruits of his activity before us in a number of striking anecdotes of emperors, kings, princes, princesses, and a long train of diplomatic personages of the first distinction, whose names are too notorious to require enumeration. The splendid revelries, and sumptuous entertainments, and gay bustle of the city, are given with a vivacity of colouring which evinces much power of the writer in the descriptive style. He promises the world a larger work upon the same subject. It is certainly one that is well calculated to attract attention, and the author has already established a claim to receive it.

The Talba. By Mrs. Bray. 3 vols.

Mrs. Bray has well merited the reputation she has acquired. Few modern writers, of the gentler sex, display greater skill and power in the management of a story: there is much energy and earnestness in every page of her productions; in descriptions of scenery, and in the arrangement of dialogue, she is peculiarly happy; and she possesses the rare advantage of a fine eye for pictorial beauty and effect. "The Talba" is, however, liable to one objection; it is rather a collection of vivid and finished paintings, than, what it ought to be, one grand historical picture. Portugal, in the fourteenth century, was a land of romance,—the choice of time and country have been fortunate. "Inez de Castro," whose sad history has so often furnished material for the poet, the painter, and the novelist, is the heroine of the tale; but the author has judiciously omitted the introduction of the awful though revolting ceremony of crowning with gems and gold her fleshless remains, long after the assassin's hand had consigned them to a sepulchre. It is, however, from the Moors, who figure in the tale, that its main interest arises. We are carried with them from scene to scene, and from plot to plot, and always with increased desire to meet with them again. "The Talba," who gives a title to the work, is a happy thought of the authoress. Half-priest and half-warrior, with all the heroic

feeling of his depressed but not degraded race, he is the very model of a hero of romance. It would be to destroy the pleasure of the reader to detail the plan of the story; if its leading event be generally known, and this is undoubtedly an evil, it is amply compensated for by the introduction of matter novel, varied, and full of interest; the historical points, upon which it is evident much care and labour have been bestowed, are managed with such skill as always to satisfy without ever wearying; while human nature, nearly the same in all countries and in all ages, in its gentler or its fiercer workings, is portrayed with judgment, delicacy, and accuracy, seldom to be met with in works of the imagination. We may congratulate Mrs. Bray on having added much to her already established fame, and recommend her volumes, with the certainty that they will amply recompense all by whom they may be perused.

Hints to Small Landholders on Planting and on Cattle. By Martin Doyle.

Hints addressed to Small Landholders and the Peasantry of Ireland, on Road-making and on Ventilation. By Martin Doyle.

Martin Doyle's little books have been deservedly popular among the class of persons for whom they are principally intended; and it would be well if every farmer, gentle and simple, throughout the three kingdoms, were made acquainted with the results of his industry, good sense, and experience. If they were universally studied in Ireland, the "occupation" of the Agitator would be in reality "gone;" their extensive circulation would do more towards restoring health and prosperity to that diseased and distressed country, than a hundred thousand demagogue speeches, or twice as many Government proclamations. Such instruction as he conveys is the only effectual way to convert the pike into the spade, and lead men to labour honestly and steadily in their calling, instead of to talk about and wrangle for objects of which, in truth, they know little, and care less.

The plan adopted by Martin Doyle—a clergyman of the county of Wexford, we understand—might be advantageously followed both in this and the sister country,—talent could not be better employed than in conveying instruction to the labouring classes, in a cheap and attractive form,—that should levy but a small tax on their pockets, and repay them with information and amusement. Several of the anecdotes related in these publications are full of freshness and humour; but all are made to bear upon the grand object held in view—to render the home of the reader more happy, his sources of enjoyment more numerous, and his means more ample. It is a public duty to recommend them to public attention.

Tales of a Grandfather, being Stories taken from the History of France. 3 vols.

"Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined." Fortunate is it for those who are hereafter to fill our places, that such a man as Sir Walter Scott is labouring to make them wiser and better than their fathers. It is a peculiar gift even of genius, that—grapple with any subject, every difficulty is overcome,—"the rough places are made plain, and the crooked straight." The author of "Wa-

verley" is the author of "Tales of a Grandfather;" and it is not easy to decide for which work he deserves the greatest credit. To be at once simple and elegant, concise, and yet sufficiently explanatory,—to write so that the young shall be allured to knowledge, as to a delicious feast, to which the old may come, with the certainty that they will not go empty away, is a task that can be accomplished only by a master-mind. If Sir Walter Scott have succeeded—and it is not a matter of doubt—it is but another proof of the mightiness of his intellect, and the benevolence of his heart. The tales from French history are upon the same plan as those by which he sought to render familiar the history of his native land. The present series goes no farther than the fifteenth century, and the work will be, of course, continued. It is unnecessary to enter into any lengthened details of its nature or of its merits; the former must be well known to all who have perused the earlier publication, and the latter may be well taken upon trust.

Dignities, Feudal and Parliamentary. By Sir W. Betham, Ulster King of Arms, &c. 1st vol. 8vo.

This work, which is principally digested from the voluminous Reports of the Lords' Committees, and from the National Records, treats of the nature and functions of the ancient courts and councils of England, the rise and progress of legislative Parliaments, and their constituent parts, until their final establishment. The duties, privileges, and dignity of a Peer, or Lord of Parliament, are to be considered in a second volume. The principal novelty in the part of the work already published, is an attempt to show that the Saxon Witenagemote was only an advising Council; that from the time of the Conqueror to that of Henry the Third, the sole privilege of the Commons consisted in a power of granting or refusing an aid or extraordinary impost; and that not until the deposition of Richard the Second did the people possess a voice in the enactment of the laws of the realm, which was thenceforth permitted them by *Royal concession*. The work, which appears to have been undertaken at the suggestion of Lord Lyndhurst, displays a great deal of minute research and painful consultation of records. The history of the Councils and Parliaments of France, England, Scotland, and Ireland, is successively detailed; we would only suggest that the space allotted in the present, and promised in the second volume, to the latter country, is somewhat disproportionate, and might with propriety be retrenched.

The Extraordinary Black Book, comprising an Exposition of the United Church of England and Ireland, Civil List, and Crown Revenues, Law and Judicial Administration, &c. &c. 8vo.

If all the statements contained in this closely printed octavo volume, of 576 pages, be founded in fact, as we are bound to suppose, from the declaration of the author in his preface, that the whole of it has been compiled from Parliamentary and other authentic documents, the work really contains a very black catalogue of ecclesiastical and political mal-administration. It would be

impossible for us to give any thing, even in the form of abstract, of the mass of information which the volume contains. The evanescent character of daily or even weekly newspapers, renders them very inadequate media for conveying any accurate notion of the details of Church and State peculation. It is only when brought under one view, as in the work before us, that we are fully aware of the imperative necessity of making a sweeping reform, and of the monstrous waste of public monies which has been committed under the various denomination of Civil List, Pensions, Diplomatic Missions, &c. &c. Thanks to the motion of Sir H. Parnell, and the changes which that motion brought about, we have now the promise of some of those gross peculations on the public purse being discontinued in future. Some good has been already effected by the manly integrity of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer; but much more yet remains to be done, in order to redeem the pledge given in the face of Parliament. In the mean time, if any honourable Member, who maintains his independence as a legislator, be desirous of ascertaining the appropriation of the national finances previous to giving his vote for any of the multitude of Estimates that are in future to be brought annually before Parliament, instead of being lumped in a mass, as they formerly were, under the Civil List, let him consult the pages and tables of "The Black Book." In the compilation of this voluminous, and, we may add, valuable work, the author remarks:—"Our object has been an honest one, and we have sought to attain it by honest means, nothing has been exaggerated, nor has a single fact been wilfully misstated. We needed not the aid of falsehood, our case being strong enough without it, and we refer to the evidence of our pages to attest the veracity of our sources of intelligence. The task has been a laborious one, but it is finished, and we hope the public will have the benefit of it." To which we say, Amen!

An Historical Atlas. By Edward Quin, M.A.

We have seldom had the pleasure of reviewing a more ingenious, elegant, and, at the same time, philosophical and useful work. It consists of a beautifully executed series of maps, exhibiting the state of the world as known at twenty-one important periods, constructed on a uniform scale, coloured according to the political changes of each period, and accompanied by a rapid but clear narrative of the leading events, so as to form a general view of Universal History from the Creation to A.D. 1828. The peculiarity of the plan is stated, in the preface, to consist in exhibiting every thing in its real relative dimensions, and adhering to the same scale in every successive delineation. Each chart shows us the nations of the earth, (as far as the intelligence of the age went,) in their true proportions to each other; thus obviating the erroneous notions conveyed by ordinary atlases, which are constructed on no uniform scale, and frequently present the smallest and largest states with the same apparent territory. A particular colour denotes each empire, and the growth of empire is shown by the gradual diffusion of the same colour over larger and larger regions. Yellow, for example, being the colour of the Roman Empire, we trace with a

glance its rise, progress, decline, partition, and dissolution, through the successive maps; we see its actual extent at the most celebrated eras, and, by the steadiness of the scale, we are enabled to compare its dimensions at different eras. If we wish to know the political mutations of any given country, we see them in the variation of tint it undergoes; and the subjoined narrative is an accurate account, in a brief compass, of the revolutions that have taken place. It is another peculiarity of this excellent Atlas, that it presents a view of the progress of civilization and discovery, as well as of the rise and fall of kingdoms. A dark olive shade being appropriated to the state of barbarism, the relative extent of the civilized and uncivilized parts of the globe is continually presented to the eye; and the march of discovery is expressed by the beautiful contrivance of a cloudy border, surrounding in each map the then known portions of the world. Beyond the border, all is a uniform darkness, which is seen gradually to disperse, and new regions emerge out of the clouds, at first faint and contracted, but continually larger and more distinct, until at length they engage the attention of the geographer and historian. The Atlas of Mr. Quin is well worthy of public attention as a specimen of art, independently of its merits as an original and eminently useful auxiliary to the study of the most important branches of human knowledge.

The Turf. A Satirical Novel. 2 vols.

This novel has at least one recommendation; it holds out a beacon to warn and scare the fashionable adventurer from the sunken rocks and treacherous whirlpools of that great sea of iniquity—Newmarket. But the author has not contented himself with detailing the dangers that here await the unwary; he leads the reader into many a scene, which he will do well never to visit in other company. That species of low life, which is generally denominated high life, in England and in France, is described by the pen of one who has evidently “sipped of its sweets,” if he have not drunk deeply of its poison. Lords and black-legs, ladies and demireps, are mingled together in its pages,—in some of the portraits we can trace a resemblance, striking if not flattering, to individuals who have been known, and are now not altogether forgotten. The labours of the satirist, in the cause of reason and morality, are as honourable to him as they are beneficial to mankind. The youth who is but stepping on the threshold of vice, and the veteran who has grown familiar with her face, will do well to peruse these volumes; while the general reader will find much to excite, much to pity, and more to execrate in the descriptions that are given, and the statements that are made.

The Tuileries. By the Author of “Hungarian Tales,” &c. 3 vols.

We have read this novel with great delight, but as it was laid upon our table at a very advanced period of the month, our review of it must remain over for the present. It deserves a more length-

ened notice than it could now receive. Our object in thus referring to it, is for the purpose of recommending it to the consideration of all who see in the condition of France in 1831, much that resembles the awful events by which the past century was so unhappily closed. If “coming events” have indeed “cast their shadows before,” it becomes a public duty to exhibit, in their frightful nakedness, the years that followed 1791, and left upon the page of French history a blot that can never be altogether erased. Mrs. Gore has drawn a striking but a sad picture of the times to which we refer,—if she have blended fiction with truth, it is only where less important matters are concerned, and where it became necessary for the novelist to aid the historian. Her work is one of the most interesting and exciting we have ever perused; it will be widely, but cannot be too widely, circulated, under existing circumstances. We shall examine it more at length in our next number.

Sketches of Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Peru. By S. Haigh, Esq.

Next to the admirable “Memoirs” of General Miller, the “Sketches” of Mr. Haigh afford a more interesting and vivid picture of the vast provinces of the South American Continent, and of the semi-civilized condition of their inhabitants, than we have met with in any former work. There is no pretension whatever about the author. His style is of that flowing vivacious character, which proves the writer to be an excellent companion for a long march, from the buoyancy of his spirit, and the liberality of his opinions. The major portion of South American travellers having been those persons who were disgusted with the hardships they had endured in the service of the Independent cause, or else disappointed in some mercantile speculation, have concurred in representing the whole mass of society as the very dregs of all social institutions. While Mr. Haigh mentions a sufficient number of instances in the course of his narrative, to prove that the state of society in the three vast provinces he visited is very far removed from that Utopian “Harmony,” which is the fond object of the worthy Mr. Owen. Yet in all the districts, or rather towns, visited by the author, we perceive that he was enabled, by virtue of *bon homie*, to discover something like an oasis in the desert. Some of his descriptions of the habits of the Chilian and Peruvians of the better classes, are extremely graphic and amusing; but our limits forbid any kind of extract. The chief novelty of the volume is, that portion relative to Peru, and it derives additional interest at the present moment from a description of the reception given to the late *Liberador* Bolivar, at the close of his Peruvian campaign, by the inhabitants of Arequipa, who had a splendid dinner service of pure gold manufactured expressly to do honour to the Patriotic Chief for the liberation of the country from the Spanish yoke. The volume of Mr. Haigh will be no less valuable, from the information it conveys to the future tourist in the Southern Continent, than it is entertaining to the numerous class of fire-side travellers.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

No new piece has been produced at this house during the last month, except an operatic-melodrame, taken from the French, and recommended by the attractive title of "The Devil's Brother." The hero, alas! does not act up to his title; he is, in truth, a miserable petty-larceny villain; and, though played by Wallack, is so woefully inferior to the inimitable Brigand, that we can only attribute the production of this drama to a virtuous fear lest robbery should become too fascinating, and to a well-directed desire to bring it into contempt. With this view, "The Devil's Brother" certainly deserves commendation; it is the mildest and most barometric of the immoralities, and might tempt an aspiring rascal to fall in love with virtue, by way of escaping the tameness of vice. There is some pretty music of Auber's, tastefully arranged by Mr. Lee, who distinguishes himself most reputably from his predecessors, by finding time, amidst the excitements and labours of his office, for the calm application which such an effort requires. But the piece, which winds its way in gentle dulness through two acts, ends in nothing—not even an explosion;—but the poor Devil, being taken prisoner, swaggers off, intimating that the Pope will release him for a good ransom. There is no death; no battle; no cataract;—not even a crash or a swoon;—nothing, in short, but the moral lesson that wickedness is the most insipid of all things; and really "this will never do!"

The month, however, has not wanted its event; for Mr. Kean, after his solemn leave-taking at the King's Theatre—his performance of five acts, each in a different play—his critical lecture and his blessing, of about equal value,—has reappeared, as if nothing had happened. Some of our contemporaries are very angry at this, as a breach of faith; but it seems to us quite in character, and quite harmless: indeed, Mr. Kean has played his last nights two or three times before, and may two or three times again, for any thing the public need care about the matter. If the audience really are gulled into the temporary belief that they are witnessing the last appearance of a favourite actor, they have all the sentiment of the situation; and we do not see why, after having enjoyed the squeeze, and the heat, and the sensibility, they should insist on their favourite's dying of hunger and thirst, in order that their shillings and tears may not have been spilled in vain. Those who ever again go to wave their hats on Mr. Kean's retirement, after he has called "Wolf!" so often, will have themselves only to thank for it; and, in the mean time,

he is far too good to be lost. True, he is very inferior to his early self in point of physical energy; and in parts to which that energy is essential, he woefully fails; but he is not at all feeble than he has been at any time these last five years, and his conception is as vivid as ever. One part he plays, in all respects, as finely as on his first appearance—Shylock; and, indeed, it struck us, when we saw it the other night, as more entire and harmonious than it was years ago, and sufficiently fervid and intense in its fiercest passages. We used to think the trial scene in the fourth act languid, compared with the rest of the performance; but now it seems quite worthy of all that precedes it; and the close—where generally no effect has been produced—is marked by a mild and peculiar beauty. It is, indeed, a hard *exit* for the actor to make—baffled, defeated, and scoffed at—and not assuming to make opposition or reply to the unjust and ungenerous railings of those who have cheated him of his revenge, and his fortune, by an absurd and miserable quibble. Yet Mr. Kean lends a dignity to this situation; his look is that of a man who asserts his claim to suffer as one of a race of sufferers; and when he turns his sorrowful face in silence to the frothy coxcomb who rails at him, we feel the immeasurable superiority of one who finds, in the very excess of his misery, his kindred with a tribe oppressed for ages to the insect boaster of the day. His Sir Giles is not so terrible as it was when it sent Lord Byron into hysterics, and made Mrs. Glover tremble; but it is sustained by a quiet consciousness of power, and superiority to principle or fear, and the deficiency of physical force in the last scene is supplied with consummate skill. His Othello, which, as once played, was equal to any thing perhaps ever presented on the stage, had been altered greatly for the worse before his physical power abated; the once noble tide of passion, which "knew no retiring ebb, but kept right on," was chequered and broken; and tearful, sometimes hysterical, affection was substituted for the solemn repose of despair. It is still very fine in parts, but it does not hold its former relative position even to his other performances; and those who saw it in his early days, and who can never assuredly forget it, would do well to abstain from seeing it now. But of all Mr. Kean's parts, that, which any one who desires to retain an unclouded admiration of his powers should most sedulously avoid, is Richard. For ourselves, we never thought this, though, from circumstances one of his most popular performances, altogether worthy of him, though it had many brilliant hits, and was

nobly redeemed by the fighting at the end ; and now the last act, where all should be bustle, fire, and fury, is painfully and pitifully feeble. He whispers when he should shout ; creeps and totters about the stage when he should spring or rush forward ; and is even palpably assisted by his adversary to fight or fall. Yet his last look at Richmond as he stands is fearful ; as if the agony of death gave him power to menace his conqueror with the ghostly terrors of the world into which the murderous tyrant is entering !

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Miss Kemble's Beatrice is a splendid contrast to her Bianca ; for the two parts are as completely opposite in all points as the most Johnsonian lover of antithesis could desire. The essence of the one is pain, of the other, pleasure ; and those whose memories have been darkened by the Monday night's performance, may have them lighted up with reflections of gaiety, generosity, and grace, on many Thursdays and Saturdays to come ! We do not mean that the Beatrice is, in its kind, equal to the Bianca, for it is not so : the former is in its bashful infancy ; the last is full-grown, bold, and unflinching ;—but each is the genuine production of female genius. The greatest artist in comedy, whose outline of human joyousness, eccentricity, and weakness, is most accurate—whose observation is finest and most nearly approaching to the unerring—who lives along the lighter line of human existence with happiest dexterity, requires time to mature and ripen those powers which must fill every part of the picture with the symbols of happiness. Thus, while the passionate tragedian has dashed into fame, all the comic actors we have ever known have grown better, and brighter, and stouter with time. Look at the father of the lady, whose first appearance in Shakspearian comedy we are now recording—how poor he was when a youth in the parts in which he is most delightful now ! In the gallant and the heroic he was always noble ; these are the parts of youth, and he is yet essentially young ; but how dry, how feeble, how poor, were his Mr. Lovemore, his Capt. Plume, his Archer, his Benedict, compared with what they are now ; blending more grace with more heartiness than any representations we have ever seen, or hope or desire to see ! At present, Miss Kemble's manner is too artificial ; she seems *to taste* the wit too palpably as she delivers it ; she displays a too “learned spirit” in her repartees ; she gives each word with too minute an emphasis, and adjusts her look and attitude too elaborately to the sense ; but all this shows how she feels Shakspeare's wit, and how wisely and modestly she distrusts the power which should give expression to its happiest ebullitions. In

the scene where the intellect predominates less and the feeling more,—that charming scene, where Beatrice incites Benedict to vindicate her cousin's fame, at the risk of his life—Miss Kemble plays as finely as even *she* will ever play, and gives fit utterance to all that nobleness which can fitly dignify woman and inspire man. We are glad that it happens to us, as we now criticise this young lady for the last time, to take our leave of her amidst the sunshine of such a part, and to wish that she may always play Beatrice with as light a heart (though with matured experience in happy thoughts,) as that which bounds and springs up amidst the restraints of her manner at present !

Three new pieces have been produced at this house, to which we can only give a passing word—“The Romance of a Day ;” “Married Lovers ;” and “Comrades and Friends.” The first is a slight and graceful piece, of complicated plot ; so pleasantly and clearly unravelled, and so adorned by agreeable incidents and pleasantries, as to be followed throughout with pleasure. The second is a free, good-natured picture of Continental manners, by Mr. Power, who plays in his own piece with the most just and happy assurance, and in which Miss Taylor—the most versatile actress who has appeared in our time—looks and acts charmingly. The third is a prose version of “*Damon and Pythias*,” only too well acted ; for its “mirth in funeral and dole in marriage,” could only be rendered tolerable either by the graces of poetry, or the blunders of a country barn ; and as here the writing was prose and the actors veracious, we have no desire but to forget them.

THEATRICALS AT LINCOLN'S INN.

OUR OWN FAREWELL.

Lincoln's Inn Hall, once the scene of “Masque and Antique Pleasantry,” has lately been refreshed by some similitude of its old glories, in a series of evening entertainments, which have been performed under the patronage of the Lord Chancellor, having at least a direct reference to the neighbouring theatres. The question debated has been, whether it is right and expedient, with a view to the privileges of the patent theatres, for the Crown to extend Mr. Arnold's licence for operatic performances throughout the year. As to the power of the Crown, there seems to be no doubt whatever ; and as to the expediency, we regret to find the argument so entirely confined to the mere position of individuals, and urged on both sides with so little knowledge of the actual state of the drama and of the art of acting, which are necessary with reference to its effects on the public enjoyments and taste. Lord Brougham, who has played too great and splendid a part on the stage of life to have given more

than a passing glance at its glittering mirror, asks, "How long it is since any *rational* tragedy or comedy, fit for the amusement of men and women—any play like "The School for Scandal"—has been produced?" And to this, the Counsel reply, "John Ball," and, adverting to the newspapers of the morning, add "Werner" and "Fazio;" and looking round them add, "The Chancery Suit." Really this is to us surprising. Had no one of the learned Counsel "wondered how he wept" at "Virginus," or "William Tell?" Had neither of them been warmed by the chivalrous grace, or interested by the enchaining story, or subdued by the sad and sweet pathos of "Foscari?" Was the triumphant course of "Rienzi,"—of that vivid picture of the strange revival of old Rome in almost modern times, varied by the most affecting incidents in which love and death meet,—wholly unknown to them? True it is that we have no play of our time, in its kind, like "The School for Scandal;" but we have tragedies—those we have named—almost as far above the reach of the Southernes, and Rowes, and Murphys of the last age, as they are inferior to the great tragedies of Elizabeth's time. If we have not writers of high comedy, we have fine observers of morals and manners, like Kenney; farce-writers of admirable dexterity and point, as Planché and Peake; quick masters of passion and pathos in humble life, like Jerrold;

and, as one day we know will be recognized, in the author of the play called "The Merchant of London," a dramatist who thinks and feels in the style of the best of our old poets; lives in the glorious world of thought and imagination in which they breathed; and, by patient industry aiming at the highest results, will assuredly carve out for himself a noble and enduring fame.

We were sorry to acknowledge the truth of "The Tatler's" observation, that the lawyers of the present day did not cherish theatrical pleasures like those who flourished in the time of his predecessor, the immortal Mr. Bickerstaff. Yet we painfully feel that "there is a time for all things." We have extended our own season of critical, yet happy association with theatrical affairs, to its utmost legitimate boundary, and must now resign our pleasant office to those who will bring fresher thoughts and livelier feelings to bear on their work. In this, our article of critical death, we have not much uncharitableness on our conscience; we believe we may part with managers, authors, and actors in peace. To such of the readers of this Magazine as have condescended to glance at this part of its small print, we return our thanks; begging them to bestow the same grace on our successors, who will better deserve it; and wishing them many happy evenings at the play, and a critic always at hand, to enhance, and multiply, and record their pleasures! T. N. T.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

The Opera-season, which commenced on Saturday, the 5th of February, with the "Barbiere di Siviglia," bids fair to prove eminently attractive, as far as regards the *personnel* of the establishment; for Mr. Laporte has entered into numerous new engagements, among which we observe the names of many previous favourites, as well as of several new singers, of high reputation on the Continent.

The vocalists engaged for the whole, or part of the season, are announced in the Manager's prospectus to be as follows:—Madame Sigl Vespermann, from the Theatre Royal Munich, her first appearance in England; Madame Rubini, from Italy, also her first appearance: Miss Fanny Ayton; Mesdemoiselles Beck and Figliani, from the Italian Theatre at Paris, both for the first time on the London boards; Madame Castelli; Madame Meric Lalande, and Madame Pasta. Of male singers, the engagements of Signor David and Signor Rubini are new to this country. De Begnis joins the company, after an absence of three years; and

Curioni, Lablache, Santini, Deville, and De Angeli, retain their station from last season.

In the Ballet, Mr. Laporte's exertions have been equally conspicuous. Of new names, we observe Madame Montessu, Mesdames St. Romain, Proche, and Kaniel; and Mesdames Brocard, Clara, and Tagliani are re-engaged. Of male dancers, Monsieur Lafebvre is a first appearance in England: the other principal engagements are Monsieur Paul, Messrs. Emile and Edouard. Monsieur Deshayes is Ballet-master.

The Orchestra is well appointed: Mr. Spagnoletti leader of the Opera—Monsieur Nadaud leader of the Ballet; principal double-bass Signor Dragonetti; principal violoncello Mr. Lindley. Besides these, the band contains many names of established reputation on their respective instruments: Messrs. Mori, Rousselot, Tolbecque, Platt, Barret, Willman, Harper, Mariotti, &c. Mr. Mackintosh, our skilled bassoon, we regret to find, is not engaged; he is replaced by Mr. Baumann, first bassoon at the Italian Opera in Paris.

Here, then, are the elements of a musical drama worthy of the British metropolis, provided we obtain them in time; and, above all, provided such talents be not misapplied in the tread-mill work of an eternal repetition of the Rossinian standing-dishes, of which the very box-keepers and check-takers begin to be sickened by this time. We are not unreasonable enough to expect that these *immortal* works should be altogether laid aside; but it is for the interest of the Management, as well as the art, that they should be relieved at proper times by novelties from the pens of other masters, even if these were a degree inferior to the hacknied productions of the Rossinian muse. We are perfectly aware of the difficulty attending such a course; but with judgment and the aid of good musical taste, the task is by no means desperate; and its result, though perhaps not decisive at the outset, cannot, in our opinion, fail in being eventually successful. The public look rather for novelty and variety in the compositions themselves, than for a mere succession of new faces to sing the old tunes over and over again.

As far as the performances have proceeded hitherto, Rossini has, as usual, been the sole occupant of the stage; and this sameness in the compositions has not derived any redeeming aid from the talent displayed by the female portion of the company.

In the "*Barbiers di Siviglia*," Madame Sigl Vespermann had been announced as Rosina; and, in fact, this lady appeared on the opening night of the theatre—and never since—after an emphatic apology for indisposition had been circulated through the house. If the indisposition was as serious as the paper stated it to be, it would be unfair to pronounce an opinion on this lady's qualifications from a single trial under such disadvantages; and certainly, if the case were otherwise, and this first appearance should turn out to be the last, it could hardly be worth our while to offer a critical comment on the occasion. The other parts of the opera, excepting that of Basilio, were well cast: Curioni and De Begnis sang and acted the parts of the Count and Don Bartolo as effectively as on numerous former occasions; but the personation of Figaro by Signor Lablache was new to the audience. It was distinguished by a fund of rich comic humour, and by a degree of vivacity and agility, which in a frame of Signor Lablache's proportions caused some degree of agreeable surprise. The musical pieces assigned to the part were given with great glee and effect, especially the bravura, "*Largo al factotum*," which presented some new and very successful points. De Angeli's Basilio proved but a poor affair, and his aria, "*La Calunnia*," was therefore omitted with perfect propriety. On the second

representation, Miss Fanny Ayton replaced Madame Vespermann in the part of Rosina, which she had before sustained on these boards. She acquitted herself creditably enough, for she does not lack vocal proficiency and tact. Miss Ayton is ready and clever in her profession, but she is not a prima-donna for the King's Theatre.

On the third night of the season, the 12th of February, the public were presented with a revival of Rossini's "*Ricciardo e Zoraide*," on which occasion Signor David, a tenor of great repute on the Continent, made his first appearance in England as Ricciardo; and there was another novelty, in the debut of Mademoiselle Beck, who played Zomira. Miss F. Ayton undertook the part of Zoraide, and Curioni performed Agorante. Ernesto, a part of some consequence, was consigned to the humble pretensions of Mr. Deville; and a similar mischance befel the character of Ircano in the hands of Signor de Angeli. In fact, the opera was defectively cast; David and Curioni alone imparted some interest to the representation. The latter gentleman delineated the Nubian chieftain with great vigour and truth, and was more than usually emphatic in his vocal efforts; sometimes too much so, for he now and then strained his fine sonorous voice beyond its natural strength, which is by no means deficient.

The performance of Signor David created nearly as much sensation and surprise as the first appearance of Velluti; the impressions made on both occasions were similar; they are not likely to be soon forgotten. The father of Signor David was a tenor of great ability, and enraptured our fathers at the King's Theatre about forty years ago. The son has nearly equalled the reputation of the sire. He is no longer in his prime; we have been credibly informed that his age exceeds forty-five, though we own his appearance, and certainly his style, fire, and execution, would tempt one to discredit such an assertion. As to his voice, it certainly betrays occasional tokens of advancing years, though we doubt whether, in that respect, Nature had ever marked him as a special favourite.

The effect which this gentleman produced on the audience here was least of all owing to any superlative qualities in his voice; his natural notes are in no way striking, and a great part of his singing was in the falsetto. His execution, tinged perhaps with some degree of effeminacy, was certainly of the most finished, flexible, and tasteful kind. But what appeared to us to gain him principally the hearts of his hearers, was the singularly impassioned style of his vocal delivery. Such fervour, such a concentration of sensibility, such an entire abandonment of the whole intellectual frame to the inter-

nal workings called forth by the composition and the situation of the scene, we confess, we never before beheld on the stage. A display to that degree might almost be taxed with exaggeration, or perhaps even affectation, were it not that the being who thus succeeds in electrifying his hearers, evidently partakes himself of the shock—that his heart-strings vibrate quite as much, and probably more keenly, than our own—that, however extraordinary (extravagant we dare not term it) such a vivid portraiture of musical sensations may appear to us, the source, after all, seems to be pure nature; not, it is true, nature of the usual stamp, but nature of an exquisitely sensitive, sublimated character. Such a phenomenon we cannot justly accuse of affectation or extravagance: we must not condemn the flame that cheers and warms us, though we may be somewhat dazzled by its vividness. The pieces in which this Promethean fire, united to a rare display of skill and science, shone most conspicuously, were a cavatina introduced from another opera of Rossini; the duet with Curioni, “*Donala a questo cor* ;” the duet with Zoraide, “*Ricciardo che veggo* ;” and, above all, a sparkling rondo by Pacini, which closed the opera, amidst the most enthusiastic plaudits.

The fervid strains, gestures, and looks of such a Ricciardo failed, however, in exciting kindred feelings in the Zoraide of the evening. Miss Ayton’s performance was formal and cold; and, although she sang the music of her part with a fair degree of correctness, neither her singing nor her acting made a favourable impression on the audience. In the beautiful terzett, “*Cruda Sorte*,” as indeed in most of the other efforts of this lady, we observed a want of genuine musical feeling and enthusiasm—not to advert to many instances of defective style and faulty intonation.

Mademoiselle Beck, who made her *debut* as Zomira, possesses an agreeable mellow mezzo-soprano voice, of no great strength; but her intonation is unimpeachably pure, and her style of singing, without being highly emphatic, is chaste and pleasing. There is music in this lady’s organization: she met with a favourable reception, and she deserved it.

The exertions and skill of the orchestra appeared to great advantage in this opera. It was delightful to witness such a combination of talent, such a unity of effect and expression, produced by so numerous an assemblage of artists, collected from almost every part of civilized Europe.

In the ballet, we have as yet had no novelty, beyond a certain number of new faces. The well-known “*Somnambule*” has been repeated ever since the opening of the theatre. But a new ballet of action, under the

title of “*Kenilworth*,” is nearly ready for representation, and the music, by Auber, is highly spoken of. In “*La Somnambule*,” Madame Montessu, a sister of Monsieur Paul, has gained universal and well-deserved applause. The style of this great artist has not the solidity and grandeur of Tagliani or Madame Anatole; but in gracefulness, precision, and elegance, Madame Montessu has not been surpassed on our boards. Monsieur Paul is sufficiently known among us as an artist of the highest rank, and his re-appearance met with a flattering welcome. The same was the case with Mademoiselle Brocard. The *debut* of Monsieur Lefebvre, and of several other new engagements, also proved highly successful; so that the ballet bids fair to become a prominent and attractive feature in the performances of the season.

Since the above was sent to press, Madame Vespermann has again presented herself to the audience; not, as before, in the part of Rosina, but in that of Zoraide, in Rossini’s “*Ricciardo*.” As owing to this lady’s indisposition on the previous occasion we refrained from hazarding any opinion on her merits, we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity still afforded us of adding a few lines on what may fairly be considered the real *debut*.

Though Madame Vespermann did not exhibit all the qualifications which the public are entitled and accustomed to expect from a prima-donna at the King’s Theatre, her Zoraide unquestionably gave more general satisfaction than that of her predecessor on the two previous nights. Madame Vespermann’s voice is a high soprano, commanding with ease an ascent to C; but its quality is thin, and her lower notes are particularly feeble. But proofs were not wanting of careful and assiduous cultivation in a certain way; we perceived a considerable degree of flexibility and executive skill; and as to intonation, its purity sufficiently bespoke the value which her country sets upon that essential virtue in a vocalist.

But there are also defects in the German school, a striking and nearly general one of which consists in frequently forcing the voice at the higher notes into unseemly emphatic bursts, often approaching the sound of downright yells. Madame Schütz occasionally indulged in these bold vociferations; and even Mademoiselle Sontag was sometimes betrayed into similar deviations from vocal chasteness and propriety, though an amendment became manifest while she abided with us. As regards Madame Vespermann, there is great room for improvement in this respect, and the hints which she received from the audience will not, we trust, be lost upon her good judgment. Madame Vespermann also appeared to us

to be deficient in giving to the musical periods their due character and development. There was something fragmentary in her vocal delivery, a certain want of proper continuity, not unlike the reading of a sentence with wrong and over-abundant stops. Of the fine broad *sestenu* style, we do not recollect to have noticed one instance. Her Italian was pretty fair on the whole, a physical defect in the pronunciation of the *r* excepted. In Madame Vespermann's acting, we observed no want of animation or sympathy in the feelings of the various scenes; upon the whole, there was rather too much agitation, stirring, and gesticulation; somewhat more of chaste staidness will be advantageous in her future efforts.

Such is at present the impression produced upon us by Madame Vespermann's performance. It is an opinion expressed on the spur of the moment, the correctness of which we shall avail ourselves of farther opportunities of putting to the test.

As to Signor David, all we have said became amply confirmed on a second hearing; our enjoyment, indeed, rose still higher—for we observed many beauties and perfections which had escaped us in the state of delightful astonishment into which the first meeting with such an artist had plunged our mind. To hear David is indeed an intellectual treat; which no votary of music ought to forego.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

National Recollections of England; a grand Fantasia. Dedicated to the Queen, by Moschelles.

It is very delightful to be reminded of Moschelles in so agreeable a manner,—as it is not the first, so do we earnestly hope it will not be the last token we shall receive from this extraordinary artist. The publication we have just run over will add to his well-earned fame. Many of the subjects are dear to us and to our fire-sides; and while he has not abated a single note of the cha-

raeteristic portions of "Poor Jack," "Hearts of Oak," or that right loyal tune, "Britons strike home," the Wizard has added to their force, without diminishing their simplicity. The "God save King William," by Welsh, can hardly be called national yet, but, doubtless, it will become so. Moschelles has wrought it up in a most marvellous and effective manner.

The Russian Horn Music, arranged as single Songs, by Thomas Welsh.

If we judge of these airs from the effect produced by their original performance, we may anticipate for them much success. Mr. Welsh has evinced his taste in avoiding any thing like ornament in his symphonies and accompaniments, which are exceedingly appropriate, particularly in the minor allegro movement to "The Mossgatherers," where the sound perfectly echoes the sense. We are aware of the great difficulty of writing words to such unequal music; but it is no easy matter to pronounce, much less to sing, such a line as the following, which occurs in the third air:—

"The love-lorn Ida's tears deplore."

Mr. Welsh ought to seek out better poetry, although, we confess, the burthen of the same, to the "pretty Katerina," is playful and judicious.

Pomona's Offering, No. 1, of a Series of Swiss, German, Italian, and English Airs, arranged as Rondos for the Pianoforte, by T. A. Rawlings.

This Series commences with a simple and tasteful introduction in one flat, followed by a Tyrolian air, in the same key. Mr. Rawlings, without ostentatiously setting forth his scientific skill, is peculiarly happy in his embellishments, which always appear to arise out of, without intruding on, the subject. To the young pianist the collection will be one of interest and improvement.

The Bonny Blue Caps: the words by Sir Walter Scott, the music by Thomas Valentine.

Although there is nothing particularly striking about this composition, it deserves a fair share of popularity, as a pleasing drawing-room song, which Vestris would sing charmingly—if she liked.

FINE ARTS.

British Institution.—One swallow makes not a summer, but one exhibition does. At least it is an announcement that the winter is over and gone; that the Annuals have exhausted their various fascinations; that the pantomimes are thrice-told tales; that every sign and sound of Christmas has melted with the snow that enveloped it, and that even the twelfth-cake itself has vanished away, like a departing glory. Merry, then, is the morning when the doors of the Institution are thrown open; and more than merry has it been this season—for the bright mild weather, so welcome and unanticipated,

enabled us to enjoy every beauty that we met there with double ardour and sincerity. Of beauties, it has at least its due proportion—we are not quite sure that it has not more than a due proportion of indifferent productions, and of positively bad ones it has a rather liberal number—enough, at all events, to weary the eye as it ranges round the rooms, and make it settle upon some fascinating point, some "bright particular star," that had attracted its homage fifty times before. There are, too, in this collection, many old favourites that we were glad to get another glimpse of, and to be re-

introduced to in such pleasant company; others are old without being favourites—but it is the new ones that call upon us, and to them we now address ourselves.

First on the list of novelties is Edwin Landseer's *Too Hot*, 2, which equals in humorous conception and masterly finish the happiest of the newly-elected R. A.'s happy efforts. His *Cottage Industry*, 25, a portrait of a daughter of the Duke of Bedford, in masquerade equipments, is of a more poetical character, and for purity and feeling has rarely been equalled. Another, by the same artist, *Low Life and High Life*, 248, is hardly exceeded by the "*Twa Dogs*" of Burns. The contrast between the animals, and the accompaniments of the scenes in which they figure, are quite perfect—and the execution of the whole is admirable.

Roberts has one or two clear and beautiful scenes, of which the *Corn-Market at Caen*, 12, is a specimen.

A *Nutting Party*, 29, by Collins, is full of the poetry of this artist's pencil.

Etty's *Sketch of a Subject for an Altar-piece*, 76, exhibits all that richness of colouring and grandeur of composition which are so much more admired by artists than imitated—so much more praised by the world than paid for.

Clint's *Falstaff's Assignment with Mrs. Ford* is one of his ablest pictures. Falstaff perhaps, like a certain kind of grace, is "beyond the reach of art," yet Mr. Clint evidently understands something of the philosophy of the character. Mrs. Ford is excellent; and the etceteras of the scene are all worthy of it, though it has some touch of the theatre in it.

There is another Falstaff, and a successful one, by A. Henning. The immortal merry-maker is here surrounded by his Eastcheap disciples, and looks much what he ought to be. There is some true character, and a great deal of rich, tasteful colouring in this clever picture.

The *Catholic Question*, 113, is a humorous piece of effect by Webster.

Newton exhibits a delicious picture, 37, *The Toilet*.

"A heavenly image in the glass appears—

To that she bends, to that her eye she rears."

The *Italian Peasant and Child* by Pickersgill is well known; it was exhibited at the Royal Academy, and subsequently engraved in one of the *Annuals*. It is a finely-conceived and exquisitely-painted work, by an artist who is now without a rival in that branch of the profession, which, if it be not the highest, is that in which British painters so greatly excel, and which must be ever dear to the best affections of a "domestic" nation.

Howard has also a sweet picture of a *Peasant Girl of Antwerp*.

Inskip's fine portrait of honest Isaac Walton, and one or two others of a similar class, are among the most attractive in the rooms.

Farrier exhibits several delightful works, in his own peculiar and most pleasing style. A *Caravan at Rest—Bedouin Arabs selling their Horses*, by R. B. Davis, is a picture with which we have been heretofore acquainted, and were glad to examine again.

Mr. Clater has contributed some excellent works. They are, however, far beyond any thing we have yet seen from his pencil, and are proofs, not only of great industry, but of minute attention to the minor, but very essential, points of art. They are drawn with accuracy, and finished with great care.

Mr. Arnald's *Echo*; Mr. Stanfield's *Mount St. Michael*; Mr. Etty's *Storm at Sea*, are well known, and have added much elsewhere to the reputation of the respective artists.

An excellent picture, full of truth and spirit, by S. Drummond, *Pirates dividing their Plunder*, must claim a passing word, by way of commendation. This artist, without ever being ostentatious, is always agreeable. Upon the sea, he never fails.

Boxall has a delightful picture, 151, illustrative of a passage in Shakspeare—a beautiful conception, beautifully realized. It is a *Female Head*, exquisitely painted, and marked by a singular purity and elevation of character.

One of the most striking productions in the collection is Fraser's *Teniers painting the Temptation of St. Anthony*, 229; it is worthy of the name associated with it; admirable both in colour and composition—in breadth, boldness, and richness of style.

The *Widow*, 183, and another picture, by C. Hancock, are very able performances. In spite of the fascination of Landseer's *Dogs*, we can look at Mr. Hancock's with undiminished interest.

Haydon exhibits *Mercury in the disguise of a Clown, playing Argus asleep*, in order to release Io from the form of a Cow; a picture more curious than pleasing, but not less clever than classical. There is a bright and sunny effect in it that harmonizes with the subject.

Ulswater from Yew Crag, 366, is one of Hosland's most placid and poetical views.

Several of Lee's *Landscapes* are beautiful delineations of common-place objects in nature, made poetical by the truth and power of the artist.

The *Pedlar*, by J. P. Knight, is a promising effort, well composed and admirably treated.

Lance comes out with his *Fruits and Flowers*, as deceptive as ever; his pieces seem to create a mimic summer, and glow with anticipated sunshine.

There is a sweetly-attractive composition,

by J. Wood, the Affectionate Sisters, the gentleness and unobtrusive beauty of which should not be lost among the mass of gaudy and glittering subjects, that tempt the eye only to fatigue it.

As we glance at our catalogue, we observe a considerable number of pieces that pleased us sufficiently to demand a grateful word; but we are doubtful how far they have a right to be noticed as novelties, and are fearful that we might be offering an opinion on productions about whose merits the world had made up its mind months ago. Many of them we at once recognise, and regard them as things not hastily to be forgotten: with respect to another class, we have a less distinct recollection of their individualities, as there is less reason why we should have—they are of those that Art has “slabbered in haste,” making a thousand such, and all alike. There is a third class, that are only not quite bad enough to blot from the memory all sense of the beauties that surround them. To censure these, would be to throw away a good deal of very honest and valuable indignation, which we are bound to keep for more important matters.

Royal Academy.—The Professor of Sculpture delivered the first of his course of lectures for the season in the Royal Academy on Monday evening, the 14th; Sir M. A. Shee, the President, in the chair.—Mr. Westmacott dwelt most forcibly on the necessity of the observance of those elementary principles which directed the practice of the Greek sculptors;—the necessity, indeed, of those principles, and of some standard to guide the artist, and direct the public opinion, was felt at a very early period by that people: and the astonishing productions which burst forth on the eighty-fourth Olympiad, was the effect of that spirit of progression and improvement which had been so rigidly enforced in the Syconian and Eginetan schools. In his history of the art, Mr. Westmacott avoided, as far as possible, archaeological disquisition; confining himself, in his review of the various epochs and distinguishing qualities of each, to the development of those principles which would contribute most to promote the progress of his art, and lead to practical utility: these epochs were exemplified by various interesting drawings from Egyptian, Etruscan, or early Greek works, and others from the earliest periods to the age of Pisistratus. The lecture was attended by a numerous assemblage of the R. A. and distinguished men in science and archæology.

Mr. Edwin Landseer has been elected a Member of the Royal Academy. The vacancy was created by the death of the late President.

The King has given two commissions to

Mr. Stanfield; the pictures—of Portsmouth and Plymouth—are, it is said, intended by his Majesty, as presents to Greenwich Hospital.

Altar-Piece at Sheffield.—The “Sheffield Mercury” contains an interesting account of a sacred painting from the Gospel of St. Mark, “Suffer little children to come unto me,”—the work of Mr. Parris, and presented to the church of St. George in that town. It now adorns the altar, and is described as a magnificent picture: what else, though in a style with which we are not familiar from his easel, could be expected from the genius which revelled over all the extent of the Colosseum, or confined its exercise to the lovely imagination of the Bride-maid at the British Institution? From the opening of his career we have anticipated nothing but fame to Mr. Parris, and he is indeed rapidly gathering the laurels we foresaw.

French Exhibition.—The exhibition of the works of the French artists will commence on the 1st of April next, at the Louvre. The pictures are to be received from the 15th of February to the 15th of March.

FINE ARTS—PUBLICATIONS.

A Treatise on Colours. By Charles Hayter.

Mr. Hayter's “New Treatise on Colours” being now before the public, in a second edition, in two forms, with considerable additions—a truly coloured quarto, and an uncoloured octavo—we feel bound to notice it. It accomplishes what it proposes, in such simple and methodical progression, that every result arises from an unvarying cause, from the three primitive colours downwards, to that undistinguishable depth which loses all idea of colour in blackness; and in their progress upwards, towards, and finally into light, all the three parent colours, and their relative intermediates, vanish gradually into absolute white. His explanation of the effects of various degrees of shade are equally clear and incontrovertible. As much may be also said of his explanation of the rainbow, which must be of infinite benefit to the young artist, as well as indispensable to connoisseurship. The author has kept with simple integrity to his proposition, that of proving how the well-known fact could be reduced to a perfectly lucid and practical system,—viz. that the three colours, yellow, red, and blue, would make all others. The beauty and originality of his “ultimate diagram” would alone be sufficient to establish his name among useful artists; and the manner in which he has displayed its importance and superiority over the “ancient triangular datum,” as well as over his own compendium, the frontispiece, is so perfectly clear, that he could not have given it a more appropriate name. It would scarcely require an hour and a half's attentive reading to confirm the remarks we have made. This work, together with Mr. Hayter's well-established book on Perspective, Drawing, and Painting, may be of incalculable benefit to the

young, or to professed painters in the country, when out of the reach of proper masters—as it supersedes, as much perhaps as theory can, the necessity of a teacher.

The Dutch Girl. Painted by G. S. Newton, A.R.A. engraved by George T. Doo.

This is a most delicious print, engraved in a style that does honour to the British school, from the painting of an artist, whose conceptions are always graceful, and not unfrequently powerful. If this be really the picture of a Dutch girl, the Belgians have reason to mourn over “recent events.”

Lord Byron in his Younger Days. Painted by Sanders, engraved by W. Finden.

This portrait of the noble poet, (published with *Moore's Life*,) is considered by his relatives a striking likeness of the bard, before time and the world had given to his countenance that severe expression, for which it was afterwards so remarkable. It is beautifully engraved by W. Finden, and with its *et ceteras*, of a boat, a yacht, the mountains, and the lake, makes a fine and effective print.

Richard Cœur de Lion and Saladin, at the Battle of Ascalon. Painted by A. Cooper, R.A., engraved by Giller.

Mr. Cooper can paint horses admirably—few better—but when he has to copy animals of the higher grade, he is little else than a caricaturist.

In this picture Saladin resembles a harlequin, whose wonderful wand has made a vast hubbub about nothing. One of Mr. Cooper's pictures of “a celebrated Racer” is worth a dozen of his *Battles of Ascalon*.

The Smugglers Alarmed. Painted by John Knight, drawn on Stone by Thomas Fairland.

A fine and spirited lithographic print. The scene is represented in a cottage, at the moment when the “smugglers alarmed” are busily stowing away the produce of their voyage, and preparing for defence. The grouping is well managed, and each character is made to contribute effectively to the story. An athletic negro stands before the entrance, armed with pistols,—perhaps, however, the more natural weapon of a strong man is the sword; and a boy is watching eagerly through a chink in the door; a young woman interposes, to prevent the shedding of blood; while an old one is giving directions for the security of the goods. Mr. Knight is a young artist, whose early promise is already fulfilled. He may even now take his station next to, if not beside, the most successful painters of the age in the walk of art he has selected. Lithography has of late made rapid strides towards perfection; this is a fine specimen of its capability. We have recently seen one of another class, that has greatly surprised us. It is the production of Mr. R. Martin, and is intended to show the utility of the art, as applied to architectural designs, coats of arms, &c. It is scarcely possible to conceive the delicacy and spirit displayed by this example of its powers.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Society of Antiquaries.—At a recent meeting of this Society, Mr. Gage, director, communicated some remarks on the proposed removal of the organ screen at York Cathedral, and, as illustrative of these remarks, Mr. Britton exhibited a drawing of the transepts and screen, showing the relative position of the screen and the pillars of the tower. Mr. Gage observed, that it having been stated at one of the meetings of the subscribers to the restoration of York Minster, that the director of the Society of Antiquaries was in favour of the removal of the screen, he begged, though at the eleventh hour, to express his dissent from such an innovation (which he called a heresy in church architecture), upon one of the most splendid remains of the architecture of our ancestors. He observed the careful distribution of the several portions of the building, and compared it with the divisions of others of our most ancient and splendid cathedrals. The cancelli or screen, after the establishment of the pointed style of architecture, was universally placed against the eastern pillars of the lantern arch. He considered the date of the screen to be the early part of the reign of Edward the Fourth, and observed that great injury would be done to

the effect of this beautiful specimen of ancient art, by removing it back from the full light which it now has; but still worse from mutilation, as it will be necessary to reduce it in size, in order to place it in the situation proposed, and the choir and lady's chapel must lose some of their proportions in consequence of the removal—and all this, when it is not pretended that the alteration is necessary, but merely to show the pillars of the tower. Mr. Gage contended that it was an innovation which, in its consequences, mutilated, changed, and confounded the parts of the sanctuary, contrary to the rubric of the church of England; and objecting to the effect, he adverted to the changes at Ely, which he deprecated.

College of Physicians.—The first evening meeting of the season, at the College of Physicians, appeared to be an object of attraction to members of each of the three learned professions. Sir Henry Hallford, Bart. the president, was in the chair; and the meeting was attended by many persons of eminence in church and state. A paper was read by the president, and was listened to by his audience with great interest and satisfaction: for, in addition to the eloquence of its style, and the animation with which it was

delivered, the subject of it was happily chosen, being one of universal interest, which could not fail to "come home to men's business and bosoms;" and the sentiments which it contained respecting the moral conduct and right behaviour of physicians in situations requiring discretion and good sense, came with propriety and authority from a gentleman of much experience, distinguished for his success in practice, as well as for his station and influence in society. The President commenced by noticing the elegance of Sir George Baker's essay on the effects produced on the body by the passions of the mind, and recommended to the attention of his hearers the converse of that subject; viz. the influence of the body upon the mind; which is so considerable, that an experienced physician can often assign the malady under which a patient labours, from knowing only the condition of his mind. What can be more different, he observed, than the mental state of a person suffering under a fit of indigestion, and that of one affected by a slight inflammation of the brain, when the excited patient is ready to

"Pluck bright honour from the pale-faced moon?"

By apoplexy the mind is altogether confounded; but the effects of palsy on the mind are very remarkable—the passions appear to be let loose (especially when they have been previously ill regulated), and the patient is irritable, and roused into anger, or melted into tears, alike without reason. Such was the unhappy state of Marlborough and of Swift—

"From Marlborough's eyes the tears of dotage flow;

And Swift expires, a driveller and a show."

Of epilepsy it was remarked, that when long continued, and when it originates from disease of the brain itself, it passes into idiocy; not so when it arises only from some passing irritation, as from an oppressed stomach—so far Julius Caesar and Mahomet are said to have been epileptic. We were particularly struck with the sketch which was given of the cheerfulness of mind often exhibited by the poor victim of pulmonary consumption, contrasted with the dullness and torpor of the female labouring under climacteric disease. Disorders of the heart, too, it was observed, do not constantly oppress the spirits: whether this be owing to a special allotment of Providence, or whether it should be referred to the general principle which Paley has stated with respect to pain—that it has the power of shedding satisfaction over intervals of ease, which few pleasures can surpass, and thus of converting remission of suffering into positive enjoyment. That pain alone does not obscure the intellect may be observed in the

douloureux; and still more amidst the sufferings of a fatal iliac passion, the horrors of which were portrayed in a very forcible manner. Sufferings less than these the Romans thought a sufficient reason for ridding themselves abruptly of life. But the Christian bears his sufferings from higher motives, and with a different spirit. It was mentioned by the President as a remarkable fact, that, of the great numbers whom it had been his painful professional duty to attend at the last period of their lives, very few have exhibited an unwillingness to die; except, indeed, from painful apprehensions respecting the condition of those whom they might leave behind. This feeling of resignation, although it might arise in some from mere bodily exhaustion, appeared in others to be the general result of Christian principles. And here some remarks were introduced on the proper conduct of a physician as to warning a patient of his danger. In general, the President stated, he thought it his first duty to prolong his patient's life by every possible means, and not to step out of his province, and endanger the safety of his patient by adding alarm to his mind. To the friends, indeed, of the patient he always imparted the fullest information; and they might, if necessary, awaken his fears, without altogether destroying his hopes, as he would still think there was an appeal from them to his physician. But the physician's word would be received as a condemnation to death, and thus perhaps (what was awful to think of) his very repentance might be rendered less acceptable in the sight of Heaven. Still there were cases which might require from the physician an opposite line of conduct, so that no rule could be laid down which ought not sometimes to be infringed. But if good sense and good feeling were not wanting, the difficulty in each case would not be insurmountable. Yet the difficulty must necessarily be increased when the patient is of so elevated a station that his safety becomes an object of solicitude to the nation. Bulletins, from their public nature, cannot be so explicit as the intimations intrusted to friends in private life. The former ought not to be calculated to deceive; but neither, on the other hand, ought they to contain such full information as may be given to the Government and family of the monarch. In the case of our late sovereign, George IV., Sir Henry Hallford informed the Government, as early as the 27th of April, that his Majesty laboured under disease of the heart; and that effusion into the chest might soon be expected; but it was not until the latter end of May that his Majesty's inquiries and solicitude concerning himself rendered it practicable to inform him of his danger. The announcement of it induced him to take the sacrament in addition to the daily religious

exercise which he had long been in the habit of using; and this last duty afforded him the greatest consolation. After this it was always possible to cheer his mind by turning it to any favourable change in his symptoms. Thus was practised that happy art of soothing the bed of death, which Lord Bacon has encouraged physicians to use; and the late King was spared from the constant contemplation of death, until a few minutes before his end, when he appeared not so much dying as sinking into a quiet slumber. The paper was illustrated by many classical allusions and apposite quotations, was heard throughout with great attention, and towards its close appeared to excite extreme interest.

Royal Institution.—The first evening meeting of the session took place on the 21st of January; his Grace the Duke of Somerset in the chair. On this occasion, Mr. Faraday delivered an account of a peculiar class of optical deceptions, in the development of which, he observed, he had been engaged during the summer months of last year. He illustrated his subject by numerous experiments on a large scale. *Ex. gr.*: If two equal cog-wheels be cut out of cardboard, placed upon a pin, and whirled round with equal velocity in opposite directions, instead of producing a hazy tint, as one wheel would do, or even as the two would if revolving in the same direction, there is presented an extraordinary appearance of a fixed wheel. Again, if one wheel move somewhat faster than the other, then the spectral wheel, as it may properly be denominated, appears to move slowly round. If the cogs be cut slantwise on both wheels, the spectral wheel in like manner exhibits slant cogs; but if one of the wheels be turned so that the cogs shall point in opposite directions, then the spectral wheel has straight cogs. If wheels with radii, or arms, be viewed when moving, then similar optical deceptions appear; and though the wheels move never so fast, yet the magic of a fixed wheel will be presented, provided they move with equal velocities. If they overlap each other even in a small degree, then very curious lines are seen. During a part of the evening, Mr. Faraday availed himself of a magic lantern, for the purpose of showing a series of deceptions, as produced by shadows. Thus, with the two wheels mentioned, if only one is turned in the sunlight, a shadow corresponding to its appearance will be produced; but if both are turned in opposite directions, the shadow is no longer uniform, but has light and dark alternations, and resembles the shadow of a fixed wheel. Perhaps the most striking experiment of the evening was the following: it may be easily repeated:—A pasteboard wheel had a certain number of teeth, or cogs, at its edge; a little nearer the centre was a series of aper-

tures resembling the cogs in arrangement, but not to the same number; still nearer the centre was another series of the same apertures, different in number, and varying from the former. When this wheel is fixed upon another with its face held two or three yards from an illuminated mirror, and spun round, the cogs disappear, and a greyish belt, three inches broad, becomes visible; but on looking at the glass through the moving wheel, appearances entirely change; one row of cogs, or apertures, appears as fixed as if the wheel were not moving, whilst the other two give an opposite result; shifting the eye a little, other and new appearances are produced. Upon the table and in the library were other kinds of wheels and forms, some marked with dark lines, some coloured, and all tending to produce variations of the appearance. Mr. Faraday stated, that the combinations, as to form, colour, and other circumstances, were innumerable. A very popular and philosophical toy will be, perhaps, produced upon these phenomena.

In the library, Mr. Cuthbert and Mr. Varley were present with their beautiful microscopes and wheel-animalculæ, and illustrated some of the applications made by Mr. Faraday in the theatre. Mr. Pepys placed on the table a metallic thermometer; by Bregnet, of exquisitely fine construction; and also an interesting specimen of glass-casting, from America. It is a plate, with a highly-finished design of scroll foliage, relieved as beautifully as if it had been cut, although of a pattern and execution which could not be obtained by the glass-cutter's wheel.

Zoological Society.—Mr. Vigors read the monthly report: it stated that in the month of January last, nine hundred and forty persons had visited the museum, the receipts for which amounted to 24*l.* 17*s.* At the gardens, during the same period, there had been two thousand two hundred and eighty-two visitors; amount received, 85*l.* 10*s.* The balance declared on the month's account, in favour of the Society, was 576*l.* The report farther stated, that the works in progress at the gardens and farm were complete, and that no farther works were in contemplation at either establishment. A very pleasing announcement was made, viz. that the interesting meetings of the Committee of Science and Correspondence were in future to be open to all the fellows: an arrangement which must give entire satisfaction. Farther, that the members should be admitted, free, to Mr. Vigors' approaching course of lectures on Ornithology at the Royal Institution. General Thornton's motion relative to the disposal of so much of the farm as was rented of Mr. Palmer, was withdrawn till the anniversary meeting; and Mr. Cox's resolution for the building of

a suitable museum was carried. A great variety of donations connected with the science of natural history were exhibited. Lord Suffield presented a female pheasant which had assumed the plumage of a male ! it was a very beautiful specimen. Mr. Gould presented the second part of his splendid illustrations of the birds of the Himalaya Mountains, which excited great admiration. A conspicuous object in the meeting-room was the Society's noble lion, which recently died from inflammation of the stomach. The skin has been stuffed by Mr. Gould: the attitude is so natural, and the configuration of the head preserved so perfectly, that it was remarked, had he been placed in his den, the bystander could scarcely discover him to be a stuffed specimen.

Royal Society.—The following is an abstract of Mr. Cadell's paper on the hour-lines of the ancients, which was read at a recent sitting:—The hour-lines on the sundials of the ancient Greeks and Romans correspond to the division of the time between sunrise and sunset. An example of these hour-lines occurs in an ancient Greek sun-dial, forming part of the Elgin collection of marbles at the British Museum, and which there is reason to believe had been constructed during the reign of the Antonines. This dial contains the twelve hour-lines, drawn on two vertical planes, with one inclined to each other at an angle of 166° ; the line bisecting that angle having been in the meridian. The hour-lines actually traced on the dial consist of such portions only as were requisite for the purpose the dial was intended to serve; and these portions are sensibly straight lines. But the author has shown, in a paper published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, that if these lines are continued through the whole zone of the rising and setting semi-diurnal arcs, they will be found to be curves of double curvature on the sphere. In the present paper, he enters into an investigation of the course of these curves; first selecting as an example the lines indicating the 3rd and 9th hours of the ancients. These lines are found by the bisection of all the rising and setting semi-diurnal arcs, commencing from the southern point, where the meridian cuts the horizon, and proceeding till the line reaches to the first of the always-apparent parallels, which being a complete circle, meets at the end of its first quadrant. At this point the branch of another and similar curve is continuous with it; namely, a curve, which in its course bisects another set of semi-diurnal arcs, belonging to a place situated on the same parallel of latitude as the first, but distant from it 180° in longitude. Continuing to trace the course of this curve along its different

branches, we find it at last returning into itself, the whole curve being characterised by four points of flexure. If the describing point be considered as the extremity of a radius, it will be found that this radius has described in its revolution a conical surface, with two opposite undulations above and two below the equator. The right section of this cone presents two opposite hyperbolas between asymptotes, which cross one another at right angles. This cone varies in its breadth in different positions of the sphere, diminishing as the latitude of the place increases. The cones, to which the other ancient hour-lines belong, are of the same description, having undulations alternately above and below the equator; but they differ from one another in the number of the undulations, and some of them require more than one revolution to complete their surface. The properties of the cones and lines thus generated, may be rendered evident by drawing the sections of the cones on the sphere in perspective, either on a cylindrical or on a plane surface, several examples of which are given in the paper.

Surrey Zoological Institution.—A public meeting has been held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, for the purpose of promoting the establishment of a Zoological Institution on the Surrey side of the metropolis, similar to the one already existing in the Regent's Park. It was stated that 10,000*l.* would be required to carry into execution the objects of the meeting; and it was calculated that the expenses of purchasing animals, laying out the ground, buildings, &c. would fall within that sum. The money was proposed to be raised by four hundred debentures at 25*l.* each. The annual subscriptions and the admission-money received at the doors, to form a fund for the payment of interest. Resolutions, declaring the expediency of forming a Zoological Society, and stating the mode in which it was to be managed, having passed, a committee was appointed to carry the above-mentioned objects into effect.

Ipswich Mechanics' Institute.—William Batley, Esq. one of the vice-presidents, delivered a lecture on the Natural Rights of Man. He treated the subject with much ability: it is reported in the Suffolk papers at great length, much beyond our limits. In the course of the lecture, which appears to have been his 129th, the lecturer presented a view of social life, as contrasted with a state of slavery, depicting the comfort and blessings of reason and union—a combination by which man, being by nature formed the most defenceless and helpless, is enabled to subdue the strongest, overcome the fleetest, tame the fiercest, and outwit the craftiest animals in creation.

VARIETIES.

AN ingenious young seaman, from Ayr, has brought to London a most beautiful model of a ship-of-war, to offer to the inspection of the Admiralty Board. The appearance of the hull is peculiar, being hollow bottomed, having a round stern, and four tiers of guns, of which this miniature representation of Britain's bulwark carries no less than 196. The model is constructed on a scale of an inch to seven feet, and by the common mode of admeasurement, she is of a tonnage approaching to six thousand. The length of the keel is 35 4-7th inches, or equal to 249 feet; the lower gun-deck is equal to 263 feet, and the upper deck to 275 feet. The extreme breadth, on the outside of the heads below the lower deck, is ten inches or=70 feet, and at the gunwhale, or lower part of the upper deck ports, eight inches, or 56 feet. The draft of water aft is 3 3-7th inches, or=38 feet; forward 4 3-7th inches, or=31 feet; height above water aft is 6 1-7th inches, or=43 feet; forward 5 3-7th inches, or=33 feet. And the depth of the hold of the upper deck, exclusive of the poop, is 8 inches, or=56 feet. Her stern is finished with quarter galleries and walks, and besides the gun-ports on the lower and poop decks, there are 54 windows in the stern and galleries, and the guns are so placed as to defend her in every position. In the rigging there are no less than 300 blocks, and upwards of 200 dead-eyes; and there are anchors, cables, and boats, all placed in due form, with, in short, every apparatus, even to the very poop lanterns, belonging properly to a ship of the class represented.

The Geological Society established at Penzance, by Dr. Paris, author of the recently-published and most interesting Life of his friend Sir Humphry Davy, intend to reward the labour of their founder by the presentation of a handsome service of plate, produced from silver dug from their native mines.

The same society have resolved to erect a monument, composed of native granite, upon the highest hill in that county, to commemorate the splendid scientific attainments of their countryman Sir Humphry Davy.

Direction of the Diluvial Waves in the Shetland Islands.—From an inspection of the mass of clay and transported boulders, which lie dispersed over the Shetland islands, Dr. Hibbert has given it as his opinion, that the great currents which deluged the British Islands, as well as some parts of the Continent, had, in these islands, a north-easterly origin, or a south-westerly direction. Our notions of the geological deluge, as connected with the upraising of mountain chains,

would lead us to a very different system of research, and a much more extended inquiry, than that which has been pursued by the learned author in this otherwise curious generalization.

It appears from the official returns last made up, that the number of insolvent debtors discharged under the present Act, up to the end of 1829, amounted to 51,000; their debts, four millions sterling; assets averaged one farthing in the pound, and the expense of discharge 25*l.* each prisoner. Not more than 65, out of every 1200 "estates," produced any assets at all! The annual salaries of the four commissioners amount to 11,254*l.* Their travelling expenses (which are necessarily great) are not included in this sum.

Dew.—The annual average quantity deposited in this country is estimated at a depth of about five inches, being about one-seventh of the mean quantity of moisture supposed to be received from the atmosphere over all Great Britain in the year; or about 22,161,337,355 tons, taking the ton at 252 imperial gallons.

New British Moss.—Doctor Greville has added the *Weissia elongata* of Hornschuck to our British plants. It was found among the rocks at the head of Loch Callader.

Acoustic Chair.—The science of acoustics, in a practical point of view, has been strangely neglected in this country, and, in fact, in modern times generally. The ancients appear to have been better acquainted with the doctrine of sounds, and to have applied it to more useful purposes, than ourselves; for we learn that Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, had a cavern excavated in a rock, in the shape of the human ear, (which is of course best adapted for the reception and transmission of sounds) in which he confined his state prisoners, and by tubes leading from it to his chamber, he was able to catch even their softest whisper, and thus to discover their designs, &c. This idea seems to have been lost sight of till now, when we are agreeably surprised to find that Mr. Curtis, the well-known aurist, has invented a chair, with an acoustic barrel and tubes, something on the principle of the Invisible Girl, for the benefit of the deaf, and for old persons who are hard of hearing, and who, while sitting in it at their leisure, may hear conversation or reading in a low tone of voice, carried on by an individual in any part of the room. By means of pipes, also, a person whispering in a distant apartment can be distinctly heard. We have ourselves been seated in it, and were astonished at the ease with which we distinguished the different voices of those

engaged in conversation in an under tone, and also a tune played by a small musical box, (which was as audible as if it had been standing on a table before us), in a room separated by a hall, &c. from the one in which the chair is placed. Upon the whole, we consider this invention as one of the most ingenious applications of the principles of acoustics with which we are acquainted. —*Lit. Gaz.*

Typographical Wonder.—A work, very truly described as a "typographical wonder," has been presented to their Majesties at the Pavilion. It is the New Testament, printed in gold on porcelain paper; and it

is the first instance where such printing has been successfully executed on both sides. Two years were employed in perfecting this work, of the costly nature of which an idea may be formed from the fact that the gold it contains is of no less value than five guineas. —*Brighton Gazette.*

Pluralities.—There are twenty-five livings in the Isle of Ely, one of which is of the value of 6000*l.* per annum, two of 2400*l.* each, four between 1500*l.* and 2000*l.*, four between 1000*l.* and 1500*l.*, two of 1000*l.*, two of 800*l.*, one of 500*l.* and nine under 500*l.*, and, in the whole, but two resident incumbents! —*Cambridge Independent Press.*

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

New Telegraph.—It is proposed to establish in France public telegraphs, for the conveyance throughout the kingdom of communications between merchants and other persons. A new telegraph, consisting of four lamps, and of course capable of being worked day and night, has lately been invented for the purpose. By a recent experiment, it appears that, in ordinary weather, this telegraph can communicate between three and four signals a minute; that is to say, above two hundred an hour. Two hundred signals comprehend above five hundred words. It is practicable, therefore, to forward in an hour at least ten communications, each of twelve or fifteen words; a number sufficient for important intelligence, when brevity is indispensable. —*Lit. Gaz.*

Gold Mines in the Ural Mountains, &c.—The produce of the Ural mines amounted, in 1827, to 651,420*l.*; 1828, to 672,416*l.* Gold is also found in the Rhine, but the quantity is so scanty, that the washer considers it a good day's work if he succeed in extracting to the value of five to six shillings. From the official accounts of the yearly produce obtained from that stream in the Grand-duchy of Baden, we observe that the value was, in 1821-22, 603*l.*; 1826-27, 808*l.*; 1827-28, 943*l.* The last produce, small as it may appear, for it scarcely exceeded seventeen pounds in weight, showed so considerable an increase upon preceding years, that a great impulse was given to this branch of industry in Baden, and the harvest has become still more productive.

Mount Vesuvius.—From the 15th to the 24th of November, the mountain has alarmed the population of Naples, and more especially the inhabitants at Portici and Torre del Greco, and other towns situated at its base. At first, deep sounds like thunder were heard; these were succeeded by clouds of dense smoke, which have been followed

by flames; at last a new opening was made in the crater of the volcano, from whence were ejected bituminous matter, lapillo, and large stones hurled to a great distance. The lapillo is of the same colour as that under which Pompeii was buried. The mountain has not yet vomited forth lava; but these terrible signs, generally the precursors of an eruption more or less considerable, have caused great alarm amongst the owners of the neighbouring vineyards. On the 24th, the wells in the houses approaching to the Hermitage were dried up. This is considered the first warning to quit the vicinity, and thus escape death.

The botanist attached to a recent scientific expedition from Russia to the Brazils has brought from Rio Janeiro, for the Botanical Garden at St. Petersburg, a collection of above a thousand living Brazilian plants, as beautiful as rare, and among which are many which have never hitherto been seen in Europe. This rich acquisition, joined to the young plants which the garden has already obtained from Brazilian seeds, will soon be sufficient to fill a large greenhouse, where the lovers of botany, in the 68th degree of north latitude, may form an idea of the beauty and variety of the Flora of a vast country situated between the tropics.

M. Champollion has made a discovery that affords an additional proof of the authenticity of Scripture. Among a considerable collection of portraits which he has brought from Egypt, is that of Secouchis, father of the twenty-second dynasty. This individual is the Shecouk, or Shishak of Scripture, by whom Jerusalem was taken, and the temple spoiled. On the remains of the edifice erected by this Sovereign, M. Champollion has also observed Rehoboam, Solomon's son and successor, among the effigies of the captive Kings.

RURAL ECONOMY.

The announcement of the intended measure of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for removing the absurd and impolitic duties on sea-borne coals has been received with satisfaction from one end of the kingdom to the other. The idea of levying an impost on one of the principal necessities of life, could have originated only among barbarian politicians, equally devoid of humanity and sound policy. In addition to the relief of an oppressive burthen from the shoulders of the labouring classes, by the reduction of the coast duties on coals, we trust the legislature will also devise such regulations as may be effectual in preventing that combination among the "coal lords" of the North, which has, hitherto, maintained the price of coals, at the pit's mouth, at least thirty per cent. beyond the price at which they would be supplied, provided no such combination existed. We do not assert that any illegal combination (in the common acceptance of the term) exists among the coal-owners to enhance the price of coal. But it is attended with precisely the same results, so far as the interests of the public are concerned, whether the coal-lords consult together as to how much coal they will condescend to work and bring to market during the ensuing month, or whether they issue a resolution declaring (in virtue of their monopoly) that they will not supply the exporting merchant under seventeen or eighteen shillings per chaldron, though they could obtain a liberal profit at twelve shillings.

These aristocratic combinations are no less injurious to the labourers employed in the collieries, who, be it understood, are incapable of applying their labour to any other pursuit than to the public generally. So long as the miners are only allowed to work one half, or two thirds of their regular change of hours, it is an absolute sacrifice of their time, or wages, which money finds its way into the pockets of their employers in consequence of limiting the supply. Some very specious arguments have been adduced by the great coal-owners in vindication of their monopoly, but nothing has been, or can be advanced, to show that a combination has not, for some years, existed among the mineral lords of the Tyne and Wear to "regulate the supply," and thus enhance the price of coals at the pit's mouth.

This monopoly will, we trust, be in some measure broken up by the increased demand that will result from the reduction of the coast duty on coals. But, in carrying the

measure into effect, which the noble lord at the head of the Exchequer doubtless contemplated in the reduction of the coal duty, why should the poor inhabitants of the metropolis be still saddled with a very heavy burthen for the benefit of the City corporation and their dependents? Why not bring in a Bill for removing imposts on the price of coals in all parts of the kingdom, leaving it to the mere question of quality and charge of conveyance, like stone, grain, or any other raw commodity.

One of the principal advantages which may be expected to result from the reduction of the coal duty, will be its introduction to a much greater extent in burning lime for agricultural purposes. In many of the limestone districts, of the south of England, the price of coal has hitherto amounted to a prohibition of its use for purposes of agriculture, though, under a judicious system, it forms one of the most valuable manures with which we are acquainted.

With a view to this object, though averse to the whole system of duties and bounties on commerce, we can see no objection against Government proposing a bounty of one shilling or more per chaldron upon the exportation of the screened, or small coal, which, at present, merely forms waste at the pit's mouth of thousands of tons at every colliery; such bounty would afford a stimulus to the shipping interest employed in the coal trade, while it would go so far in diminution of the expense of freight, if properly graduated, to equalize, in some measure, the price of coal in those parts of the kingdom remote from the collieries. We repeat, that a more favourable opportunity never occurred than the present to do a signal service to various branches of the community connected with the consumption of coal. And, in the event of bringing in a bill to regulate the sale of this indispensable necessary, we trust a clause will be inserted to abolish, for ever, the fraudulent practice of vending coal by measure instead of weight.

To protect Potatoes from Frost.—The only precaution necessary is to retain the potatoes in a perfectly dark place for some days after thaw has commenced. In America, where they are sometimes frozen as hard as stones, they rot if raised in open day; but if thawed in darkness, they do not rot, and lose very little of their natural odour and properties.—*Recueil Industriel.*

USEFUL ARTS.

Succedaneum for Steam.—We have already noticed the fact of the invention by M. Auton Bernhard, of a machine by which fluids could be raised to any height without the aid of any forcing mechanical power. This has been long considered a desideratum in science, because it would give to engineers a prime mover, far more useful than the steam-engine, and, what is of greater importance, one entirely free from all danger. We have been assured that M. Bernhard's invention no longer rests in mere opinion, but has been demonstrated by experiments on a large scale; indeed, we have before us, a translation from a report drawn up by a Royal Notary at Munich, of the performance of the machine in question. The theory of M. Bernhard may be thus shortly stated. Water and other fluids, including quicksilver, in the machine described by him (which is most simple, consisting of little else than a few iron pipes, jointed together air tight,) will become expanded or diminished in specific gravity to every useful extent, and can, consequently, be raised to any height, and in any quantity. The report to which we refer, states, that this trial was made on the 24th of September, at the Mathematico-Mechanical Institution of M. T. Ertel; and, after minutely describing the machine, proceeds thus:—

“When the vacuo meter stood at twenty-five inches, the quicksilver, in the ascending pipe, began to flow out with great velocity and in an unbroken stream, through a cock fixed about six feet above the level of the quicksilver, and, as this cock could not be speedily closed, there ran out at this point, in the space of ten to fifteen minutes, nearly forty pounds of quicksilver, although the bore of the cock was scarcely a line in diameter.

“At last the cock was stopped, and, some little time afterwards, the quicksilver rose to a second cock, fixed thirteen feet nine inches above the level of the quicksilver, and at length, also, into the cooling apparatus, fourteen feet four inches above the level, (equal to a column of water of about two hundred feet high,) flowed through the glass descending pipe into the reservoir, and out of this, through the returning pipe, back into the filling pipe, thus effecting the circulation and accomplishing the object proposed.”

Assuming the facts in this report to be correctly stated, we most heartily congratulate M. Bernhard (and the scientific and mechanical world in general) on his discovery, which will entitle him to a high rank as a philosopher, and as a benefactor of the human race.

Improved Chimney Flues.—A patent has

been recently obtained by Mr. Smith, builder, of Wilton Crescent, for certain improvements in chimney flues, which appear to us calculated to remove many of the evils to which ordinary chimneys are liable, from a tendency to smoke and accumulate soot. The object of Mr. Smith's invention is twofold, first, for facilitating the draft, and thus preventing the accumulation of soot; secondly, constructing the flue so as to enable it to be readily cleansed by machinery. With this view the flue required for any given length of chimney is formed by portions of cast-iron tubes, united by a cup or flange at the end, in the manner of gas or water-pipes, and formed of such thickness as the size of the cylinder may require, and of such diameter as may suit the dimensions of the fire-chamber of the apartment. These flues may be cast either cylindrical or conical, or curved if necessary, to suit the flexure of a building, but in either case they will admit of being cleansed by the machine-brushes, now generally used for such purposes; and, what is still more desirable, of being effectually cleansed, which is never the case with the ordinary brick flues of the rectangular form. These patent flues are moreover provided with a damper, in order to regulate the draft, which damper is suspended at the base of the flue, by a sort of counterpoise weight and chains, like the hanging of a passage or hall lamp. This contrivance, we apprehend, will effectually prevent the return of the smoke and regulate the draft at the same moment; but without the aid of a plate it could not be accurately described.

One great advantage of these patent flues will be, that of enabling them to be worked-in with the brick courses of the party-walls, thus avoiding the double evil of an unsightly mass of brickwork attached to the party-walls, and saving no small expense of such additional brickwork.

In the erection of buildings with such iron flues imbedded in the walls, it will doubtless be proper to give the work time to settle and consolidate ere the fire-places and flues are used; or the unequal drying of the walls, from the partial heat adjacent to the iron-pipes, will render the building unsound. The extensive stabling and carriage mart, now erecting near Belgrave Square, are, we observe, provided with these patent chimney flues, and we see nothing to prevent their general introduction, both on account of economy and cleanliness.

Safety of Steam Boats.—It is a remarkable fact, that, in the United States, since the introduction of steam-navigation, not less than fifteen hundred persons have lost their lives from the explosion of steam-boilers

(according to the authority of Professor Silliman), a far greater number than have fallen a sacrifice in all the countries of Europe put together. These dreadful accidents do not appear to have originated so much from the use of *high pressure* engines, which are equally safe under proper superintendence, as from a want of proper attention to the manufacture of the boilers. It is also not improbable that the quality of the iron in the United States may be somewhat inferior to the best English or Swedish iron. The fact is, however, sufficiently important to show the great necessity of em-

ploying only the very best materials that can be procured in the construction of steam-engines, and in no case to allow men to be placed in the highly and fearfully responsible situation of engineers in steam-boats, without similar guarantees as to their practical knowledge and general qualifications to those required by the Trinity Board from persons applying for a pilot's warrant. The responsibility of an engineer is infinitely greater than that of a pilot, unless we estimate the lives of five hundred persons only at the value of so many tons of merchandise.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

D. Papps, of Stanley End, in the parish of King Stanley, co. Gloucester, Machine Maker, for certain improvements in machinery for dressing or roughing woollen cloths. December 23, 1830.

W. Wood, of Summer Hill, Northumberland, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for the application of a battering-ram to the purpose of working coal in mines. December 23, 1830.

M. E. A. Pertuis, of No. 56, Rue du Bac, Paris, spinner, for the fabrication or preparation of a coal fitted for refining and purifying sugar and other matters. Communicated by a Foreigner. December 23, 1830.

J. Ferrabee, of the Thrupp Mill and Foundry, in the parish of Stroud, co. Gloucester, Engineer, for improvements in the machinery for preparing the pile or face of woollen or other cloths requiring such a process. December 23, 1830.

J. Blackwell and T. Alcock, both of Claines, co. Worcester, Machine Makers, and Lace or Bobbin-Net Manufacturers for certain improvements in machines or machinery for making lace, commonly called bobbin-net. January 13, 1831.

S. Seaward, of the Canal Iron Works, in the parish of All Saints, Poplar, Middlesex, Engineer, for an improvement or improvements in apparatus for economising steam and for other purposes, and the application thereof to the boilers

of steam-engines employed on board packet-boats and other vessels. January 15, 1831.

W. Parker, of Albany-street, Regent's Park, Middlesex, Gent. for certain improvements in preparing animal charcoal. January 15, 1831.

J. and G. Rodgers, of Sheffield, York, Cutlers; and T. Fellows, jun. of New Cross, Deptford, Kent, Gent. for an improved skate. Jan. 18, 1831.

A. Smith, of Princes-street, Leicester-square, in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, Engineer, for certain improvements in machinery for propelling boats and other vessels on water, and in the manner of constructing boats or vessels for carrying such machinery. Jan. 22.

J. G. Ulrich, of Nicholas-lane, London, Chronometer Maker, for certain improvements in chronometers. January 22, 1831.

C. M. Hannington, of Nelson-square, Surrey, Gent. for an improved apparatus for impressing, stamping, or printing, for certain purposes. Jan. 22, 1831.

L. Schwabe, of Manchester, Manufacturer, for certain processes and apparatus for preparing, beaming, printing, and weaving yarns of cotton, linen, silk, woollen, and other fibrous substances, so that any design, device, or figure, printed on such yarn, may be preserved when such yarn is woven into cloth or other fabric. Jan. 22, 1831.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Stebbing's Lives of the Italian Poets, 2 vols. 31s. 6d.

Le Bas's Life of Bishop Middleton, 2 vols. 8vo. Life and Reign of George IV. (Lardner's Cabinet Library,) 5s.

BOTANY.

London's Illustrations of Landscape Gardening, Part 2, 15s.

HISTORY.

Croze's History of France, Vol. II. 6s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Deacon's Digest of the Criminal Law of England, 2 vols. 8vo. 55s.

Practical Points in Conveyancing, from Butler, &c. by Barton, 8vo. 16s.

MEDICAL.

Thackrah on Employments as affecting Health and Longevity, 8vo. 2s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Extraordinary Black Book, 8vo. 14s.

Encyclopædia Metropolitana, 4th Division, Vol. IV. 4to. 38s.

Rowbottom's Lessons in French Literature, 12mo. 6s.

Crosby's Builder's Price Book for 1831, 8vo. 4s.

Guy's Geographia Antiqua, 18mo. 4s.

Elmes's Topographical Dictionary of London, 8vo. 12s.

Smallwood's Architectural Sketches, No. 1, 8vo. 2s. 6d.

St. John Loug's Discoveries, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Gorton's Topographical Dictionary, Vol. I. 8vo. 20s.

Stooker's Herodotus, Vol. I. 12mo. 9s. 6d.

Howitt's Book of the Seasons, 18mo. 10s. 6d.

Raphael's Lady Witch, 12mo. 8s. 6d.

Mayor of Garrett, 12mo. 1s. 6d.

Art of Tormenting, 12s.

Spirit of Don Quixote, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Marshall's Naval Operations in Ava, 8vo. 6s.

Lawrence's Complete Cattle-Keeper, 12mo. 4s. boards.

Chronological and Genealogical Maps and Tables, for the use of Harrow School, 4to. 8s. 6d. hf.-bd.

Key to Jamieson's Algebra, 8vo. 8s. bds.

Pinnock's Grammar of Ancient Geography and History, 18mo. 5s. 6d. bds.

New Latin Vocabulary, 18mo. 2s. sheep.

Reece's Medical Annual, royal 8vo. 5s. bds.

Foster's Algebra, 8vo. 4s. bds.

Klattowsky's German Manual, 2 vols. 12mo. 21s. bds.

Southey's Attempts in Verse, &c. crown 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds. *

Parnell on Financial Reform, new edition, 18mo. 6s. boards.

Select Library, Vol. I., Ellis's Researches, Vol. I. fcp. 6s. bds.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Navy at Home, 3 vols. 21s.

Story of Ginevra, 8vo. 3s.

Lachlan's Agapæ, or Sacred Love-Pledge, 12mo. 10s. 6d.

The Incognito, 3 vols. 27s.

ORNITHOLOGY.

Selby's Birds, Land Birds complete, plain plates, 187. 10s. 6d.

POETRY.

Siamese Twins, 8vo. 14s.

Michell's Siege of Constantinople, 8vo. 5s.

The Pious Minstrel, 32mo. 3s.

Riddle's Songs of the Arc, 7s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

Gleig's History of the Bible, Vol. II. (National Library,) 6s.

Treatise on Doubts on Religious Questions, 12mo. 5s.

Warner's Anti-Materialist, 12mo. 4s.

Bishop of London's Prayers, 18mo. 2s.

Payson's Sermons, 8vo. 15s.

Bishop Andrews's Sixteen Sermons on Fasts and Festivals, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Dewar on the Atonement, 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Erskine's Brazen Serpent, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Bloomfield's Manual of Family Prayers, 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Bishop Van Mildert's Sermons, 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

LITERARY REPORT.

The novel lately announced by the name of "The Premier," will be published in the course of the present month. It takes for its ground that most debateable spot, the diplomatic arena, and for its *personnel*—the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Eldon, Lord Melville, Viscount Lowther, Sir John Bessett, Lushington, Lord Brougham, Lord Milton, Sir James Mackintosh, &c. &c.

Major Keppel's Narrative of his Journey across the Balcan will appear in the course of a few days. It will comprise a picture of the present state of the Turkish Empire; an account of the late Advance of the Russians into the Ottoman Dominions, and the Author's Researches in Asia Minor, including the Discovery of the sites of the two Cities, Cadi and Azani, so often alluded to by travellers and historians.

The new production from the pen of the vivacious author of "Vivian Grey," is to be entitled "The Young Duke."

The posthumous Work of Mr. Barry St. Leger, alluded to in our last number, and which is to appear very shortly, consists of a series of "Stories from the Old Chroniclers." The source is one that must be admitted to be singularly rich in materials.

Captain Beechey's important Work, describing his Voyage to the Pacific and Behring's Strait, undertaken by direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for the purpose of co-operating with Captains Parry and Franklin, will be published in a few days.

The new edition of Dr. Paris's entertaining little Work, called "Philosophy in Sport made Science

in Earnest," which was stated some time since to be in contemplation, will be published immediately.

Sir Arthur Brooke's Narrative of his recent Tour in the Interior of Spain, and subsequently in Barbary, is on the eve of publication. It is said that the latter country has never been so thoroughly investigated by a European as in the instance now announced.

The National Library series of "Standard Novels," commences with the present month. This first number contains Cooper's celebrated tale, "The Pilot;" the three volumes complete in one.

The Seventh number of the National Library, will consist of Bourrienne's "Memoirs of Napoleon," Vol. I. The subject will be comprised in three volumes; and to this new and revised edition will now be first added, Notes from the dictation of Napoleon at St. Helena, from the Memoirs of the Duke of Rovigo, the Marquess of Londonderry, and numerous other authentic sources, together with a variety of engraved illustrations.

IN THE PRESS.

A Grammar of the Hebrew Language, by Moses Stuart. Reprinting from the last American edition.

Reflections on the Politics, Intercourse, and Commerce of the Principal Nations of Antiquity; translated from the German of A. H. L. Heeren, professor of history in the University of Göttingen.

Professor Heeren's Manual of the History of the European States-System and their Colonies.

A Manual of the History of Philosophy, translated from the German of Tennemann, by the Rev. Arthur Johnson, M.A.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

HENRY MACKENZIE, ESQ.

HENRY MACKENZIE, the celebrated author of "the Man of Feeling," and other well-known works, died at Edinburgh on the 14th of January, in his eighty-sixth year; he had been confined to his room for some time, in consequence of the general decay attendant upon old age. Mr. Mackenzie was the son of an eminent physician of Edinburgh, who had himself been distinguished in the world of letters as author of a volume of Medical and Literary Essays. He was born in the month of August 1745, when the inhabitants of his native city were busied in throwing up works to defend themselves from the attacks meditated by Prince Charles Stuart, then collecting his army in Lochaber. At an early period of life he was educated to that branch of the legal profession which is devoted to the business of the Exchequer, and he afterwards became a practitioner in that Court. So early as 1765, when residing in London for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the modes of English Exchequer practice, he sketched some parts of his first and most popular work, "The Man of Feeling." His first literary essay was a tragedy, "The Prince of Tunis," performed with success at Edinburgh in 1763. It has merit as a poem, but is not sufficiently dramatic; and, notwithstanding the great reputation its author subsequently acquired, it was utterly forgotten until it appeared in the general edition of his works published by himself in 1808. "The Man of Feeling" was introduced to the world anonymously, in 1771; and was so much a favourite of the public as to become the occasion of a remarkable fraud. A Mr. Eccles, of Bath, laid claim to the authorship, and supported it by a copy transcribed with his own hand, with blottings, interlineations, and corrections; and such was the plausible pertinacity with which he maintained his pretended right, that Mr. Mackenzie's publishers found it necessary to undeceive the public by a formal contradiction. A few years afterwards he published his "Man of the World," which resembles the Man of Feeling in its tone of exquisite moral delicacy and refined sensibility. In his former fiction he imagined a hero constantly obedient to every emotion of his moral sense. In the Man of the World he exhibited, on the contrary, a person rushing headlong into ruin, and spreading misery all around him, by pursuing a happiness which he expected to obtain in defiance of the suggestions of the inward monitor. His next production was "Julia de Roubigné," a novel, in a series of letters. This beautiful tale has never been so popular as the former works, and

yet we cannot consider it inferior to either of them. "Perhaps, on the whole," says Sir Walter Scott, "Julia de Roubigné gives the reader too much actual pain to be so generally popular as the Man of Feeling, since we have found its superiority to that beautiful essay on human sensibility often disputed by those whose taste we are in general inclined to defer to. The very acute feelings which the work usually excites among the readers, whose sympathies are liable to be awakened by scenes of fictitious distress, we are disposed to ascribe to the extreme accuracy and truth of the sentiments, as well as the beautiful manner in which they are expressed. There are few who have not had, at one period of life, disappointments of the heart to mourn over; and we know no book which recalls the recollection of such more severely than Julia de Roubigné."

The younger part of Mackenzie's life was a brilliant period in the literary history of Edinburgh; a time which used to be looked back to as a sort of Augustan age in that city, till its glories were eclipsed by the superior splendour of the literary circle of Edinburgh in our own time. In 1777, or 1778, a society of gentlemen were accustomed at their meetings to read short essays of their composition, in the manner of the Spectator; and Mr. Mackenzie, becoming a member, suggested the idea of setting on foot a periodical paper, to be supported by the contributions of the Society. Hence arose "The Mirror," to which Mr. Mackenzie performed the office of Editor, and of which he was also the principal contributor. The success of the Mirror led him and his friends to undertake the "Lounger," conducted on the same plan, and with equal success. These works were carried on between the years 1779 and 1787. Though a large proportion of the papers in both of them were contributed by Mackenzie, yet many essays of great merit were furnished by others, particularly Lord Craig and Lord Bannatyne. Mackenzie's papers, however, are distinguished from all the rest by that sweetness and beauty of style, delicacy of taste and tenderness which form the peculiar character of his writings. In the Lounger, Mackenzie paid the first tribute to the genius of Burns, by a review of his poems then first published, which brought the unknown poet into immediate notice, and at once drew him from obscurity into the full blaze of a fame that will never die. In his periodical essays, Mackenzie exhibited a degree of wit and humour, and a lightness of pencil in sketching the follies and lesser vices of his time, of which there

are few traces in his novels. These are uniformly tales of deep distress, and their author seems to have designed them to be illustrations of the nicer and finer sensibilities of the human heart. To attain this point he appears to have kept his talent for light and playful satire in careful subordination. But (to use the language of Scott, who explains, on this principle, the difference between the character of Mackenzie's novels and his essays,) "the historian of the Homespun family may place his narrative, without fear of shame, by the side of the Vicar of Wakefield. Colonel Caustic, and Umpbraville, are masterly conceptions of the 'laudator temporis acti,' and many personages in those papers which Mr. Mackenzie contributed to the 'Mirror' and 'Lounger,' attest with what truth, spirit, and ease he could describe, assume, and sustain a variety of characters. The beautiful landscape painting which he has exhibited in many passages, (take, for example, that where the country seat of the old Scottish lady and its accompaniments are so exquisitely delineated,) assures us of the accuracy and delicacy of his touch in depicting the beauties of nature."

Mr. Mackenzie has enriched the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh with several valuable communications, particularly "The Life of John Home," in which the Literary Society of Edinburgh, in the latter part of the last century, is delightfully described. In the Transactions of the Highland Society, too, is to be found his view of the controversy respecting Ossian's Poems; and, whatever may be thought of his success in vindicating their authenticity, the paper contains a most interesting account of Gaelic poetry. The general edition of his works, already mentioned, contains another tragedy, "The Spanish Father," and a comedy, "The White Hypocrite;" it was once performed at Covent Garden theatre. The tragedy never was represented. Mackenzie's genius certainly, was not for dramatic compositions.

During the greater part of his life Mackenzie enjoyed the office of Comptroller of the Taxes for Scotland, a situation of very considerable labour and responsibility, the duties of which he discharged with regularity and ability. In private life he was the delight, as well as the ornament, of the society in which he moved. His conversation was full of the wit and playfulness that distinguish his essays; and he was wont to delight his friends with the recollections of his earlier years—recollections so full of interest—it is much to be regretted he has not left a written record of them to his posterity. It ought not to be overlooked, in a notice of Mr. Mackenzie's life, however imperfect, that to him was dedicated the novel of "Waverley," the Great Unknown styling

him, on that occasion, "The Scotch Addison."

THOMAS HOPE, ESQ.

This distinguished and highly respected gentleman, so extensively known as the author of "Anastasius," died at his house in Duchess Street, on the 3d instant. By his death art has lost a liberal, discriminating patron—literature a generous, ardent friend. Some of the ancestors of Mr. Hope were baronets of Scotland; and one of them settled in Holland, where he amassed a large fortune in mercantile concerns. The Hopes of Amsterdam were proverbial for wealth, for the splendour of their mansion, and its valuable cabinet of pictures. One of the late Mr. Hope's brothers still lives in Holland, and another in Norfolk Street, London. Early in life, Mr. Thomas Hope travelled over various parts of Asia, Africa, and Europe; and, having acquired a facility of drawing, brought home a large collection of sketches, principally of the architecture and sculpture of the different scenes through which he had passed. Soon after his return to and settlement in London, he wrote and printed "A Letter, addressed to F. Annesley, Esq. on a Series of Designs for Downing College, Cambridge," in which he notices some of the countries he visited, and the architectural objects he examined, as a justification of his motives for criticising the series of plans, elevations, &c. then submitted to him. These criticisms were so poignant and condemnatory of Mr. Wyatt's designs, that they were rejected, and Mr. Wilkins was afterwards employed to commence the college. That gentleman's building has never been completed, and the part erected has been very generally disapproved of by those persons who consider that Gothic designs are more in harmony with the college buildings of Oxford and Cambridge; and where that style has recently been successfully imitated both by Mr. Wilkins and some other professional gentlemen. Purchasing a large mansion in Duchess Street, Mr. Hope devoted much time and study, not only in finishing and fitting up the interior, from his own drawings, and partly in imitation of the best specimens of ancient and modern buildings in Italy, but made designs for the whole, and for the furniture of the house. Consisting of a picture-gallery, a statue-gallery; drawing-rooms, dining-rooms, cabinets for vases, &c. which he had collected in his travels, this house became an object of popular and fashionable attraction. The drawings which he had made for his furniture, &c. he afterwards published in a folio volume, which led the way to a complete revolution in the upholstery and interior decoration of houses, and also called forth the splenetic comments of the Edinburgh Review. Whatever ridicule a literary critic might attempt to cast on the

work, and on the pursuits of a private gentleman thus engaged, it may be said to have proved truly innocuous; whilst the effects of Mr. Hope's publication and example have been extensively beneficial. They gave occupation, at the time, to many young and aspiring artists; they roused the young to emulation, and employed and remunerated the skill of others advanced in life. The genius of young Chantrey was called into action and excitement, whilst the more mature talents of Flaxman were honourably employed. Many artisans, as well as artists, were awakened to exertion, and were also brought out from the haunts of obscurity and comparative wretchedness, and placed in the daylight of patronage and respectability. The writer of this brief imperfect sketch has heard Mr. Hope declare, that he frequently traversed obscure alleys, lanes, and courts, to find out and employ men of skill and talent in their respective pursuits. "To Mr. Hope," says Mr. Britton, in his volume entitled "The Union of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture," "we are indebted, in an eminent degree, for the classical and appropriate style which now generally characterises our furniture and ornamental utensils." His taste was described as whimsical and puerile by some persons, as if it were unbecoming a man of fortune to indulge in the elegant refinements that wealth placed at his command; whilst others caricatured the system, by cramming their apartments with mythological figures and conceits, jumbled together without propriety or meaning." Those who are familiar with the town and country houses of the late Mr. Hope, in Duchess Street, London, and at the Deepdene, near Dorking, must admit that the eye and feelings of the accomplished artist pervade the whole of their interiors; and that, whilst every sort of domestic comfort has been attended to and studied, beauty in forms and colours, and luxurious display, have been equally consulted. In "The Costume of the Ancients," 2 vols. 4to. consisting of one hundred and thirty engravings in outline, mostly from Mr. Hope's own drawings, is displayed a deep research into the arts of antiquity, and a familiarity with all that is graceful and elegant. This work tended greatly to improve the costume of the ladies. The historical and geographical romance of "Anastasius," in 3 vols., of which a third edition has been printed, evinced at once the general knowledge, the fancy, and powers of the author. It gives such a faithful picture of the customs, manners, and countries of the Turks and Greeks, that when a gentleman of high diplomatic station and abilities was advised to publish an account of his travels among those people, he replied that Mr. Hope had already

given such an accurate and graphic description of them in "Anastasius," that there would be nothing new for him to relate. Besides these works, Mr. Hope contributed several papers to different periodical publications; and, at the time of his decease, was engaged in passing through the press a publication "On the Origin and Prospects of Man." He has also left a large collection of drawings and engravings, illustrative of buildings and scenery in Greece, Turkey, Italy, France, Germany, &c. and several plates of his antique sculpture and vases. It is earnestly hoped that his eldest son will so far follow the example, and emulate the noble spirit, of his father, as to lay some, if not all, of these works before the public.

Mr. Hope has left an amiable and highly-accomplished widow, and three sons, to lament his loss; and that they must deeply feel and grieve over their bereavement, will be inferred, when it is known that he was a most affectionate husband, a fond and watchful parent, a kind and humane man to all his domestics and dependants. His knowledge was extensive, varied, and solid; and his humility and unostentatious habits and manners surprised every one who only knew a little of him, but rendered him an object of admiration to those who were honoured and delighted with his friendship.

THE REV. ANDREW THOMSON.

The death of this gentleman took place suddenly at Edinburgh. He was greatly distinguished for natural talents, professional eminence, and great influence on society, in matters of a polemical description; and was unquestionably the most energetic, the most intrepid, the most resolute, and the most indefatigable minister of the national church of Scotland. In eloquence he was unmatched, and his talents as a debater will long be missed in the venerable assemblies of which he was one of the most distinguished and most useful members. The ardency of his zeal as a public disputant often carried him farther than the world generally admired, but the bold and manly way in which he invariably kept his ground, and his unaffected good temper and benevolence in private life, secured for him, on all occasions, a degree of suffrage which a less gifted though more guarded controversialist could never have obtained. Nature intended him rather for the bar than the pulpit—though, in any profession, he must have risen to eminence; and when it is remembered, that, though not educated as a lawyer, he never scrupled to grapple with, and frequently defeated, the ablest of forensic orators in their own field, we are justified in inferring, that had circumstances originally directed his attention to that course of life, he would have rendered himself one of its greatest ornaments.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

St. Katharine Docks.—At a general meeting of the proprietors of St. Katharine Docks a dividend of one-and-a-half per cent. for the last half-year was declared. The business of the Docks was stated to be on the increase, though that of the year generally had fallen off. In the year 1829, 362 ships, with cargoes, entered the Docks to unload, with a tonnage of 68,501 tons; in 1830, 500 vessels entered to unload, with 98,018 tons. The last year 393 ships had entered to load, being 48 more than in 1829, with an increase of tonnage of 744 tons.

A meeting of the subscribers to a fund for the erection of a monument to John Locke, has been held at the Freemasons' Tavern. The subscription for the undertaking commenced in the year 1808, when a small sum was collected. In 1816 the amount in hand was 455*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, which was invested in the funds, and, with the accumulation, now amounts to 846*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* In consequence of the large sums demanded for fees, the monument could not be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral or Westminster Abbey; and it was therefore proposed that it should be placed in the Hall of the London University, to which it was stated there would be no objection. The monument is to be similar to that of Lord Erskine in Lincoln's Inn Hall, the expense of which was 1200*l.* Mr. Westmacott is the artist. The subscription has been augmented by a donation of 100*l.* from Lord King, the biographer of the great metaphysician.

A reform meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of Marylebone has been held. The following resolutions were proposed and agreed to. "That the present deplorable state of a very large portion of the people—the oppression felt by the onerous load of public debt and of taxes levied by the government—the monstrous amount of rates—the inequality and depressing operation of tithes and the corn-laws—are allowing, wholly or principally, to the want of a full and fair representation of the people in Parliament. That all attempts to reduce the expenses of Government, to lessen taxes and rates, or to remove the oppressive imposts, are comparatively delusive, so long as members of the House of Commons continue to be the nominees of the aristocracy; and that no hope remains of any amelioration, much less of the removal of any of the evils we endure, until the House of Commons shall actually become—what it falsely pretends to be—the real representation of the people.—That the House of Commons can only be made a fair representation of the people by an extension and equalization of suffrage; by

making representation co-extensive with taxation; by shortening the duration of Parliaments, and by voting by ballot."

Restrictions on the Press.—A meeting has been held at the City of London Tavern, Doctor Birkbeck in the chair, at which the following resolutions were adopted:—1. That as knowledge is the source of morality and wealth, any tax on knowledge must be highly injurious to the prosperity and happiness of the people.—2. That the recent events in the agricultural and manufacturing districts prove the necessity of removing the obstacles to a diffusion of knowledge, and that the most injurious of those were the fiscal imposts on newspapers and other publications. A committee was formed, and other measures adopted to promote the views of the meeting. Mr. Bulwer, Mr. Roebuck, Dr. Bowring, Mr. Perry, Mr. Hill, Mr. Hume, Mr. Warburton, and Mr. Taylor were among the speakers.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Duke of Sussex has appointed the Rev. J. Rudge, D.D. one of his domestic Chaplains.

The Rev. S. Lee, B.D. Professor of Arabic, has been elected, without an opponent, to the Regius Professorship of Hebrew (Cambridge), vacated by the death of the Rev. Dr. Lloyd.

The Rev. H. Fardell, M.A. Prebendary of Ely, has been instituted by the Bishop of Ely to the Vicarage of Wisbech.

The Rev. P. Fraser, M.A. Senior Fellow of Christ's College, has been collated to the Prebend of Stow, in Lindsey, in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, vacant by the death of the Rev. P. Williams; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln: and has also been instituted to the Rectory of Kegworth, Leicester, vacant by the death of T. Parkinson, D.D.; patrons, the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Christ's College.

The Rev. T. K. Bonney, M.A. of Clare Hall, Rector of Coningsby, Lincolnshire, and Northampton, Rutlandshire, has been collated to the Archdeaconry of Leicester, vacant by the death of T. Parkinson, D.D. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.

The Rev. F. G. Burnaby, M.A. of Caius College, Vicar of Lowesby, in the county of Leicester, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln to the Vicarages of Barkston and Plungar, in the same county, on the presentation of his Grace the Duke of Rutland.

The Rev. R. Cobb, M.A. Rector of Burmarsh, Kent, to the Vicarage of Debting, in the same county.

The Rev. H. Nicholls, A.M. to the Rectory of Goodleigh, void by the death of the Rev. W. Churchward.

The Rev. J. Lowe, M.A. has been installed to the Canonry and Prebend of Riccall, in York Cathedral, void by the death of the Rev. J. Dolphin.

The Rev. W. Rees, M.A. to the Rectory of Talbenny.

The Rev. Mr. Lowry, of Greystoke, to the Curacy of Brougham, near Penrith, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson.

The Rev. G. D. Whitehead, M.A. has been admitted Senior Vicar of the Cathedral of Durham, in the place of the Rev. G. Jepson, who had served that office for upwards of fifty years. Mr. Whitehead has been presented by the Dean and Chapter to the Vicarage of Halnion, also vacant by the resignation of Mr. Jepson.

The Rev. O. S. Harrison, B.A. of Queen's College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Stawley, Somerset.

The Rev. C. S. Wood, to the Rectory of Drayton Beauchamp, void by the resignation of his father, the Rev. B. Wood.

The Rev. W. N. Gibson, A.M. has been presented, by the Very Rev. the Warden and Fellows of the Collegiate Church, Manchester, to the Chapelry of Ardwick, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. C. D. Wray, F.C.C.

The Rev. R. H. Whitelock, M.A. has been licensed, by the Lord Bishop of Chester, to the Perpetual Curacy of Saddleworth, on the presentation of the Rev. W. R. Hay, Vicar of Rochdale.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The Duke of Sussex has been appointed, by his Majesty, Ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks.

The Earl of Errol and Earl Howe have been appointed Privy Counsellors by his Majesty.

The Right Hon. R. J. Wilmot Horton has been appointed by his Majesty Governor of Ceylon.

Lord Duncannon has been appointed to the Woods and Forests, in the room of Mr. Agar Ellis, resigned.

Sir James Shaw has been elected Chamberlain of the City of London, by a large majority of votes.

Major-General Sir B. D'Urban, K.C.B. is appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana, comprehending the Colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice.

Captain J. Stirling, R.N. has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Western Australia.

J. H. Borrer, Esq. has been appointed one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

Mr. Rossi has been appointed Sculptor to his Majesty.

Drs. Southey and Macmichael have been appointed, under a special commission by the Lord Chancellor, to visit and inspect the state of the lunatics who are under the care of the great seal.

N. W. Senior, Esq. has been appointed to the chair of political economy in the King's College, London; J. J. Park, Esq. English law and jurisprudence; the Rev. H. Moseley, natural and experimental philosophy; J. Rowe, Esq. lectureship of commerce; the Rev. J. R. Major, M.A. headmaster of the High School, attached to the upper department.

Irish Law Appointments.—E. Pennefather, Esq. to be his Majesty's Second Sergeant at Law, in the

room of the Right Hon. F. Blackburne, appointed his Majesty's Attorney General; and M. O'Loughlin, Esq. to be his Majesty's Third Sergeant at Law, in place of E. Pennefather, Esq. appointed his Majesty's Second Sergeant.

Married.—At Southover, the Rev. T. W. Gillham, to Harriet, only daughter of the late Rev. J. Hurd, D. D. Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford.

At Kingston-on-Thames, T. Noel, Esq. of Boynhill, Berks, to Emily Anne, youngest daughter of the late Captain Halliday, R. N. of Ham Lodge, Surrey.

At Great Stanmore church, G. Lewis, Esq. to Paulina Helena, fifth daughter of the late J. Williams, Esq. Commissioner of Customs.

At Llysfaen, Carnarvonshire, W. Jones, Esq. Solicitor, St. Asaph, to Ann, daughter of the late T. Maries Madox, Esq. Greenwich.

At St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, the Rev. H. J. Shackleton, M.A. Vicar of Plumpstead and Wickham, Kent, to Anna, only daughter of S. Hallett, Esq. of West Chelborough, Dorset.

At Aylesford church, B. Higgins Blake, Esq. of the 4th Light Dragoons, to Caroline Elizabeth, youngest daughter of C. Milner, Esq. of Preston Hall, Kent.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the Rev. W. B. Kempson, M. A. of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late T. Robertson, Esq. of South Shields, Durham.

At St. James's, Westminster, Joseph, the youngest son of H. Mandalay, Esq. of Lambeth, to Anna Maria, only daughter of R. Johnson, Esq. of Golden-square.

At St. Peter's, Colchester, the Rev. G. H. Nutting, B. A. to Margaret Eliza, youngest daughter of T. Bridge, Esq. of Harwich.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, the Rev. R. Smith, of Hilgay, Norfolk, to Elizabeth Caroline, youngest daughter of R. Van Heythuyzen, Esq. of John-street, Bedford-row.

At Blithfield, Staffordshire, the Rev. A. Bouverie, third son of the Hon. B. Bouverie, to Fanny, second daughter of the late Walter Sneyd, and one of her Majesty's Maids of Honour.

Died.—At Exeter, Lucy Anne Theresa Elliston, fourth daughter of Mr. R. W. Elliston.

At Ifield Court, Gravesend, Kent, John Tilden, Esq.

At Tonbridge Wells, Dorothy, relict of the late C. Jacomb, Esq. of Guilford-street, Russell-square.

At Torquay, Devonshire, Boyd Pollen Manningham, Esq. the only remaining son of the late Major-General Coote Manningham.

At Sudbrook Park, Harriet Louisa, second daughter of the Right Hon. R. Wilmot Horton.

Suddenly, at Skreens, T. G. Bramston, Esq. late M.P. for the county of Essex.

Ann, wife of Dr. Kent, Surgeon of his Majesty's dock-yard, Deptford.

The Rev. G. King, M. A. Prebendary of Ely, and Rector of Whitwell, Derbyshire, aged 63.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

A numerous meeting has been held at the Shire Hall, to petition Parliament for Reform and reduction. The Marquis of Tavistock, Sir Peter Payne, Sir W. Long, the Members, &c. were present. Resolutions were passed, and a petition adopted. Words in the original draught of the petition, in favour of vote by ballot, were expunged, being against the sense of the meeting.

BERKSHIRE.

A meeting for the purpose of petitioning Parliament in favour of Reform was held lately at Reading; John Walter, Esq. of Bearwood, the High Sheriff, in the chair. The Earl of Radnor; the County Members; the Members for the Borough; Mr. Pusey, Member for Chippenham; and a number of other gentlemen, were present. Mr. Hallett moved a petition, which prayed for the extension of the right of representation to large towns—the diffusion of the elective franchise—the administration of the bribery oath to the candidate as well as the elector—and the ballot; which last improvement, however, it left to the consideration of the House. Mr. Aston, a Catholic gentleman, seconded the petition; which was supported by Mr. Bowles. Mr. Gilchrist moved another petition as an amendment; which, however, on the suggestion of Earl Radnor, he consented to withdraw, that the unanimity of the meeting might not be compromised. It was then agreed that the sense of the meeting should be taken on the question of the ballot, in the shape of a separate resolution. The petition was carried unanimously, and against the resolution only four hands were held up. It was moved in the first instance by Mr. Monk; but he gave way to an amendment of Mr. Wheble, to the following effect—"that no reform could be practical, rational, or efficient, without ballot."

CHESHIRE.

At a meeting of twenty-eight clergymen of the diocese of Chester, at Knatsford, petitions were adopted, expressing the belief of the subscribers that a modification of the liturgy and an equivalent for tithes, would tend to the interests, influence, and purity of the church.

The inhabitants of the town of Wisbech have for the last week been kept in a considerable state of alarm for the safety of the buildings adjoining the river; since the late falls of snow the current has passed through with such rapidity as to undermine the foundations of the granaries at the back of the Vine Inn, which fell in; and in the course of the same day the wharf opposite the Crane also gave way, and has received considerable injury. The lowering of the outfall at Sutton Wash by the operation of the new cut has occasioned such a scouring throughout the whole channel of the river, that it is feared the damage will be considerable in those parts of the town where the river is most confined.

CORNWALL.

A county meeting was held lately, at Bodmin, petition the Legislature for a Reform of Par-

liament. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Pendarves, M.P. and several of the most influential gentlemen of the county.

Lately, about three hundred miners of St. Just entered Penzance in a body, and proceeded to the quay there, for the purpose of preventing the exportation of a quantity of barley then in course of shipment by Messrs. Branwell and Sons. The two resident magistrates of the town, Robert Richards and Edward Collins Giddy, Esqrs., with several of the inhabitants, repaired to the quay, when they found that the shippers had promised they would not export the corn, which was accordingly taken back to the warehouses. This measure completely satisfied the miners, and they returned at once to their homes. Before the appearance of this body of men in the town, no intimation whatever was given of their intentions, and the magistrates instantly, as a matter of precaution, swore in about forty special constables, who were prepared, with the inhabitants, to have resisted the slightest attempt at violence. Had not the miners immediately dispersed, the Riot Act would have been read, and measures taken to secure the public peace: happily these measures were not necessary.

In consequence of the assemblage of the stream-tinners and miners, before stated, the Royal Cornwall Militia, at Bodmin, have received notice to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice, should their assistance be necessary, which we trust and believe will not be the case.

LANCASHIRE.

The receipts of the first nine weeks of the railway between Liverpool and Manchester, for passengers alone, exceeded 18,000*l.* sterling!

A Reform meeting has been held at Manchester, in consequence of a requisition signed by two hundred and thirty-three respectable merchants. There were two thousand persons in the room. T. Baxter, Esq. in the chair. R. Potter, Esq. moved the first resolution, which he prefaced eloquently. Mr. Shuttleworth, in a speech of great power, seconded the resolution; and Mr. Prentice, at great length, argued for universal suffrage. Messrs. H. Greg, T. Hopkins, M. Phillips, A. Kay, J. C. Dyer, T. Potter, and other gentlemen, addressed the meeting. Petitions were adopted, and the meeting separated, after six hours of exertion, with nine tremendous cheers.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

One of the most important meetings that has yet taken place, as indicative of the state of public feeling among the substantial yeomanry and farmers of this important county, has been held: the High Sheriff, General Johnson took the chair. The meeting was addressed by a number of gentlemen, and a petition was unanimously agreed to, the prayer of which is—that all unmerited pensions, and all unnecessary offices, civil, ecclesiastical, and military, may be suppressed; that the salaries of Officers of State and of the Law may be reduced; that a more reasonable provision may be made for the hierarchy; that the Crown lands

may be sold; that the savings resulting from the correction of all these abuses, may be applied in the places of taxes to be remitted; and, above all, that those old laws be respected whose object it is to secure the freedom of election; and to enact a system of voting by ballot, with such regulations as shall to your wisdom seem best calculated to prevent the wealthy and the powerful from invading and usurping that dearest privilege of the people, the right of choosing their own representatives.

NORFOLK.

The suspension Bridge erected by Capt. Brown a few years since, over the Ouse, at Witney, in Norfolk, has sustained serious injury, by the bursting of one of the chains, lately, which has rendered the bridge impassable. It was erected on the model of the Menai bridge, and was much admired for the elegance of the structure.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

We understand that the Duke of Newcastle, as Lord Lieutenant of the county, has resolved not to add the names of any clergymen to the new commission of the peace. We must express our approbation of his Grace's disinclination to clerical justices.—*Nottingham Review*.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A most desirable improvement at the entrance to Bath from the lower Bristol road, will be immediately carried into effect. A new road, leading from Locksbrook to Newton-bridge, to avoid the present hill, will be forthwith commenced; and the bridge, which has hitherto in a measure impeded the progress of vehicles travelling this road, is to be made nearly double its present width.

The eighth annual meeting of the Bristol Institution for the advancement of Science, Literature, and the Arts, has been held in the lecture-room. The report stated, that the various collections of art belonging to the Institution had, within the past year, been enriched by the accession of numerous objects calculated to aid scientific investigation, or to open to the numerous visitors to the Institution new sources of elegant rational amusement. The specimens added to the museum were noticed seriatim. Amongst the contributions in the geological department, the handsome donation from Mr. J. Cottle, of the whole of his large collection of antediluvian animal-remains, from the Oreston caves, near Plymouth, was particularly noticed. The invaluable collection of fossils, shells, and minerals, belonging to the late Curator, Mr. Miller, and which cost him more than twenty years to accumulate, has been offered for sale to this Institution for 730*l.*; but as the ordinary funds of the Institution are inadequate to the purchase, the collection has been secured, under the superintendence of a special committee, by the munificence of a few individuals, who trust that the contributions of members, in addition to their own liberal donations, will enable them to present it to the museum of the Institution, whose geological department, when thus enriched, will excel in variety any other provincial establishment.

SUSSEX.

The Reform Association for the Borough of Hastings held a meeting at the Swan Inn, Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart. in the chair, to petition Parliament for reform. Colonel Evans, Mr. Fraser, the Chairman, and others, addressed the meet-

ing. The resolutions were all carried unanimously. In the course of his observations Sir G. Webster declared that it was his intention, in the event of the frustration of the Ministerial measure of reform, to resist the payment of Taxes, and to recommend the same plan to all his tenants, and those over whom he had control; he should not resist by force of arms, but would let the tax-gatherer distrain for the taxes: and in the event of this plan being generally acted upon, who, he asked, would be found to purchase goods so distressed?

WARWICKSHIRE.

Sir Eardley Wilmot has addressed a letter to the nobility, clergy, and landowners of the county of Warwick, recommending the formation of an Agricultural Society, with the view of improving the condition of the agricultural labourer. This is an object infinitely more important than that for which societies of this description have usually been set on foot, and we earnestly recommend the suggestion of Sir Eardley Wilmot to the influential portion of our readers.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

It is with much satisfaction we hear that the carpet trade at Kidderminster participates in the briskness and impulse which appears, from the accounts, to pervade the manufacturing business of the kingdom almost generally at the present period. Orders are numerous, and, as the masters are obtaining better prices, they share the advantages thereof with their men, by improving their wages. The glove manufacturers at Worcester do not complain of want of orders, but the price at which they are tied down to execute them, and the advance that has taken place in leather, leave them but a sadly inadequate requital for labour bestowed and risk of capital.

YORKSHIRE.

We have to congratulate the inhabitants of this ancient city at large, and the numerous array of influence and talent in the county, and even more distant parts, on the final decision of the Very Rev. the Dean, that the choir screen in York Cathedral shall not be removed.—*York Herald*.

A meeting of the members of the Halifax Political Union has been held at the Union-cross inn, Mr. B. Barker in the chair, when a resolution was adopted, to call upon their fellow-townsmen of every class to join the Union, upon the principles of the Birmingham Union. Another meeting is fixed for the 8th of March.

SCOTLAND.

Active preparations are again making by great numbers of the Sutherland Highlanders for emigrating to Upper Canada. About 130 families (nearly 600 souls) from among the small tenantry and labouring classes, sailed last summer in three Leith ships from Cromarty; and letters recently sent have held out the most encouraging prospects to their friends to follow them.

A meeting of the steam-boat proprietors and river trustees has been held, at which, we understand, a series of resolutions were agreed to, deprecating in strong terms the absurd proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to tax persons travelling in steam-boats.—*Glasgow paper*.

Every person who is in the habit of visiting the spacious and splendid green-market of Edinburgh, must be struck by the dull and melancholy ap-

pearance it now presents, compared with the bustle and business it exhibited four or five years ago. There are at present nine excellent shops shut up; five of them were let at the weekly rent of 3s. 2d. and four at 2s. 8d. each. This is another proof of the progress of distress in this country.—*Scotsman*.

The north-east coast of Scotland is literally strewn with the wrecks of vessels cast ashore during the late storm. In the Clyde, forty-eight vessels have been driven from their moorings at the Bromielaw by the ice floating down the river, and either sunk or stranded. Few lives have been lost in the Clyde, but many brave hearts have perished on the northern coast. We also read of numerous instances in Ireland of the sacrifice of human existence to the severity of the late snow-storm. The loss of life and property is immense.

Such was the fury of the late storm, that a large quantity of shell-fish, oysters and clams, were driven on the beach at Caroline Park, with the fish in them alive—the shells bearing marks of great abrasion from the action of the shingle with which they were accompanied. We believe this

is a very rare circumstance, as none of the people in the neighbourhood remember to have observed any thing of the kind before.

IRELAND.

Upwards of two hundred Members of the Irish Bar have signed a declaration, "that they are decidedly of opinion that a repeal of the Union would not only be injurious to the welfare and prosperity of the British Empire at large, but would also be destructive of the best interests of Ireland in particular, and that the agitation of the question at this time must be attended with the most mischievous consequences."

From inquiries that have been made into the state of the poor in that district of Dublin known as Francis-street parish, it has been found, that out of a population of twenty-five thousand persons, there are six thousand in a state of absolute want! In part of that district, several human beings of both sexes, of the ages of fourteen and fifteen years, were found completely naked, and huddled together in corners of the rooms, in the vain endeavour to retain some heat in their bodies!—*Dublin Morning Register*.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM JANUARY 21 TO FEBRUARY 20, 1831.

Jan. to Feb.	Lunations.	Thermo- meter.	Baro- meter.	Winds.		Atmospheric Variations.				Prevailing modifi- cation of Cloud.
		Mean Alt.	0 hour.	A.M.	P.M.	9 h A.M.	0 h.	3 h. P.M.	During Night.	
Fri. 21		42.5	28.70	S.E.	S.E.	Rain	Cldy.	Rain	Rain	Cirrostratus Nimbus
Sat. 22		—	Stat.	—	—	—	Rain	—	—	—Cumulost. Nim.
Sun. 23		41.5	29.88	E.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mon. 24		36.5	.15	N.W.	N.	Sleet	Cldy.	Clear	Fair	Cumulost. Cumulus
Tues. 25		29.5	.45	N.	N.	Clear	Clear	—	—	Cirrostr.
Wed. 26		27.5	.90	N.W.	N.W.	—	—	—	—	—Cumulostr.
Thur. 27	2 h. 23' A.M.	34.5	.45	S.W.	S.W.	Cldy.	Snow	Rain	—	—
Fri. 28	○	33	.30	N.	N.	Clear	Clear	Clear	—	—
Sat. 29		28	.58	N.W.	N.W.	Cldy.	—	—	—	—Cumulus
Sun. 30		26	.60	—	—	Clear	—	—	—	—
Mon. 31		28	.55	S.E.	S.E.	Snow	Snow	Snow	M. Sn.	Cumulostr.
Tues. 1		33	28.70	—	S.W.	—	—	Clear	Snow	—
Wed. 2		33.5	.75	—	S.E.	—	—	Sleet	Fair	—
Thur. 3	8 h. 13' P.M.	37.5	.95	—	—	Cldy.	Rain	Rain	Rain	—
Fri. 4	☾	38	.58	W.H.	W.H.	Rain	Moist	Clear	Fair	—
Sat. 5		33.5	29.20	N.W.	N.W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	—
Sun. 6		36.5	.64	S.E.	S.E.	Clear	Clear	Sleet	Rain	Cumulostr.
Mon. 7		49.5	.30	S.W.	S.W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Moist	—
Tues. 8		54.25	.68	—	—	Rain	Rain	—	—	—
Wed. 9		54.5	.76	W.	W.	Cldy.	Clear	Clear	Fair	—
Thur. 10		51	30.05	S.W.	S.W.	Clear	—	Cldy.	Moist	—
Fri. 11		55	—	W.	W.	—	—	—	—	—
Sat. 12		50.5	30.15	Var.	Var.	Moist	Clear	Clear	—	—
Sun. 13		40.5	—	S.	S.	—	Moist	Rain	Fair	—
Mon. 14		44	30.00	W.	W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	Cumulus
Tues. 15		45.5	29.75	S.W.	S.W.	—	—	—	—	Cym.-cirrostr.
Wed. 16		44	.85	W.	W.	Clear	—	—	Moist	Cirrostratus
Thur. 17		40	30.00	N.W.	N.W.	Rain	—	Clear	Fair	—Cum.
Fri. 18		44	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	—	—	—Cumulostr
Sat. 19		43	29.82	N.W.	N.W.	—	—	Cldy.	Moist	—
Sun. 20		37	—	N.	N.	—	—	Clear	Fair	—

Mean temperature of the Month, 38.5. Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.30.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

There are few classes of mercantile men in the City or elsewhere, who are not interested in, or affected by, the modifications proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and there are few branches of trade which have not experienced in some way the influence of the propositions. The immediate effect of Lord Althorpe's announcement was, a rise in the prices of wine, cotton, white cotton stuffs, timber, &c. and a suspension of business in all those articles. But as no decline could take place on those descriptions of articles on which the duties were to be reduced, until after the reductions had actually come into operation, the consequence has been precisely the same in that quarter in regard to a suspension of business, many buyers having deferred their purchases until they saw what chance there was of buying at prices which would prove more suitable. With the best possible intentions, Ministers have fallen into some strange miscalculations in bringing forward the propositions about reductions and additional duties. The poorer classes, whom it was intended to relieve, by taking off the duty on printed calicoes, and laying an additional one on raw cotton, must infallibly be injured by such a course, and it is only the wealthy who would enjoy the advantage derivable from it. It is notorious that the poor make a much greater use of white and dyed cotton stuffs than printed calicoes and chintz, and that the latter articles are in far greater proportion in use among the higher classes than the lower ones.

Then, with regard to raising the duties on all foreign wines on a scale with that on French wine, it is almost impossible to expect that the trade will continue to be such as to make up the deficiency which the proposed increase is intended to fill up. The greater chance in the operation of such a measure must be precisely the reverse, as long experience shows. Raising the duty on wine is necessarily raising its price; dear wine meets with a smaller number of consumers than cheap wine; and when the consumption diminishes, the revenue must suffer. These truths are plain enough, and of old standing. If Ministers looked for any increase in the revenue of the Excise, they should rather have lowered the duty on wine, in order to favour the consumption. With regard to the Cape wine, an equalization of the duty upon it with other wines may be attended with considerable prejudice to the growers in the colony, but in England it would not perhaps be regretted by the public at large. The consumption of that wine in its primitive state is certainly very trifling. The principal use made of it is for purposes of adulteration. A vast deal of wine, sold as Sherry, Lisbon, Madeira, and Port, is chiefly made up of Cape wine. This would, of course, cease to be the case, if the latter paid the same duty as the others.

In regard to the proposed duties on Canadian timber, it is possible that the revenue may gain a temporary advantage, but it must be at the expense of our colonists in Canada, and at the risk of exciting very great disaffection there. The Canadian timber will stand no chance whatever in the same market with the Baltic timber. The

prime cost, freight, and charges of the former, are perhaps more than double of what they are on the Baltic timber. If our Colonial trade cease to be favoured by a protecting duty, this country must necessarily cease in its turn to rely upon its own Colonies for supplies.

The Coffee and Sugar markets not having been affected by the proposed changes, a good deal of business was done in them, both for home consumption and for exportation. Supplies, however, continue to be rather abundant, and prices keep up.

A large speculation in Tallow has been undertaken by an eminent commercial house in the City, which has produced a considerable rise in that article. On the 14th of February, the stock of tallow in London amounted to 47,166 casks, of which 38,000 were in the hands of the house in question. The object in view is to secure a monopoly to the stock, in order to deal out to the retail traders at the prices suiting the speculators, before the return of the season when new supplies may be expected from Russia. In the commencement of the year 1830, the price of tallow in London was 37s. 6d. per cwt., since when, it has been gradually rising, chiefly through the operations of the house in question, and at present it is at 47s. 6d. per cwt. It is hardly possible to say how far this great speculation is likely to answer; but the public generally are interested in its failure, because this would serve as a caution to others against any enterprise whereby the poor are to suffer, in order to increase the riches of those who already possess superfluity of wealth.

The Wheat-market has of late been subject to fluctuations very contradictory in their apparent results. The average prices have been gradually rising for several weeks, and the duty has consequently fallen to 6s. 8d. In anticipation that the duty will go down as low as 1s., when a large supply of bonded wheat is intended to be thrown into the market, hardly any business has been doing, and the consequence of this inactivity has been a decline of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. This may have the effect of keeping the averages steady for some time; but as the want of new stocks must be felt at last, the rise in prices, and fall in duties, are likely before long to reach their extremes.

Up to the 21st there was not much fresh supply of wheat, but a good deal was left over of the preceding week's arrival. At the reduction, which occurred a week before, of 1s. to 2s. per quarter; there has been some business both in English and foreign, but the market was far from brisk, and many runs of English remained unsold. There was a good supply of Barley, and tolerable sales of it, on somewhat better terms than the preceding month. Beans have been dull of sale, as well as Peas. Latterly considerable supplies of Oats were received from Scotland and the East Coast, with a few cargoes from Ireland; this trade has therefore become dull, with a fall of 1s. per quarter.

In the Money market, things have been in a dull state, and money has proved rather scarce. The disturbed state of some parts of the Continent

has been a fertile subject for sinister rumours, and the speculators for the fall have not failed to make the most of them. Our merchants are a timid race, because war is seldom favourable to the interests of trade. Their fears have been communicated to the Stock Exchange, and from the beginning of February to the 22nd, the prices of almost all descriptions of our Government Securities have been gradually declining. If the Stock list appended to our last report be compared to the closing prices of the 22nd of February, hereunder quoted, it will be seen that the fall has been of about two per cent. on all.

In the Foreign Stock Exchange the difference is not quite as great. Indeed, some of the funds there have improved since our last. Brazilian Bonds have risen nearly 5 per cent. and Mexican Bonds about 3 per cent. Russian, Danish, and Spanish, have fluctuated considerably. The business done, however, has, on the whole, been far from important.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Three per Cent. Consols, 78 half, five-eighths.—Ditto for Account, 78 half, five-eighths.—Three

per Cent. Reduced, 79 one-eighth, quarter.—Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 86 quarter, half.—New Three and a Half per Cent. 87 half, three-quarters.—Four per Cent. 1836, 90, half.—Bank Stock, 100, 300.—Exchequer Bills, 20, 20 pm.—India Bonds, 4, 6 pm.—Long Annuities, 17 one-eighth.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazilian Five per Cent. 86 three-quarters, 7 quarter.—Chilian, 20, 21.—Colombian, 1834, 81s per Cent. 15, 16.—Danish Three Ditto, 36 quarter, three-quarters.—French Five per Cent. 91, half.—French Three Ditto, 87, half.—Greek Five per Cent. 25, 26.—Mexican Six Ditto, 23 half, 6 half.—Peruvian Six Ditto, 14, 15.—Portuguese Five Ditto, 44 half, 5 half.—Russian Five Ditto, 91, half.—Spanish Five Ditto, 1832, 17 quarter, half.

SHARES.

Anglo-Mexican Mines, 28 10, 29 10.—Bolanco, 165, 175.—Colombian Mines, 4, 5.—Del Monte, 28, 40.—Brazil Company, 5 10, 6.—Brazil Imperial, 54, 56.—Brazil National, 25, 26.—United Mexican, 16 10, 11.

BANKRUPTS

FROM JANUARY 28, TO FEBRUARY 22, 1831, INCLUSIVE.

Brownlow-street, coach maker. D. JONES, Liverpool, furniture broker. T. HARRISON, Northampton, Yorkshire, carrier.

February 11. W. COOK, Dorchester-place, Southwark-bridge-road, coach maker. C. YOUNG, Cross-street, Charing-cross, picture dealer. W. LANDREY, Lime Regis, Dorsetshire, printer. T. LAZENBY, York, grocer. J. and J. BENSON, Manchester, commission agents. A. REED, Bishopscleeveham, Durham, brewer. J. GRAY and W. F. MORRIS, Bristol, wine merchants. S. BREEDEN, Birmingham, draper.

February 15. W. EWINGTON, Finsbury-square, wine merchant. H. GOODWIN, Milk-lane-street, Westminster, plaster of Paris manufacturer. R. JONES, Gracechurch-street, woollen draper. J. KILLERBY, White-street, Southwark, straw hat manufacturer. E. SIFFEN, 88th, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, tailor. H. J. F. ETHERIDGE, Broad-street, St. Giles's, grocer. P. BROWN, Farnham, upholsterer. J. J. COLLINS, Islington, victualler. E. BAKER, Bristol, oil and gas manufacturer. J. POARCH, Cheltenham, grocer. J. RINDLEY, son, Ashby de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, glass manufacturer. J. MARTIN, Jan. Swindon, Wiltshire, carrier. J. LEE, York, haberdasher. N. WILSON, Halifax, straw hat manufacturer.

February 18. T. C. DE LACOUR, London, diamond merchant. C. HOUGH, Monmouth, Monmouthshire.

Another.

February 8. W. H. SKATE, Dean-street, Stoke, licensed apportioner. P. D. STEWART, North-Bank, St. John's-wood, merchant. T. REDHOUSE, Crooked-lane, ship-broker. H. MARK, Wotton-under-wood, Southampton-street, Cumberwell, wine merchant. G. RUSSELL,

POLITICAL EVENTS.

APRIL 1, 1831.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords—Feb. 22. The Lord Chancellor brought forward his promised motion respecting the Court of Chancery and its jurisdiction in bankruptcy cases. His Lordship dwelt at great length on the abuses of the court, and on the general character of the remedies for them which he proposed to provide. He said he contemplated first a change in the constitution of the court, but the details of which would be more satisfactorily seen in the Bill. Secondly, to keep apart the administrative Judges and the judicial functionaries; and, thirdly, to substitute *viva voce* evidence, where practicable, for depositions. One distinguishing feature of his plans would be the payment of Judges, Masters, and their dependents, by salaries, instead of fees. The evils of fees he considered as almost indescribable, especially as far as dependants were concerned. The fees to Masters and others, and particularly fees and "gratuities" to the Masters' clerks, (which the public call "bribes") his Lordship proposed wholly to abolish. He declared these matters were only to be corrected by the vigorous and uncompromising interference of the head of the court; and, therefore, so long as he sat on the woolsack, there should be no gratuities, or, what the public called "bribes;" and while he was on the Bench, there should be "no sleep" till the grievous abuses of the Court of Chancery were corrected. He admitted that he might fail in his endeavours to achieve what he thought ought to be accomplished; but, at all events, it should not be recorded of him that he had not attempted correction. In speaking of the abuses in the Masters' offices, his Lordship mentioned that as much as *fifty pounds* "gratuity" had been given to a clerk for a report, where the usual fees did not exceed seven pounds. His Lordship's plan embraces reform of the practice in lunatic cases: amongst other improvements, to provide that questions respecting the soundness of an individual's mind should be tried before the Judges and a jury in Westminster Hall, and not by a commission. Another reform is the extinction of the fourteen lists of Bankrupt Commissioners, and providing in their stead ten Judges, which would be of three descriptions. Cases were to be heard before them sitting *in banco*, or before the Chief Judge (or President) and juries, but reserving a power of appeal to the Lord Chancellor.

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lor. The unsatisfactory character of the present system, and the advantages to be derived from the establishment of Judges in their stead, his Lordship very particularly described. His Lordship, in the course of his speech, stated that, by separating the bankruptcy business from the Court of Chancery, he calculated that the Lord Chancellor's income would be diminished between 7000*l.* and 8000*l.* besides losing the patronage of seventy offices, and that there would be a reduction of fees receivable by individuals from suitors, &c. to the amount of 73,000*l.* a-year. After some remarks from Lord Lyndhurst, who approved generally of the proposed changes, the Lord Chancellor brought in the first of the three Bills to effect his projected Chancery reform.

Feb. 25. Lord Lyndhurst contended against the justice of the charges advanced against the Commissioners of Bankrupts. In reply, the Lord Chancellor observed that he did not blame the commissioners, but the system.

March 2. Lord King, in allusion to the plan of Reform introduced into the other House of Parliament, said, that the Ministers, although only three months in power, had already far advanced their plans of political and legal reform; had unscrupulously exposed the malversations of the Admiralty, and would also show the abuses in the Colonial department. The Duke of Wellington, in the absence of his noble friend late at the head of the Admiralty, felt bound to notice the epithet "malversation," as applied by the Noble Baron. As to the other subject that had been touched on, he agreed to defer discussion, but he hoped the Ministers, on whose responsibility the measure was brought forward, would explain by what influence the monarchical government of the country could be carried on after its introduction. After a few remarks from the Duke of Buckingham, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Wellington, Lord King, and Lord Goderich, in which it was explained that there was no charge against the late administration of the colonies, but that it was just possible that the "malversation" in the Admiralty department might be made the grounds of an impeachment, Earl Grey said that no more worthy or blameless individual could be found than the late head of the colonial department. With regard to the irregularities that had

taken place in the Admiralty (of which his Lordship acquitted the Noble Lord at its head), he regretted that subject had been touched on in the absence of the accused. In reply to the Duke of Wellington's question, he was prepared to prove that the Monarchy and the Ministry would work better under the new plan, unsupported by patronage and corruption.

March 14. On the order of the day for the recommitment of the Bankruptcy-court Bill, Lord Wynford disapproved of the proposal to withdraw so many commissioners, and contended that additional expense to the country would be incurred by the plan now proposed. He therefore moved the postponement of the measure to the 15th of April. The Lord Chancellor considered the proposition tantamount to asking the House to throw out the Bill. He had no wish to hurry the Bill, but it had now been three weeks before the House. His Lordship added, that the commissioners who are to be swept away by the Bill were in a state of unexampled activity, in and out of the House. He, for instance, had been approached by them in every possible shape, by themselves and by deputy—by counsel, by attorney, by friends, by relations, by wife, and by nephew! He was actually besieged. But he said he must, nevertheless, hold out and persevere in the Bill, which, as expense had been mentioned, he declared would effect a saving of 15,000*l.* a-year. Lord Wynford's amendment was then put and negatived, by 39 to 19.

Lord Tenterden, pursuant to notice, introduced his Bill for shortening the periods of prescription in respect of claims for tithes, or of various other matter. The time of legal memory or prescription extended so far back as the reign of Richard the First, but judges were obliged to tell juries to presume that it existed at that period, when there was ground for the presumption. His Bill would establish a more limited period. Claims of profits arising out of land, such as rights of common, should not be defeated where uninterrupted enjoyment for sixty years could be proved. *Casements*, by usage, enjoyed by one over the lands of another, should not be effectually challenged where an uninterrupted enjoyment for forty years could be proved. *Ancient rights*, if uninterruptedly enjoyed for twenty years, were to be secure from challenge. As to tithes, under the maxim of '*nullum tempus occurrit ecclesiæ*,' moduses in lieu of tithes could be challenged and set aside, unless they could be proved to have existed, or presumed to have existed, so far back as the time of legal memory. It was much better that some reasonable time should be fixed, up to which positive proof should be required, and the modus should

be unchallengeable. He had felt much difficulty in settling to his satisfaction the time at which the prescription should begin to run against the different persons interested, and some might think the end of three years from the passing of the act too short a period, and others might think it too long. He had introduced provisions to serve the rights of persons *non compos*, of infants, married women, persons absent beyond the seas, &c. during the period of their incompetency, to urge their claims. The Bill also made some beneficial alterations in the mode of setting out the claims on the record. Another subject to which the Bill applied was what were called terms for years in conveyances; and it was proposed that a certain period should be fixed—two years, for instance—from the time after they should be satisfied, at which period they should be held in law to be passed and gone, without any formal surrender; and as to terms attending the inheritance, and which the owner of the inheritance might at any time call on the termers to surrender, it was proposed that the owner should hold the inheritance perfectly purged of them. The Lord Chancellor supported the Bill, which was read a first time.

March 24. On the presentation of a petition, praying for Reform in Parliament, Earl Grey said, "A noble marquis had complained that threats had been held out of a dissolution of Parliament in the event of the rejection of the measure, and had called on him for some explicit declaration on that point. He would make no such explicit declaration. All he would state was this,—that he considered himself as committed to the proposed measure, without the possibility of compromise or retreat; by that measure he would stand or fall; and he was determined not to consent to any thing which would detract from its efficiency. He was not presumptuous enough to say that the measure was so complete and perfect that there might not be some matters requiring correction; but to nothing in any degree detracting from its efficiency would he ever consent. He said, again, by that measure he would stand or fall; and, without wishing to throw out any threat, yet he declared that, to carry a measure which he believed was calculated to do the greatest good it was possible for any measure to do, by silencing the voice of complaint, by removing the cause of discontent, by uniting in confidence and affection to the Government of the country the people of the country,—to carry a measure of this description, to which he stood committed, there was no proceeding dictated by public duty from which he would shrink."

House of Commons—Feb. 22. Earl Howick, after showing the depressed state of the

labourer here, and reminding the House that in the Australian colonies a labouring-man earns 5s. and a mechanic 15s. a-day, and in Canada a farmer's servant received 3s. 9d. in ordinary times, and 6s. 9d. per day during harvest, stated the details of his Bill to facilitate emigration. It was proposed to empower a committee to appoint commissioners to regulate the outfit and living of emigrants, the expense to be paid by the parishes out of the poor's rates. Parties to forfeit all claims to parochial relief by returning to England. In North America, there were 23,000,000 of acres for location. The expense to a man and wife with two children was 66*l.* so that such a family would be provided for by the parish for three years' purchase. His Lordship proved that in 1830, 28,000 emigrants had been "absorbed" in Canada. 1000 labourers and their families could be employed for a year on the roads in New Brunswick, at 2s. 6d. a-day to each individual. The advantages in Australia were greater. The merit of the plan belonged to Mr. W. Horton. His Lordship concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate voluntary emigration to the colonies. The motion called forth discussion that lasted till midnight, many members maintaining that if capital could be more freely applied to agriculture, there would be no superabundance of labourers. Mr. Bennett said the only relief would be the commutation of tithes, and the repeal of taxes pressing on agricultural industry and enterprise. Several members condemned the scheme of mortgaging the poor-rates, and Sir E. Sugden, in particular, considered the declaration, that those who should emigrate under this plan should forfeit all claim to parochial relief in future, was an empty and impracticable threat. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question by Mr. J. Grattan, observed that the plan could not extend to Ireland, as there were no poor-laws in that country. It was in contemplation to afford relief to the Irish by means of a loan to be employed on public works. Leave was given to bring in a Bill.

Feb. 25. Sir James Graham, in moving the Navy Estimates, stated the reductions and savings he had been able to effect. Among other officers, the Right Hon. Gent. had abolished the Paymastership of the Navy, two commissioners, one draftsman, and two clerks of the Navy Pay Office. There were arrangements in progress for the abolition of the office of Paymaster of Marines. In the dockyards he abolished fifty-six offices, the charge of which was 22,305*l.* a year. The holders of them, however, were entitled to superannuation, and this would amount to 7520*l.* a-year. He had abolished eighteen

other offices in the dockyards, the saving from which would be 3050*l.* a-year. The whole saving in civil offices was 27,255*l.*

Feb. 28. Mr. O'Connell begged to ask of the Right Hon. Secretary for Ireland, whether any person pretending to be his friend had made any application to Government with respect to the late prosecutions. He demanded an explicit answer. Mr. Stanley readily named Lord Glengall and Mr. Bennet, an Irish barrister; the letter of the latter purported to be of Mr. O'Connell's personal dictation, and was enclosed in another letter from Mr. Maurice O'Connell, the son of that Hon. Member. Mr. O'Connell said that with Lord Glengall he had had no communication; and that treating with Mr. Bennet he understood he was treating with an accredited agent of Government, from whom came the first proposals. In proof, there were thirty counts in the indictment against him; of these, fourteen charged him with a breach of law, and sixteen with moral guilt. To the fourteen he pleaded not guilty, and the sixteen were withdrawn. He then altered his plea, and pleaded guilty, thereby retaining a power to demand the opinion of the twelve Judges, and an appeal to the Lords. The other traversers confiding in him, pleaded as he had done; punishment, therefore, was out of the question. He expected little sympathy with his feelings in that House, but why did he give up the chance of an acquittal? Because the inhabitants of ten counties had pledged themselves to attend his trial, with crape in their hats, &c.; and anxious as he was for the political amelioration of Ireland, he would not purchase it at the expense of one drop of human blood. ["That's a lie!" resounded from the gallery, in a stentorian voice. The House was thrown into utter amazement; the Sergeant-at-arms was summoned by the Speaker; the offender taken into custody, brought to the bar of the House, examined, and after making a confused apology (the man was intoxicated), he was, under a Speaker's warrant, committed to Newgate. His name was Alexander Jacobs. He was subsequently released from confinement, on the motion of Mr. O'Connell.] Mr. Stanley hoped that his statement of the case was clearly made out by that of the Member for Waterford. The Crown had gained its object, and it would be political persecution to proceed farther. Could the Hon. Member expect the House to credit his alleged horror of the natural consequences of his own direct agitation. [Here the Hon. Secretary read letters and speeches of Mr. O'Connell, full of France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Poland, for examples, and English slave-driving, &c. in his usual strain.] Was this free discussion? His

conduct and his speeches in Ireland had no tendency to peace. Mr. O'Connell replied, he had been singularly taunted by former Irish secretaries, who had brought in the very measure for which he agitated, and achieved it too. He stood there triumphantly; for no outrage had been committed by the agitators—all was peace, and yet the repeal would be carried. Anti-Catholics had put down one meeting, Whigs and Liberals had suspended all. His object was the peaceful and orderly attainment of a legal release from slavery; and whatever the ex-member for Preston might say, he felt that he was struggling fearlessly, honestly, and successfully towards his object.

March 1. Lord John Russell rose to lay before the House the Ministerial plan for Reform in the representation of the people. He commenced by observing that the measure he was about to announce had been formed by the Noble Earl now at the head of his Majesty's Government, who had communicated it to his colleagues, by whom it had been thoroughly approved and adopted. His Lordship trusted the House would favour him with its indulgence while he endeavoured to perform the task that had devolved upon him. They had no intention to shake the settled institutions of the country—they were of opinion that those institutions, resting as they have heretofore done in the confidence and love of Englishmen, must continue to remain on the very same foundation; and while they discarded the notion of complying with extravagant and violent demands, they at the same time wished to place the measure fully before the House, that every reasonable man, both in and out of the House, and in the country, might be satisfied with it, if it should pass into a law. They wished to place themselves between the two hostile parties: neither agreeing with the bigoted, on the one hand, that no Reform was necessary, nor with the fanaticism of others, that only some particular kind of Reform could by any means be satisfactory to the people or wholesome to the state. His Lordship then proceeded to say, that he considered the Commons House no longer to have the entire confidence of the people, however much some of its proceedings might be approved—that half measures of Reform would not meet the emergencies and wants of the country—and that the Ministers considered the plan now proposed calculated to sustain the stability of the Throne, to give strength to the Parliament, and to impart satisfaction to the People. His Lordship said this plan sought to effect three objects:—1. As regarded those boroughs, the returns for which are, in reality, controlled by the nomination

of individuals. 2. The returns of Members for close boroughs. 3. The expense of elections—to adopt modes by which the cost should not be so great as it now was, and, consequently, to limit the opportunities of corrupting voters. To apply a remedy for the first evil, he proposed to disfranchise all boroughs that had not two thousand inhabitants according to the census of 1821. This would disfranchise sixty Boroughs. Next, he proposed that all Boroughs with above two thousand and under four thousand inhabitants should return one instead of two Members each; and that Weymouth should send two instead of four Members. This would cut off one hundred and sixty-eight from the number of Representatives. Thus:—Disfranchisement, one hundred and nineteen; reductions to one Member, forty-seven; Weymouth, two. Total disfranchisements one hundred and sixty-eight. To meet the second object contemplated by this plan; namely, regarding close boroughs; he proposed that inhabitant householders of rents of 10*l.* and upwards should have votes. Those already having votes to retain them for their lives. And, as regarded the third object, it was proposed that there should be lists of voters prepared, and that the elections should continue only two days. With respect to the counties, the franchise of the 40*s.* freeholders would remain untouched; but the right to vote for county Members would be extended to copyholders of 10*l.* a-year, and to leaseholders for twenty-one years of 50*l.* rent, where the lease might not have been granted within the last two years. The county elections also to be limited to two days; the votes to be taken in different towns, and no voter to have more than fifteen miles to travel to give his vote. The plan would thus cause a reduction of one hundred and sixty-eight Members,—and it was not the opinion of Ministers that it would be expedient to fill up all the vacancies that would be created by this arrangement—the number of the Representatives, they considered, was already inconveniently large. There would therefore be added for other places only one hundred and six Members in the place of one hundred and sixty-eight. Members were to be given to several populous and manufacturing places—as Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Glasgow, &c.; also additions to London and its vicinity; two for the Holborn division, two for Finsbury, two for the Tower Hamlets, two for Marylebone, two more for Surrey, and two for the district of Woolwich, Greenwich, and Deptford. The large counties also to have two additional Members. The following was a summary of his plan:—

Boroughs to be Disfranchised.

Aldborough, York.	Malmesbury
Aldborough, Suffolk	Midhurst
Appleby	Milbourne Port
Bedwin	Minehead
Beeralston	Newport, Cornwall
Bishop's Castle	Newton, Lancashire
Bletchingly	Newton, Isle of Wight
Boroughbridge	Okehampton
Bossiney	Orford
Brackley	Petersfield
Bramber	Plympton
Buckingham	Queenborough
Callington	Reigate
Camelford	Romney
Castle Rising	St. Mawes
Corfe Castle	St. Michael's, Cornwall
Dunwich	Salisbury
Eye	Old Sarum
Fowey	Seaford
Gatton	Steyning
Haslemere	Stockbridge
Heyden	Tregony
Heytesbury	Wareham
Higham Ferrers	Wendover
Hindon	Weobly
Hchester	Whitchurch
East Looe	Winchester
West Looe	Woodstock
Lostwithiel	Wootton Bassett
Ludgershall	Yarmouth

Reduced Boroughs, which would now be allowed to return only one Member to Parliament instead of two as heretofore.

Amersham	Lymington
Arundel	Maldon
Ashburton	Marlborough
Bewdley	Marlow
Bodmin	Morpeth
Bridport	Northallerton
Chippenham	Penryn
Clitheroe	Richmond
Cockermouth	Rye
Dorchester	St. Germain's
Downton	St. Ives
Droitwich	Sandwich
Evesham	Sudbury
Grimsby	Shaftesbury
East Grinstead	Tamworth
Guildford	Thetford
Helston	Thirsk
Honiton	Totness
Huntingdon	Truro
Hythe	Wallingford
Launceston	Westbury
Leominster	Wilton
Liskeard	Wycombe
Lyme Regis	

Added Towns which shall send two Members to Parliament.

Manchester and Salford	Wolverhampton, Bil-
Birmingham and Ashton	ston, and Sedgely
Leeds	Sheffield
Greenwich, Deptford,	Sunderland and the
and Woolwich	Wearmouths.

Added Towns which shall send one Member to Parliament.

Brighton	Kendal
Blackburn	Bolton
Wolverhampton	Stockport
Macclesfield	Dudley
S. Shields and Westoe	Tynemouth and North
Warrington	Shields
Huddersfield	Cheltenham
Halifax	Bradford
Gateshead	Frome
Whitehaven, Work-	Wakefield
ton, and Harrington	Kidderminster.

Counties which shall have two additional Members.

Chester	Devon
Derby	Essex
Durham	Kent
Gloucester	Lincoln
Lancaster	Salop
Norfolk	Stafford
Somerset	Sussex
Suffolk	Nottingham
Yorkshire	Surry
Wilts	Northumberland
Warwick	Leicester
Cumberland	Southampton
Northampton	Worcester.
Cornwall	

It is proposed also, that the Isle of Wight shall return one Member to Parliament.

With regard to *Wales*, the only alteration it was proposed to make, besides introducing the same right to the franchise into all the boroughs there which they did in England, consisted in adding to those towns in Wales that already sent Members to Parliament the neighbouring unrepresented towns, so as to give them a share in the Representation. They proposed, for instance, to add Holyhead to Beaumaris; Bangor to Carnarvon; Wrexham to Denbigh; Holywell and Mold to Flint; Llandaff and Merthyr Tydvil to Cardiff; Welshpool, Llanvilling, and three other places which returned Members of Parliament formerly, but which had been disfranchised by a decision of the House of Commons, he believed in the time of Sir Horace Walpole, to Montgomery; St. David's, Fishguard and Newport to Haverfordwest; Milford to Pembroke; Presteign to Radnor: and they farther proposed that a new district of boroughs should be erected, consisting of Swansea, Cowbridge, Laugharne, and three other places, which should have the privilege of returning one Member to Parliament. That was the only additional Member which it was proposed to add to the representation of Wales.

In *Scotland*, Peebles and Selkirk counties to be joined, and to return one Member; Dumbarton and Bute, Elgin and Nairne, Ross and Cromarty, Orkney and Shetland, and Clackmannan and Kinross, with certain

additions, to do the same. The remaining twenty-two counties to return one Member each. Burghs to be as follow :—Edinburgh to have two Members, Glasgow two, and Aberdeen, Paisley, Dundee, Greenock, and Leith (with the addition of Porto Bello, Musselburgh, and Fisherrow), to return one each. The East Fife district of burghs to cease to make a return, and to be thrown into the county. The remaining thirteen district of burghs to return one member each, with these variations—Kilmarnock to take the place of Glasgow, Peterhead of Aberdeen, and Falkirk to be added to the districts of Lanark, Linlithgow, Selkirk, and Peebles. Burgh Members no longer to be elected by Town Councils or Delegates, nor County Members by persons holding superiorities of a certain value. The qualifications for counties to be ownership of land or houses, with 10*l.* a-year, or holding as tenant at the annual value of 50*l.* on lease of nineteen years or upwards; for Burghs, the occupancy of a dwelling-house of 10*l.* per annum. The other details, the same in substance as in England. Five new members are thus added to Scotland, making fifty instead of forty-five.

In *Ireland*, the elective qualifications in the boroughs to be extended in a similar manner as in England; the possession of, with residence, or the occupancy of a house of the annual value of 10*l.* One Member each to be added to Belfast, Limerick, and Waterford. Similar arrangements in effect as to polling, &c. as in England.

His Lordship having thus explained the details of the measure proposed by Government, said that the following would be the general result :—

Present number of Members of the House of Commons, 658; diminution, 168; left, 490.

Added for Scotland, 5; Ireland, 3; Wales, 1; London, 8; Towns in England, 34; English counties, 55; Total added, 106.

Proposed Total numbers of the House of Commons, 596; Decrease of the existing number of Members, 62; Estimated number of Voters added to the present amount by the extension of the elective franchise, 500,000.

Thus, it would be perceived, that at least 500,000 persons would thus be added to the number of those now exercising the elective franchise, all connected with the country by property—all having a substantial stake in the country, and who would freely come forward, in the event of any future struggle, to support the House, the Parliament, and the Throne, in carrying that struggle to a successful issue. His Lordship, in conclusion, said, that he might be told that this bill went to destroy the power of the aristocracy, a proposition which he begged leave to deny; for

wherever a member of the aristocracy was to be found residing on his estate, and exercising that large power which his fortune and station gave him, in improving the condition of his tenantry and promoting the prosperity of his neighbourhood, it was not in human nature but that such a man must have great influence in the election of persons to serve the country in Parliament. But if, said his Lordship, it was meant that this Bill would destroy the influence of that part of the aristocracy which did not live amongst the people, and which knew nothing and cared nothing for the people, and asked only for power to abuse it—for places without duties attached to them, and for pensions without services—he should say that for such an aristocracy he had no sympathy. The sooner their influence was carried away, with the corruption which it had caused, the better for the country, whose interest should be paramount in the public estimation. A call had been made on the aristocracy to make a stand against the just requisitions of the people; but, in his Lordship's mind, the question was not shall Reform be resisted—but whether the House should accede to it, or let the British constitution perish? Even in its fallen state, the House had nothing to look to, nothing to support it, but the confidence, aid, and sympathy of the people; and, added his Lordship, were they prepared to reject this proposition to reform the House, sanctioned as it was by the unanimous voice of the people of England, and take their chance of the dreadful consequences that might ensue? He called upon the Gentlemen of England, who had never been wanting in any dangerous emergency, to come forward now when a great sacrifice was to be made—to identify themselves with the people, convince them of their public spirit, and by their conduct on this occasion to give security to the Throne, stability to Parliament and the constitution, and strength and peace to the country!

The motion for leave to bring in a Bill, to alter and amend the representation of the people, was seconded by Sir John Sebright. The debate was continued on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, during which, the following members addressed the House :—

AGAINST THE MEASURE.

Sir Robert Inglis
Mr. Horace Twiss
Lord F. L. Gower
Mr. Shelley
Mr. Wall
Lord Darlington
Lord Stormont
Sir John Walsh
Lord Mahon
Sir Charles Wetherell
Mr. George Bankes
Mr. Baring
Sir Robert Peel

SUPPORTING IT.

Sir C. E. Smith
Lord Althorp
Mr. Hume
Lord Newark
Lord Ebrington
Mr. Macauley
Mr. Hunt
Lord Morpeth
Sir Thomas Denman
Mr. Hobhouse
Marquis of Tavistock
Lord Palmerston
Mr. Gisborne

Mr. Freshfield	Mr. John Smith
Mr. W. Duncombe	Mr. Stanley
Mr. Calcraft	Mr. Jeffrey
Mr. Wynn	Colonel Sibthorpe
Mr. Croker	Mr. Tennyson
Sir George Clerk	Lord D. Stuart
Mr. Hope	Mr. Sykes
Colonel Tyrrel	Mr. Long Wellesley
Sir George Warrender	Lord Howick
Mr. W. Peel	Mr. J. Russell
Mr. North	Mr. John Wood
Mr. Attwood	Sir J. Johnstone
Mr. T. Lefroy	Mr. Robert Grant
Sir Joseph Yorke	Mr. O'Connell
Mr. Bethell	Sir James Graham
Mr. Praed	Mr. D. W. Harvey
Mr. Perceval	Mr. Lennard
Mr. Goulburn	Alderman Waithman
Mr. K. Douglas	Mr. Baynton
Hon. C. Douglas	Lord Stanley
Mr. P. Courtenay	Mr. T. S. Duncombe
Mr. Gordon	Mr. C. Tennant.

After Lord John Russell had been heard in reply, leave was given to bring in the Bill, and the second reading fixed for the 21st.

March 14. On the motion of Sir John Newport, it was ordered that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to direct that reference should be made to the Irish law-officers, to ascertain if the Crown was empowered to order that a new valuation should be made of all the benefices in Ireland, and exempting those producing an income under 100*l.* per annum, and that the deficiency in such benefices be no longer supplied either by local taxation or by parliamentary grants.—Lord John Russell brought in a Bill for amending the representation in England and Wales. It was read a first time.

March 15. On the motion of Lord John Russell, a Bill for amending the representation of Scotland was read a first time.

March 18. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a committee on the Customs' Duty, said that he had imposed a tax on Canada timber for the general benefit, since domestic taxes could not otherwise be repealed. He considered that the capital now employed in the timber trade in Canada could be easily and profitably diverted into other sources of employment; for if it could not, then he would admit his proposed plan ought not to be carried into effect. He then went into details to prove the inferiority of Canadian to Baltic timber. If Norway did not directly consume our manufactures, they did so through the north of Germany. Then why exclude the better article, when there could be no doubt they would take more if the prohibitory duty were taken off the only article they could send us? In making his estimate, he had not been unmindful of what the revenue was likely to be in 1832, and he found that, looking at the probable increase

in some branches of industry, and the decrease in others, there would be a surplus over 1830 of about 1,135,000*l.* Under such circumstances, and with a view to the general commercial policy of the country, he thought it would be now unnecessary to press his resolutions for the immediate increase of the duty upon Canada timber; and in place of now proposing them, he meant to conclude by proposing a gradual increase upon Canada, and a gradual decrease upon Baltic timber. The great opposition made to his original plan was by gentlemen connected with the shipping interest; but, notwithstanding that outcry, no Government could, in his opinion, feel justified in sacrificing every other class for the shipping interest. It was necessary to increase our trade with the Baltic. Canada and the emigrants would be uninjured by the gradual operation of his plan. The duty upon Baltic timber was now 55*s.* a load, that upon Canada only 10*s.* to 12*s.* The duty upon one class of Baltic deals differed materially from another, which only varied a few feet in length; and to correct such anomalies, to place the trade of this country on such intelligible principles as every man could understand, was his main object in avoiding a sudden, and proposing a gradual scale of alteration. He meant, therefore, to propose that, after the 1st of January 1832, the duty upon Baltic timber should be decreased by 6*s.*; after the 1st of January, 1833, a like sum of 6*s.*; and after the 1st of January 1834, a farther sum of 3*s.*, making a total decrease of 15*s.*, and then the difference between the duty upon Baltic and Canada timber would be 30*s.* in favour of the latter. This regulation was also to extend to Ireland. He concluded by moving a resolution accordingly.—Mr. Attwood, Mr. Herries, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Goulburn opposed the motion; upon which the committee divided, when the numbers appeared, against the motion, 236; in favour of the motion, 190; majority, 46.

March 21. Sir Robert Inglis called the attention of the House to certain articles that had been recently published in "The Times" newspaper, on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, which articles he characterised as libels upon the House of Commons. The following is the passage to which the Hon. Member principally referred: it was read by the Clerk of the House:—

"When, night after night, borough nominees rise to infest the proceedings of the House of Commons with arguments to justify their own intrusion into it, and their continuance there, thus impudently maintaining what the lawyers call 'an adverse possession,' in spite of judgment against them, we really feel inclined to ask why the rightful owners of the House should be longer insulted by the presence of such unwelcome inmates?"

"It is beyond question a piece of the broadest and coolest effrontery in the world, for these hired lacqueys of public delinquents to stand up as advocates of the disgraceful service they have embarked in."

The Hon. Member moved, "that the paragraph read by the clerk at the table is a false and scandalous libel on this House, directly tending to deter members of this House from the discharge of their duty, and calculated to alienate from them the respect and confidence of their fellow-subjects;" and stated it to be his intention, if the House agreed to the motion, to move that certain numbers of "The Times" newspaper be referred to his Majesty's Attorney-General. After a debate of some length, the motion was withdrawn.—Lord John Russell moved the order of the day for the second reading of "the Reform Bill."—Sir Richard Vyvyan opposed the motion, and said it was his intention, as soon as the Bill was rejected—as he confidently trusted it would be on the second reading—to propose some resolution which would give an assurance to the country that that House was determined to strengthen the representation. He did not intend to offer any plan of Reform to the House, but merely to propose a resolution, which would show an inclination on the part of those members who rejected the proposed Bill, because it was revolutionary, and had a tendency to destroy the King's authority, to effect what Reform was necessary. The re-

solutions which he should propose would go to the full extent of that which he understood was the plan of Government before certain individuals made suggestions which induced them to alter it. The Hon. Baronet moved that "the Bill be read a second time this day six months."—The motion having been seconded by Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Shiel next addressed the House, in support of the views of Ministers.—The following members subsequently spoke, the debate having been resumed on the 22d.

FOR THE MEASURE.	AGAINST IT.
Mr. Pendarves	Lord Valletort
Mr. C. Grant	Mr. W. Banks
Mr. Slaney	Lord Norreys
The Solicitor-General.	Mr. V. Stuart
Mr. W. Cavendish	Sir E. Sugden.
Captain Polhill	Lord Mahon
Mr. Wyse	Sir J. Shelley
Earl Mountcharles	Mr. O. Gore
The Attorney-General	Mr. Ward
Sir T. D. Ackland	Sir R. Bateson
Mr. Hunt	Lord Castlereagh
Lord John Russell	Mr. Shaw
	Sir James Scarlett.

On Tuesday, the 22nd of March, the House divided on the motion that the Bill be read a second time, when the numbers appeared:

For the second reading	302
Against it	301

Majority in favour of the second reading 1

THE COLONIES.

BERMUDA.

The Bermuda papers announce the arrival of his Excellency General Sir William Turner and family, from Halifax, on board his Majesty's ship Winchester. Owing to the vessel having struck on a shoal, his Excellency landed on Sunday morning, being prevented from proceeding to his place of destination.

CANADA.

Quebec papers to the 9th February have been received. They contain his Excellency the Governor's speech on the opening of the new House of Assembly: but nothing of public interest, except that the disputes between the executive and legislative of Canada, which had been referred to the King, were still unsettled, on account of the confusion occasioned in England by the death of George the Fourth.

EAST INDIES.

In Madras papers of the 1st November, serious disturbances are reported to have taken place in Oude. A nephew of the King is stated to be at the head of the revolutionary movement. Several regiments had, in consequence, received orders to be ready for marching in that direction. His

Excellency the Governor had left Calcutta for Barrackpore. Lord Dalhousie had arrived from Penang.

WEST INDIES.

The planters of Grenada have had a meeting, at which it was resolved, that that colony should send two representatives, and that each of the other colonies be requested to send one or more representatives, and that they do assemble on the 1st March, at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, for the purpose of forming a General Congress, to convey to the King's Government the unanimous sentiments of the colonists on the present alarming and distressed state of the West Indies.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Newfoundland papers to the 19th state that, a dreadful fire broke out on the 11th, at the Commercial Hotel, which destroyed that building, and all the houses between it and the stone building of Messrs. Baine, Johnson, and Co. on the same side of the street. The flames then extended northward and westward, until they had reached Duckworth-street, where their progress was arrested. About twenty families had been deprived of their habitations by this event.

FOREIGN STATES.

BELGIUM.

M. Surlet de Chokier has been elected, by a large majority, Regent of Belgium. He was installed on the 25th ult. by the name of Erasmus Louis Surlet de Chokier. He took the oaths of fidelity to the Constitution, and exclusion to the House of Nassau, made a brilliant speech, and was hailed with enthusiasm in the Chamber and out of doors. The following appointments have been made by the Regent:—

Minister of War, M. Goblet.

Minister of Finance, M. Charles de Brouckere.

Minister of the Interior, M. Tielemans.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Sylvan Van de Weyer.

Minister of Justice, M. Alexander Gendebien.

M. de Gerlache, President of the National Congress, is named President of the Council of Ministers.

The Plenipotentiaries of England, France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, assembled in conference in London, have put forth another Protocol, dated 19th February, which gives a summary of the former Protocols, argues for their justice and propriety, and lays down the following principles, which will decide their recognition of the Sovereign whom the Belgians may elect:—
“That the five powers, faithful to their engagements, claim the full right of declaring, that the Sovereign of Belgium must answer, by his personal situation, to the principle even of the existence of Belgium, satisfy the security of the other States, accept, without restriction, as his Majesty the King of the Netherlands has done for the Protocol of July 21st, 1814, all the fundamental arrangements contained in the Protocol of January 21st, 1831, and have it in his power to secure to the Belgians the peaceable enjoyment thereof.”

It seems inevitable, however, that hostilities must immediately break out between Belgium and Holland, if the Allied Powers do not interfere to prevent it. The troops of the King of Holland are marching, on the one side, to occupy the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, which the Powers have awarded to him; and, on the other, the Regent of Belgium, M. Surlet de Chokier, has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Grand Duchy, urging them, in the strongest manner, to resist the attempt to sever them from the Belgic Republic, and to re-unite them to Holland, and promising the immediate aid of the Belgic troops. The Proclamation is in a tone of defiance to the Powers, and it insinuates, that the Protocols are “considered by a great power (France) as only proposals.” The Luxemburgers are decidedly favourable to a union

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with Belgium, and adverse to Holland. Of course, the French Government inclines to strengthen Belgium.

CHINA.

Accounts have been received from Canton of a great earthquake, which happened on the 24th June, in Tayming, a country situated to the north of Houan province, and in lat. 36 deg., by which twelve cities and towns have been destroyed. A hail-storm and flood had also taken place at Ching-Tin-Fon, in lat 38 deg. 20 min. By these two calamities, it is said, that from 500,000 to a million of human beings have perished.

Canton papers of the 2nd of November state, that the following public Notice was issued by the President and Select Committee, October 20th, 1830:—

“We, the President and Select Committee, do hereby give public notice to all British non-residents in Canton, that, in consequence of a threat of the Chinese Government to send an armed force to the factory, with the avowed purpose of seizing British subjects, a body of seamen will be retained in the Company's factories for the protection of all British subjects who may feel desirous to resort to them.

(Signed) Wm. Baynes, J. Bannermann,
Charles Millett, J. N. Daniel.”

FRANCE.

The French Government has undergone a change, the result of which is, a ministry less favourable to what must be called the Republican party, than any that has yet held sway since the Revolution of July. The following list has been gazetted in the *Moniteur*:—

M. Casimir Perrier as Secretary of State for the Interior, and President of the Council of Ministers.

Baron Louis, Minister of Finance, in the room of M. Laflite.

M. Barthe, Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice, and President of the Council of State.

Count de Montalivet, Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Count d'Argout, Minister of Commerce and Public Works.

Vice-Admiral de Rigny, Minister of Marine.

The ordinances containing the new appointments are dated Paris, 13th of March. In the Chamber of Deputies a bill has been introduced, banishing for ever the descendants of Charles X., rendering them incapable of acquiring property or enjoying salaries in France, compelling them, within six months, to sell all their property in France, on pain of confiscation to the State.

HANOVER.

A proclamation by the King of England, of the 23rd ult. appointed the Duke of Cambridge Viceroy of Hanover; and a manifesto

of his Royal Highness avows his readiness to listen to all reasonable prayers, and his determination to put down all attempts to disturb the public peace. On the 7th instant the Viceroy opened the Senate of Hanover in person. The necessity of some reform in the election of the representatives of cities, so as to admit the resident householders to vote, is admitted; but all sweeping reforms, which might have the effect of injuring private interests, are protested against.

ITALY.

The news of the revolution is not only confirmed, but it shows that the revolutionary spirit spreads, and gathers strength as it proceeds. In Bologna, a Provisional Government is established, and the troops of the Legation are under its orders: the Pro-Legate and chief officers having taken their departure for Florence. Proclamations have been addressed to the Lombards, the Neapolitans, and the Romans, exciting them to rise for liberty, and promising support. The Duke of Modena has proceeded to Vienna. The Duchess of Parma (the widow of Napoleon) was waited on, at breakfast, by a deputation of the Parmesans, who politely invited her to enter her carriage, and drive whither she thought fit. The spirit of Maria Louisa in vain struggled against this petty thralldom. She has fixed the seat of government at Placenza, and has thence issued a very spirited proclamation, declaring, that she will not suffer the powers confided to her by God, to be fettered and destroyed by rebels. Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, Forli, Pesaro, *cum* Urbino, Ancona, and Perugia, form a population of 1,409,611 individuals. A National Guard of 112,000 men has already been formed, and is ready to march. If we add the population of Modena, Reggio, Massa, Carrara, and Parma, which are also free, there will be a total of 2,320,913 individuals. The Pope, it is said, has concluded a treaty with Austria, by which the troops of the latter power are to march into the territory of St. Peter, to suppress disorder. Recent accounts (but not upon authority) state that the Austrians have already put an end to the hopes of the Liberals.

POLAND.

The accounts from Poland, though still somewhat indefinite, are yet, so far as they go, auspicious and cheering to the cause of freedom. More than one severe battle has been fought between the Poles and Russians, in all of which the former, it seems, have had the advantage. In fact, it is the

numerical strength of the Russians only that is to be feared; in skill, experience, and stern invincible determination, they are far below their gallant opponents. The Polish army had only 16,000 men to oppose 40,000 Muscovites. The field of battle was covered with the bodies of the slain. Warsaw, relieved for a moment from the pressure of her enemy, made a solemn appeal for heavenly protection in all her churches. The army continues its enthusiasm, and is anxiously and tenderly cared for.

PORTUGAL.

We learn by the Lisbon papers to the 14th instant, that an insurrectionary movement was attempted on the 8th, but the plot did not succeed, because the conspirators were betrayed on the eve of its intended execution by one of the leaders giving information to the Government; in consequence of which about 150 persons have been arrested and thrown into prison. No details have reached this country of the nature of the conspiracy, or of the rank of the individuals engaged in it; but that the plot was formidable is sufficiently indicated by the decrees of the Usurper, who has again triumphed over the friends of constitutional freedom. By these he has ordered two special commissions to be forthwith held—one at Lisbon and the other at Oporto—for the trial and sentencing of all persons guilty of disaffection to his government within these cities, and a circuit of five leagues round each.

SPAIN.

The Madrid Gazette of the 3rd contains accounts of the simultaneous attempts of Torrijos at St. Ferdinand, and another rebel party at Cadiz, adding the total suppression of the revolt, the destruction of the revolutionists, and the "perfect loyalty of all Spaniards."

TURKEY.

The formidable preparations of the Sublime Porte are intended to reduce to submission the Pacha of Scutari. Mustapha (the Pacha) has 12,000 determined men, and a country easily defended. The Grand Vizier, with an invading army of 20,000 men, makes the third attempt within three years to bring him to obedience. The contest may be severe.

The Egyptian troops have taken possession of Candia, and the enlightened Mahmoud has desired the Patriarch of Greece to name fit persons for the bishops and other Christian dignitaries of the island. His attentions to the Christians in all his states is of late the most liberal and encouraging.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Correspondence and Diary of Dr. Doddridge. Vols. IV. & V.

The Correspondence of a man like Doddridge, who carried his heart in his hand, if ever man did—when it tells of his fond affections, his domestic felicities, and his professional labours, can scarcely fail of securing our regards as something like the first lisplings of innocence. But, independently of the personal interest awakened in favour of a man of such child-like candour, and so alien from all obliquity of purpose, the Correspondence has its historical value—for it admits us intimately into the interior of a theological sect now gone by, or merged into more popular or more obtrusive parties. The Nonconformists were never considerable in number—the preachers and their personal friends mainly—and their congregations were with difficulty kept together by assiduous nursing. Though separated from the Establishment, they were unwilling to mingle or be confounded with fanatics; and claiming, justly, the merit of political consistency, they entertained no doubt of their own superior piety and more disinterested attachment to orthodoxy than others. Cribbed and spell-bound within their own narrow circles, and comparing themselves, as to acquirements, with themselves only, small matters readily looked large, as occupying a larger proportional space. Doddridge, a man of quick parts and lively feelings, bred in humble and secluded habits, among a few students of his own class, of no great attainments, and with nothing to divert him from books, stuck close to his studies, and quickly rose into fame among his little fraternity. His attainments surpassed those of his contemporaries, and he was soon a little deity among them. Then again, hearing nothing—he had no means of hearing any thing else—but of the virtues and noble independence of his party—they were all confessors—it would have been difficult for him, distinguished as he very early was, not to have felt some consciousness of possessing a share of these virtues. Accordingly, in the midst of disclaimers, and even of real humility of feeling, a sort of comfortable self-contentment is every where visible, and the frankness of his nature betrays it occasionally with a most amusing naïveté. He seemed assuredly treading the right path, was never troubled with misgivings, and had no doubt but his position was more enviable than any a Church Establishment could confer. The Doctor's learning, though never extraordinary, placed him at the head of an academy at Northampton, destined for the education of preachers, and there can be no doubt that his indefatigable industry and unfeigned piety were often exerted to most useful purposes. Not a moment was lost; and in the midst of avocations enough to absorb the powers of any two men of ordinary activity, he contrived not only to print several volumes of devotional effusions, but to work up a paraphrase, at considerable length, of the whole of the New Testament—remarkable, if not for its learning, or sagacity, or subtlety, at least for the warm, ardent tone of its practical applications.

Doddridge's clerical friends were generally men of a stiff and unyielding mould, and incapable of interpreting a smile or a jest, and the Doctor was

fond of both. Many of them were shocked, not only at a vivacity which sometimes approached ot levity—that, however, by degrees was got over, as an odd peculiarity—but by what was regarded as something scarcely distinguishable from latitudinarianism on matters of doctrine. Yet this never amounted to scepticism on any one point, but at the utmost to a less peremptory mode of enforcing particular dogmas. Content with what seemed the essence of truth, he was not always scrupulous or fastidious about the terms in which it was conveyed. To doubt, for instance, the orthodoxy of the Trinity in its nicest shades, never entered his thoughts, but then he refused to anathematize Arians, and so drew upon himself the strictures of the Synod. Of any real knowledge of life he was as innocent as a child; and had his opportunities been greater, his extreme simplicity of spirit would for ever have screened him from the odious discovery. He was of course the frequent dupe of artifice and of his own credulity. Miracles were safe with a man who lent an attentive ear to strange tales, and never dreamed that people could lie on matters of such awful concernment. Colonel Gardiner's vision was, to his apprehension, a most irrefragable instance of direct interposition for the Colonel's conversion; to ascribe it to disease, or to optical illusion, was entirely out of the pale of the Doctor's speculations. Carelessly, once leaving a light among his papers, they caught fire, but by an especial providence the MS. of his precious Paraphrase was only singed at the edges.

But though the good man cannot be regarded as eminent for scholarship or sagacity, or his writings as calculated to stir, and rouse, and enlighten, he was always frank, candid, and honest. If he shows no vigour or reach of thought, he has abundance of ingenuity, with a flow of easy and appropriate terms to enforce the particular views he takes of any subject before him. But, best of all, he was uniformly solicitous to promote peace; to cultivate harmony; to soften austerity, and sweeten bitterness: he was ever ready to succour the helpless, and soothe the afflicted, and conciliate the unfriendly. The early volumes of the Correspondence were much occupied with his anticipations of connubial happiness, and the latter show—for we believe every word he utters—they were realised to the fullest: his letters to Mrs. Doddridge, on occasional absences, breathe the fondness of a youthful lover. Of the letters addressed to herself, few of them are remarkable; and the Diary consists almost wholly of his recollections of sacramental addresses, and notices of a few extraordinary occurrences. But the Correspondence can be read by nobody without exciting feelings of sympathy and regard for so amiable and excellent a person, who never did harm, and must have done much good.

The Book of the Seasons. By William Howitt.

Since the publication of "The Journal of a Naturalist," (which it somewhat resembles, and with which it may be justly compared,) no work, at once so interesting and instructive as "The Book of the Seasons," has been submitted to the public. Whether in reference to the utility of its design,

or the grace and beauty of its execution, it will amply merit the popularity it is certain to obtain. It is, indeed, cheering and refreshing, after having pored over heavy and sombre quartos, or glided through some dozen of neatly-printed octaves—the produce of deep thought or of active fancy—to meet with such a delightful volume, so full of nature and truth—in which reflection and experience derive aid from imagination—in which we are taught much, but in such a manner as to make it doubtful whether we have not been merely amusing ourselves all the time we have been reading. The Howitts—we meet the name often, but never without desiring to meet with it again—are, we understand, of the Society of Friends, who reside in one of the provincial towns. They must be amiable and happy people who “live in a bright-beaming world of their own;” who have minds to appreciate and hearts to enjoy the good gifts of a beneficent Providence: every line they have produced bears testimony to the fact, that they do not selfishly desire to keep their sources of enjoyment to themselves. Their society is to be envied. Now that the forests and the fields are putting on their gay livery, and rejoicing in the sunshine as they give forth their welcome gifts to man, this little book comes as a guide to their many beauties, to teach the lover of nature how best they may be enjoyed. It is, indeed, a work well calculated, not only to breathe into the depths of every heart an earnest love of nature, but to carry on the mind to the glad, though reverential, worship of nature’s God. Without the least parade of religion, that quiet spirit of peaceful piety and affectionate thanksgiving, which softens and improves the human heart, pervades every page of this most interesting book, and carries the reader far away from the smoke and stir of this dim, selfish world, to commune, among the green pastures and the still waters, with the Great Shepherd who crowneth the year with gladness, and suffereth his people to lack nothing. An essay on the general appearances of the earth and sky each month; a complete table of the migrations of birds; a copious list of garden-plants that are to come in flower; a botanical calendar; an entomological catalogue, and notices of rural occupations and angling, form the principal “matters of fact” of which the volume treats. But these are interspersed with so many exquisite descriptions, so much sound philosophy and moral comment, as to render it a pleasant and beneficial companion, not only to him who can walk abroad with Nature, but to him who must spend the long summer’s day “in populous city pent.” Four exquisite poems—lays to the Seasons—are introduced into its pages, from the pen of Mary Howitt, the author’s amiable and highly-gifted wife. We regret that we can only afford space for the following brief specimen:—

“I stand upon the mountain’s brow,
A monarch of this region wide—
I and the grey-faced mountain sheep
The solitary station keep,
As living thing were none beside.”

Popular English Specimens of the Greek Dramatic Poets. Vol. I. *Æschylus*.

This is an extremely elegant little book, and will grace our library-table like a classical ornament, which is beautiful in itself and valuable for

the sake of the recollections which associate themselves with it. It is, however, to the English reader, unacquainted with the language in which the great Tragedians of antiquity wrote, yet willing to taste their beauties and imbibe a knowledge of their mighty works, that the volumes, of which this is the first, will be found of the greatest use, as well as full of elegant entertainment. The book opens with an essay on the nature and origin of ancient poetry, and the history of the dramatic poetry of Greece. In this introductory part, a great deal of learning, at once profound and various, is brought to bear upon the subject; but it is all so simply and popularly expressed, that the least diligent may understand, while the most studious may reap instruction from it. Then follows an English translation of the principal part of the seven tragedies of *Æschylus* which remain to us, accompanied by explanatory notes, and enriched with thirteen illustrations, reduced from the beautiful designs of Flaxman, and engraved by Finden. Rich as many modern books have become in illustrations, there has not before appeared so cheap a book as this, with ornaments so numerous and so elegantly executed. The plain English reader may rest assured, that in rising from an attentive perusal of the work, he will be better acquainted with the general scope of Greek tragedy, and the peculiar manner of the dramatic entertainments of that gifted people, than the most part of those who, with unwilling labour, have struggled through a play or two in the original tongue during the course of their classical studies.

The Medical Annual for 1881, containing a popular account of all the new discoveries in Medicine, and of domestic articles of real utility; forming a complete Modern Dispensatory, with a selection of prescriptions of established efficacy; a catalogue of diseases, with the modes of treatment (medical and dietetic) which ample experience has proved to be the most successful; a list of drugs, with their doses to children and adults; numerous mechanical auxiliaries to medicine; descriptions of various family medicine chests, the portable chest of chemistry, and chemical apparatus, &c. and a list of popular medical works. By R. Reece, M.D.

When we first read the words “Medical Annual,” we were not a little puzzled to conjecture what manner of book they designated. We pictured to ourselves a gilded and silken duodecimo, ornamented, perchance, with devices of pestles and gallipots, and consisting of Tales by a Physician, after the manner of our friend Blackwood, with occasional prettily twined couplets addressed to the several maladies “which flesh is heir to.” The remaining sentences of the title however dispelled the illusion, by describing the contents of the work; and as they do it so fully, they exonerate us from the duty of analysis. The work contains much valuable information, conveyed in an agreeable and popular form; it is therefore likely to prove useful in families, and to imbibers of drugs generally. A catalogue of drugs, with their retail prices, is not the least important feature, being calculated to save the pence of “the penny public.”

Summer and Winter Hours. By Henry Glassford Bell.

In the preface to this elegant and unpretending collection of poems, the author promises to put his poetical capabilities "to a more ambitious and arduous test" hereafter. His present performance is intended "more as an intimation of his poetical existence, than as any attempt to prove himself entitled to the highest honours of the Muse." The "highest" honours are certainly things not easily to be achieved; but "honours" of some kind Mr. Bell may assuredly promise himself—such honours at least as are commonly awarded to polished and well modulated diction, graceful and tender fancies, cultivated taste, and generous sentiment. Without wishing to clip our poet's pinions, or to damp an enthusiasm which a love of nature as well as books seems to have inspired, we would still recommend Mr. Bell not to aim at any thing "more ambitious and arduous" than he has here attempted. We are the more induced to offer this suggestion, because the more ambitious pieces in this volume are by no means the best. There is a brilliancy in parts of them, but it is uncertain and artificial; its effect is dimmed by humble and common-place intrusions. In the simpler compositions—the ballads, for instance—the poet sings with ease and energy. The style of them is very graceful and flowing, and the whole effect pleasing and unstudied. The sonnets are only sonnets as regards the length of them; several of them have much beauty and elegance in themselves, but we should have liked them better if they had been cast in the legitimate mould of melody that belongs peculiarly to the sonnet. Their merits, however, must be apparent from such passages as these:—

" Love is its own reward,
And hath of pleasures an exhaustless store.
I see the golden fancies of thy mind
Dancing like fairies round thy lips and eyes;
Or like the small clouds, chased by summer wind,
Dissolving into sunlight as they rise.
A shower of blessings on thee for a spell!
My soul is faint with loving thee too well."

" I am a miser in my wish to hoard
A mint of deep affections, for to me
The love of others is the golden key
That doth unlock the shrine where lieth stored
My hope of happiness."

There are many such passages in Mr. Bell's volume, and this fact ought to be of itself sufficient to ensure it the favour of all poetical readers.

The Assassins of the Paradise, an Oriental Tale, in four Cantos. By the Author of Abbassah.

The author of *The Assassins of the Paradise*—words that call up an extraordinary association of ideas—has selected an Eastern subject upon which to sing, for a rather odd reason; that the "mines of European incident" have been already too far despoiled of their treasures to admit of the slightest hope of discovering any of those golden plots and precious adventures that invite our search upon Oriental ground. He gives, however, incidentally another and a much more satisfactory reason; that the grandeur and extravagance of Eastern lore, "like a gorgeous drapery, may serve

to veil the artist's ignorance of the finer mouldings of the human form." The story of the Assassins is not without its attractions, and it loses none of them by being told in such verse as we find in this volume. It is in the heroic measure; now and then faint and feeble, but for the most part, bold, well-sustained, and harmonious. There are few delicate little passages that could be marked for quotation, but there are many consecutive lines that evince the author's acquaintance with the true principles of architecture in "building the lofty rhyme." There are no fine, fearless epithets—no strikingly original touches—no expressions, though but a word or two, that impress themselves immediately upon the mind, and never forsake it afterwards; but we are compelled to admit at the same time that the poem contains many specimens of oriental imagery, many stirring pictures and vivid descriptions, that may be read with interest and pleasure.

A Brief Sketch of the Invasion of Spain, in October 1830. By a British Officer.

A very interesting but painful account of the unfortunate failure of General Mina and his associates to regenerate their degraded country towards the close of the past year, when it was fondly imagined that the spirit of liberty was ready to spread her wings over the Peninsula. The author prophesies that Spain "must and will be free;" we desire to know when? If slaves can bear their chains unconsciously, it is scarcely worth while to make an effort to strike them off.

A Narrative of the Peninsular War. By Major Leith Hay. 2 vols.

Great are the evils of war, and long do they continue in existence after the war has passed away. But of all the various classes of society that suffer by the military propensities of monarchs and ministers, we think reviewers have the greatest reason to complain; for in addition to the individual part which they bear in the general afflictions of the community, they have to read all the narratives and recollections that, for a series of years after the campaign is terminated, are sure to be sent forth. Profound peace is no peace to them. But we say not this complainingly, in the present instance. Major Leith Hay's Narrative is an exception; for though we could have heartily dispensed with most of the Peninsular Narratives that we have read, we could not willingly dispense with his. He had great and varied opportunities of acquiring information, of eliciting facts, and of forming judgments, both as to men and measures; and he seems never to have had his eyes closed when they should be open. He is ever on the watch, and what he sees he sees clearly. His book, too, is in our eyes a valuable one, for its endeavour to do justice to heroes of minor note—to record the achievements of persons who, however meritorious, have escaped the notice of other historians that have taken a wider but less discriminating range of observation. The Major's Peninsular experience commenced in 1808, at which period he was Aide-de-camp to General Leith. He was present at the battles of Corunna and Talavera; and among the advantages which led to the latter victory, he ranks the good fortune which the commander enjoyed, of being injudiciously and indecisively opposed. He questions the policy of Lord Wellington in subjecting his army to

the mortal and unnecessary infliction consequent upon remaining so long on the fatal plains of Estremadura—a proceeding for which “he could never discover a sufficient reason.” At this battle he was wounded, and after (in 1812) being present at Ciudad Rodrigo, was again wounded at Salamanca. In 1813, while employed as a scout, in many instances successfully, he was captured, and experienced what he considers to be severe treatment; though it admits, we think, of justification. He was liberated, by an exchange, in time to be present at Vittoria—on which occasion his information proved of service, though he was not personally permitted to take a part in the engagement. In the course of the narrative the Major confutes Colonel Napier upon one or two particulars relative to individuals; but throughout he seems more anxious to praise than to condemn. This tolerant spirit, however, by no means extends to the enemy, to whom he is not at all more liberal than becomes a British officer, and in whom consequently he can never find any thing to commend or admire.

Legends and Stories of Ireland. By S. Lover, R. H. A.

This is a capital book, full of fun and humour, and most characteristically Irish. There is not much staple, perhaps, in the stories themselves, but they are so drolly told, the manner and the idiom are so thoroughly national, and the conceits so rich and ludicrous, that the effect of the whole is quite admirable, heightened as it is by most comical illustrations, designed and etched by the author, who seems, indeed, an artist of all work. As we would have all persons, who wish for a hearty laugh in this leaden age of the world, to get this mirth moving little tome into their possession, we shall offer one word of advice as to the mode of becoming acquainted with its contents—namely, to skip over the “Introduction,” which is rather plentifully garnished with middling puns and other foolish matters, and come at once to the story of King O’Toole, who was “a fine ould king in the ould ancient times, long ago,” and Saint Kevin, “that went to school to the Prophet Jeremiah.” Of the seventeen stories in the volume, those which pleased us most were “The Gridiron,” a piece of very exquisite fooling as ever we read; “The Cow that ate the Piper;” “The Legend of Clomnacrolae,” (the illustration to which is almost worthy of Cruickshank;) and “The Legend of Glendalough.” We have been assured that, to hear the author tell the story of “My New Pittayatees,” is an exceeding great treat, and we can easily believe it; but it loses somewhat when it only meets the eye, without the rich brogue and rapid change of voice from dialogue to cry, with which he knows so well how to invest it. In some of the other stories, a more serious vein is indulged, but we do not think Mr. Lover quite so successful in the pathetic as the humorous. On the whole, the volume, with its illustrations, which are, we perceive, the first things of the kind the artist has attempted, does infinite credit to the lively and varied talents of the author.

The History and Antiquities of the Doric Race. By C. O. Müller, Professor in the University of Göttingen. Translated from

the German, by H. Tufnell, Esq. and G. C. Lewis, Esq.

The profound and varied scholarship of Professor Müller is well known to every classical student of German literature. The present work teems with pregnant evidence of extended and minute research, and though its learning be sometimes dashed with the German spirit of hostility to old established opinions and received belief, still so much new and interesting light is thrown, not only upon the early history and mythology of the Doric race, but also on innumerable passages of classical antiquity, and usages of all the earlier states and tribes of Greece, that we forget the somewhat overweening boldness of our author’s occasional assumptions, in admiration of his unwearied industry and great knowledge.

The difficulties which the translators had necessarily to encounter, in presenting in an English dress a work which treats of many subjects so little familiar to English ears, that our language scarcely affords words in which to clothe the ideas, have been fairly met, and for the most part ably overcome. The translation had also the signal advantage of being carefully revised, corrected, and in many important particulars enlarged by Mr. Müller himself, before it went to press, so as, in fact, to form a new, and much improved, edition of the original work. We observe, too, that a “Dissertation on the early history of the Macedonian Nation,” subsequently published by the same author, has been embodied in the appendix. The volumes are embellished with three maps, one of Peloponnesus, another of Northern Greece, and a third of Macedonia. These, together, afford a complete geographical view of Ancient Greece, from the promontory of Tænarum to the north of Macedonia; and, from inspection, we are satisfied of the justice of the boast of the translators, “that in accuracy and fulness of detail, they rival, if not excel, all other maps of the same regions.”

A Dissertation on the Geography of Herodotus; Researches into the History of the Scythians, Getæ, and Sarmatians. Translated from the German of B. G. Niebühr.

All Undergraduates, who look for *κῦδος* at our universities, “take up Herodotus,” as the phrase is, at their entrance. Herodotus is the most ancient prose author (always excepting the sacred historians) that remains to us; and notwithstanding the lucid beauty and simplicity of his sentences, his eloquent narrative is often of such a rambling, desultory character—mixing up historical with geographical information in a familiar, almost gossiping way—as to occasion no inconsiderable difficulty to the inexperienced fresh-man, to systematise and comprehend the whole. The first of these brief, but invaluable, treatises of Niebühr will enable him to perceive with clearness the general geographical scheme of Herodotus; the second elucidates one of the most difficult of his descriptions, and to those who lack means or leisure to investigate the voluminous work of Rennell on the same subject, will be found a very satisfactory epitome of information. The name and attainments of the lamented Niebühr are now too well known in this country to require any laboured eulogy from us; we need only add that the translation is faithful, and many valuable notes are

added. The first Dissertation is accompanied by a map of the world, according to Herodotus.

An Only Son, a Narrative. By the Author of "My Early Days."

The narrative part of this little volume is delightful. It is the history of a boy whose mother dies during his infancy, and leaves him utterly dependent on a father, whose affection from principle subdues all outward token, and who is also a rigid sectarian. All the early portions of Robert Earnshaw's life are admirably delineated, with that air of reality, which is the great merit of Miss Edgeworth's juvenile tales, and that peculiar insight into the deep and secret recesses of a childish heart, which, unless we except the exquisite innocence of Godwin's "Fleetwood," we know no author that possesses that very uncommon talent in a degree approaching the one now before us. We like the latter part much less—the ending is unsatisfactory; while discontented, wavering, and exaggerating alike in his expectations and his feelings, the hero becomes a very disagreeable person. We have not space to enumerate, but from most of the opinions put forth we dissent—not so much from their error as from their excess. There is, however, a fine and touching scene of the death of a Spanish maiden; and the few scattered touches of description are those of a poet. Mr. Kennedy (we believe the name is, like most secrets, generally known) is very happy in his style; his language is simple, forcible, and purely English.

Scriptores Græci, Minores quorum reliquias, fere omnium melioris notæ, ex editionibus variis excerpsit J. A. Giles, A.B. Oxon.

A beautiful little edition of all the minor Greek poets "mellioris notæ," and several other Greek writers, scarcely deserving of that character, or worthy of a place in so carefully edited and handsomely printed a book as the diligence of Mr. Giles, and the types of Talboys, have here combined to produce. The Porson character, too, in a book from the Oxford press, strikes us as a novelty and an improvement. The works of, we think, no fewer than forty-four of the minor Greek writers are given in these two slender volumes; and the fragments of several authors are here presented in full, which are no where else to be met with in a collected form. The work is dedicated, by permission, to Professor Gaisford, and is as cheap as it is pretty.

An Outline of Sematology.

What is Sematology? We answer, an Anglicised Grecism, signifying the doctrine of signs. Words are the signs employed in acquiring and communicating knowledge; Grammar, Logic, and Rhetoric are the sciences of which words form the objects—and this Outline of Sematology is an essay towards establishing a new theory of these three sciences. This theory is, that in acquiring and communicating knowledge, words being the media which we chiefly use, and which procure the notions for us, these notions do not exist antecedently to language. And that words are not, strictly speaking, to be considered as the signs of thought, so much as the means by which we think and set others thinking. Sematology, in this sense,

stands opposed to what the French call Ideology, which it is accordingly intended to supersede. The essay is very ingeniously and learnedly written.

The Historical Traveller. By Mrs. C. Gore.

Two valuable little volumes for young persons, elegantly composed, the materials selected with taste and judgment from the mass of European history, the stories told with great simplicity, and yet with sufficient vividness of colouring to affect the imagination as well as impress the memory. We think the plan of this work was felicitously conceived, and have no doubt it will become popular in the interesting quarter where it courts reception. Amongst the many striking events and characters which are presented so entertainingly to the juvenile reader, we notice Massaniello, the Count Ugolino, the Two Foscari, the establishment of Christianity in the Roman Empire, the discovery of the ruins of Herculaneum, the plague in London, and the earthquake in Lisbon. There are, besides, some very interesting accounts of the Gobelins' Tapestry, the Tarantula, the Idol Thor, and the Troubadours; altogether forming as pleasant a miscellany, of both important and light historical information, as we have ever had the satisfaction of reviewing. We unhesitatingly recommend it as a most estimable addition to the library of young persons who wish to be improved without any sacrifice of entertainment.

Notes on the Bedouins and Wahabys, collected during his Tour in the East. By the late J. H. Burckhardt. Published by authority of the Association for promoting the Discovery of the Interior of Africa.

These Notes have equal claim to public attention, whether regarded as the posthumous work of one of the most intelligent and accomplished travellers of modern times, or from the high authority under which they are ushered into existence—with Sir William Ouseley as their editor, and the African Association as sponsors for their fidelity. From the great mass of facts and observations, embodied in these two volumes of Notes, relative to the Bedouin and Wahaby tribes of Arabs, there can be no doubt, had their intelligent author not been prematurely cut off by death, on his return with the Egyptian army from the expedition against the Wahabees, that he would have furnished us with a complete history of this powerful, yet ferocious sect of Puritan Mohammedans. According to our author, the Wahaby sectaries are rapidly extending themselves among the various Bedouin tribes: but this conquest over the modern followers of Mohammed, who are sunk into the lowest depths of sensuality, is only to be accomplished by the same instrument as the great Prophet himself pretty extensively employed—the edge of the sword. We are told, that although these barbarous fanatics often lay waste whole towns, when the population presume to disobey the mandate of their chiefs to follow the tenets of the Wahaby sect, yet, in all cases of submission to their dominion, they are not only powerful and faithful protectors over the Mussulman population, but they are exceedingly tolerant to Jews, Christians, and people of all other religious persuasions. We regret that we are not able

to afford an extract of the very interesting descriptions these volumes contain of the habits, both domestic and social, the institutions, customs, predatory excursions, and general character of these fierce nomadic tribes, who have scourged the plains and valleys of central Asia, from the most remote periods of authentic history, to the present time. So far as might be inferred from these Notes, there appears every reason to conclude, that the spirit of reform is no less likely to work its way among the ferocious tribes of the Deserts of Arabia, than in a country situate at the north-west extremity of Europe.

An Address to the Landlords of Ireland, on subjects connected with the Melioration of the Lower Classes. By Mr. Martin Doyle.

Martin Doyle is indefatigable, and his philanthropic efforts are always directed to the real benefit of the community. It was only last month that we had occasion to speak, in the highest terms, of two little works of his, intended for circulation among the peasantry and small holders of Ireland, for the laudable purpose of introducing among them an improved system of husbandry, cottage economy, and general habits of cleanliness and order; the present work hawks at a higher quarry, and is every way worthy of its very important aim. It is indisputable that the active exertion of the landed proprietors themselves, if judiciously as well as energetically made, will contribute more rapidly and effectually to the cultivation, both of the people and the soil of Ireland, than any other means whatever. In many isolated instances, we personally know the most extraordinary and beneficial changes to have resulted from the residence of a landlord, or even an agent, earnestly and actively interesting himself in the welfare of the tenantry. Mr. Doyle, as he styles himself, treats at large "of the indolence and inattention of a large portion of the Irish proprietary, their want of enterprise, and their neglect of the minute and personal superintendence of their estates." But there is no time lost in idle declamation about their past or present neglect. He points to the existing state of circumstances, and tells them what they ought to do, in order to improve their own estates and ameliorate the condition of their people, and not only what they ought to do, but how they ought to do it. We trust his book will be universally studied by Irish proprietors, and still more that they may be stirred up by his suggestions to perform, strenuously and truly, the part which God rendered incumbent, when he confided to them so sacred a trust as property, and their important and influential station in society.

The Progress of Society. By the late Robert Hamilton, LL.D.

This is a book of sensible essays, on various topics of political economy. It contains nothing very novel in exhibition or very superior in arrangement; where others have been successful, Dr. Hamilton has not surpassed them. His work is, however, very useful and very interesting, as showing what may be considered the practical part of the subject. Dr. Hamilton was a matter-of-fact man, much fonder of circumstances than speculations; and he is often very happy in his management of the details of a statement. On

the whole, we may say of Dr. Hamilton's book, that to those who are commencing the study of political economy it will convey much interesting and important information. Those who have already investigated the subject extensively, will find in the volume little if any thing new.

The Orientalist.

This book, as far as we have any knowledge, is new as a compilation. We do not know of any production furnishing, in a moderate compass, an agreeable and correct view of the social manners, religious systems, metaphysical dogmas, literary proficiency, and political institutions of the remote regions of the East. These are subjects pregnant with interest of a deep and varied nature, both as they are calculated to throw light upon the civil and moral condition of many millions of our fellow beings; and moreover, as supplying, in themselves, a spacious and amusing field of entertainment and speculation. The letters of a Rabbi are an elegant introduction to the study of Indian literature and manners; and, brief as the work is, it appears to us to be the fruit of extensive reading, and diligent as well as judicious research. If we are not mistaken, India is every day exercising a higher claim upon the attention and sympathies of this nation. The necessity, both political and moral, of making some atonement for the miseries our arms have brought upon that unoffending people, and of revolutionising altogether a system of government, whose direct tendency is to keep countless myriads of a fine people in the lowest point of depression to which humanity can be brought, with no pretext for so much crime and cruelty, but the support of an absurd and prejudicial monopoly—this necessity is beginning to be felt; and everything connected with India is, in proportion, rising in public interest. The *Orientalist* does not pretend to much; but it has a fair claim to the praise of doing something, and in an entertaining manner, towards an object of considerable and increasing importance.

The Anatomy of Society. By G. A. St. John. 2 vols. 8vo.

We were almost deterred from undertaking anything like a dissection of so huge a subject as "*The Anatomy of Society*," well knowing the narrow limits to which we are restricted, even with works of the first class. In cutting open the sheets, however, we were relieved from no small share of apprehension, on finding that the whole fabric of social anatomy consisted of some thirty or forty *dissecta membra*, in the nature of Essays, but to which the author has given the name of Chapters; for what reason is not exactly apparent, as they have no farther reference to each other than that of being bound together in the same book.

We cannot but acknowledge that many of these essays evince a delicacy of perception, and a taste for philosophical inquiry, highly creditable to the acknowledged reputation of Mr. St. John. Yet it cannot be denied, that the age is gone past, never to return, when a volume or two of such essays will be likely to form any attraction for the great mass of miscellaneous readers; more especially when several of the pieces have already appeared in the periodicals of the last three or four years.

A Year in Spain. By a Young American. 2 vols.

A lively and pleasant work, reflecting great credit on its author, and affording, in every page, various and agreeable entertainment to the reader. The Young American understands how to travel—a science which all who publish travels are, by no means, masters of. He has not fallen into the error we lately noticed in a publication of a similar nature, the author of which seemed to think he made himself acquainted with a country, when he obtained introduction to noblemen's houses, and was present at splendid fêtes, and balls, and levees; without condescending to notice more than once or twice those classes of which the bulk and strength of a nation consists. A sensible traveller should see "men in all their modifications;" and this the intelligent writer before us has made the rule of his intercourse with the Spaniards. He has seen the bandit, the peasant, the artisan, the soldier, the monk, the beggar; the two last, numerous fraternities in Spain. Of the beggars of Madrid he gives a curious and well-drawn picture, which has justly been pointed out as a good specimen of the manner in which he has composed his work. The public is much indebted to the individual who furnishes an account of the Peninsula in the present disorderly state of its municipal institutions. It requires intrepidity, as well as curiosity, to make the tour of Spain while its police is so disorganized, that one is scarcely more in danger from the professional robber, than from the functionaries paid by the Government to preserve peace and property. We fear the day of general and easy tour-making through this delicious country is at a great distance: there are fewer signs of political regeneration in the dominions of Ferdinand than in any other tyranny in Europe. We must be content, for a long time, to take her picture from the journals and narratives of enterprising travellers; and we shall be fortunate indeed, if we meet with better painters than the Young American.

The Emperor's Rout.

We heartily recommend this little work to the attention of parents, and all persons entrusted with the education of children. The coloured prints that embellish it are not only beautifully executed, but faithfully represent the insects who form the actors in this fanciful and amusing drama. Entertainment and instruction are conveyed in the most novel and pleasing manner; and the child, whilst looking over the pictures and laughing at the Emperor and his Visitors, is not aware that he is acquiring without labour the entomological names and natural history of a beautiful tribe of insects. We hope the plan will be improved upon, and the same course adopted with other branches of natural history. The prints of the present little volume are, we understand, executed by a lady of eminent talents in the illustration of natural history. It is as pleasing and as useful a present as could well be desired for the young, to whom neither amusement nor instruction should ever be presented the one without the other.

The Incognito, or Sins and Peccadilloes. By Don T. de Trueba. 3 vols.

It is remarkable how much we have heard about Spain, and how little we know of it. The

Inquisition figured in every romance that came out during the first quarter of this century, and Madrid, for the same space of time, was found to be the great fountain of mystery and melodrama. Yet we are only where we were before all these elucidatory productions made their appearance; and Spain continues to furnish far greater temptations for talking than for travelling. A work, therefore, like the present, which supplies an account of Spanish life as it is; that gives a panoramic view of the state of society in Madrid; that describes the opinions, character, and customs of all classes—and this, too, in the light and fascinating shape of a romance—is one of no common interest and value. It has several claims upon our attention, first, because it is, as the author declares, the first Spanish novel of its class that has ever appeared in this country; next, because it is the production of a liberal-minded Spaniard, who writes our language with a flow and facility that many Englishmen might envy, though with here and there a slight peculiarity, just sufficient to indicate that it is really a foreigner who is writing, and to give point and character to the more perfect sentences; and again—because the book seems to inculcate the maxim, that knowledge should be not only useful but entertaining, and abounds consequently, in satirical sketches of life and manners, pleasant etchings, both of persons and principles; and, lastly (we ought not to have left this rare attraction to the last), a very fair proportion of the terrible and the mysterious. We have no space to describe the plot, otherwise than by saying that the interest is sustained to the close, and that the finale is startling and unanticipated. It is in sketching his characters that the skill of the writer is particularly exhibited. Some of them appear a little extravagant, it is true, but we can allow something for stage effect, and have no doubt that they would seem very natural in Spain. The old *bandero* is a very amusing personage, if not a very agreeable one; and Verdeslor, though rather too flippant occasionally, is the lightest of the godsummer heroes of fiction that "wanton in the idle summer-air" of romance. The work is almost free from allusion to political matters; but its pictures of religious life, and the insight it affords us with regard to the state of morals in Madrid, should be referred to by all who desire information upon those matters. The *brutas* are irresistibly grouped. We think Don Trueba has done well in giving us these views of modern life instead of historical tales, however good they may be. He has a taste for satire, which he may cherish with advantage. We ought, however, to hint that there are freedoms, here and there, of language and allusion in the writings of our novelist, that may not seem perfectly allowable to the nice ear of English propriety. Foreign usages sanction such things; the author, therefore, has a far more satisfactory excuse than those English writers, who allow themselves a latitude in these points which they deny to the rest of the world.

Narrative of a Journey across the Balcan, &c. By Major the Hon. George Keppel, F. S. A.

Since Dr. Walsh's account of his Journey from Constantinople to Vienna, we have been favoured with several books of travels in the Turkish empire, but we have met with none which we have

perused with as much satisfaction as the work before us.

Major Keppel is an active and enlightened traveller; sees every thing; makes judicious observations, and communicates his impressions in a lively, unaffected manner. His pages are nowhere embarrassed with that parade of description which is the fault of so many writers of travels, and which, for the most part, might have been made as well had the author never made but the tour of his study. The passage of the Balcan, although the prominent subject in the title-page of these volumes, is by no means the principal, nor, in our opinion, the most interesting portion of them. It is curious, however, to compare the Major's views upon the practicability of the passes of that famous chain with those of Doctor Walsh in the book alluded to. We find considerable difference of opinion on this subject between the two travellers; the former holding the passage of the Balcan by an invading army to be an achievement of no great risk or honour; the latter inclining to the belief that ordinary precautions on the part of the Turks would suffice to render the obstacle almost insurmountable. It will be remembered, however, that when Major Keppel visited these passes, the Russian army had already made its way through them into the Ottoman dominions, and it is not unlikely that this circumstance had some influence in disposing him to think the enterprise a slighter thing than it appeared to his predecessor, who traversed the country before the Russian invasion. The general remarks of Major Keppel upon the state of the Turkish empire are valuable; they supply additional confirmation of the opinion beginning to be generally entertained of the approaching dissolution of the Turkish power in Europe. His excursions into Asia Minor, and his antiquarian remarks on parts of that country—a country, both in ancient and modern history, pregnant with extraordinary interest—form a part of the work which deserves particular attention. We regret we have space to add no more than our strenuous recommendation of these travels to all who wish to increase their acquaintance with the state of modern Turkey, through the medium of an intelligent and accomplished traveller.

The Art of Miniature-painting on Ivory.
By Arthur Parsey, Professor of Miniature Painting and Perspective.

Mr. Parsey has written a clever and a useful book; if there be here and there some crudities of style, we must bear in mind that the author is more accustomed to the pencil than the pen. He evidently understands his profession thoroughly, and has adopted a very pleasant method of communicating his information to others. The rules laid down appear to us sensible and easy, and upon the several topics necessary for the student, his views are those of a rational, experienced, and skilful master.

Geraldine of Desmond, or Ireland in the Days of Elizabeth; a Historical Romance.
By Miss Crumpe. 3 vols. Second Edition.

We have received with sincere pleasure the second edition of Miss Crumpe's ably and elegantly

written work. It speaks well for public taste that a romance, of a purely historic character, should have been successful. It would, however, have surprised and disappointed us to have found it otherwise; although more highly-seasoned dishes may tempt the palate every month, there remains enough of sound relish for what is substantially good. Ireland, in the days of Elizabeth, was in reality a land of romance; during this most eventful period of its history, individuals existed and circumstances occurred that need only be portrayed or described to give to truth all the vivid colouring of fiction. Miss Crumpe was therefore fortunate in her choice of subject; her heroes and heroines had played their parts upon the stage of life, and of the fatal consequences of the civil feuds between the Desmonds and the Ormonds, Ireland has been for centuries the struggling and suffering victim. But the author added to these advantages others, undoubtedly her own—a luminous, powerful, and masculine mind, capable of understanding and appreciating character, and of describing scenes and circumstances in so skilful and vivid a manner as actually to bring before our "mind's eye" the tower and the tournament, the palace and the hut, with the heroes and the heroines whose names were linked with them, and are still remembered with veneration or with terror, as the blessings or the curses of their native land, whose bitterest enemies have been too frequently her own children. The volumes, however, have been so fully canvassed in a former number of the "New Monthly Magazine," that we have now no other duty to perform than to recommend them earnestly to those by whom they remain unread: they are full of information; abundant in interest; delightful to the novel-reader, and useful to the searcher after historic records. The value of the second edition has been considerably enhanced by the introduction of a series of autographs of the principal personages whose names are introduced into the work.

The Vizier's Son. 3 vols.

We are grateful to the "Vizier's Son" for having led us back to the days of our youth, when we looked upon the "Arabian Nights" as the very perfection of historic truth and beauty, and slumbered under their influence, thoughtlessly and happily, in fairy pavillions and palaces. The work is a collection of Oriental tales, strung together by a rambling story. One of the best is "The Sutte," which possesses considerable interest, though on the old Hindu subject of a fair and young widow sacrificing herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband. The unwillingness of a girl, with all the feelings of hope fresh about her, to bid adieu to the world just as she had looked forth upon its fascinations, is naturally told, and the ~~dramament~~ highly dramatic. There are some disagreeable notices of customs and habits, which, in a work of fiction, might better have been omitted. History is bound to be faithful in its detail of both the impurities and perfections of every period and country on which it treats, but Fiction has no such licence; and if grossness exists among the Easterns, it ought (at least in our novels) to be veiled by European delicacy. The notes at the conclusion of each volume are both entertaining and instructive.

Epitome Historiæ Sacræ, adapted by a literal translation, a synopsis of the plan, &c. to Jacotot's Method of Universal Instruction. By Joseph Payne.

The German Manual for Self-Tuition. By Wilhelm Klauer Klattowaky. 2 vols.

German Poetical Anthology. Second Edition. By A. Bernays.

A Grammar of the German Language. By C. F. Becker, M.D.

Composition and Punctuation familiarly explained. By Justin Brenan.

The Foreigner's English Conjugator. By Justin Brenan.

The French Orthologer. By L. A. J. Mordacque.

Cours de Littérature Française. By J. Rowbotham.

Greek Exercises. By the Rev. F. E. J. Valpy, A. M. Second Edition.

A Treatise on the Importance and Utility of Classical Learning. By Joseph Burton.

The French Genders, taught in six Fables. Seventeenth Edition. By W. R. Goodluck, Jun.

The French Verbs, arranged on a new system. Third Edition. Ditto.

A Help to French. Ditto.

Several works upon Education have congregated themselves within the last month or two upon our table, and we have thought it advisable to bring our critical notices of them together under one head, in this department of our Journal. We shall follow the same plan, from time to time, as occasions may suggest, so that all the works forwarded to us, upon this important topic, may receive a due share of attention.

It is not long since we passed our opinion on the general merits of Jacotot's Method, and of the exposition of it, furnished by the compiler of the volume now under notice. That opinion was decidedly favourable, nor have we seen any reasons to alter it. We, therefore, cordially recommend the little manual, which Mr. Payne has prepared as an elementary book in the study of Latin, to the attention of all who desire to learn, so as really to know that language in a time much shorter than is required by any other process whatever. It is high time that old prejudices should give way before the satisfactory experiments of a plan founded on the natural march of the human mind, and the operation of which is in complete accordance with the spontaneous and healthy operation of its faculties. We are no advocates of new theories—we are no greedy listeners to those who prate of infallible nostrums, whether in medicine, politics, or education—we are imitators of the old school in caution, though, we trust not, in the indulgence of unreasonable prejudices. We are well satisfied, from testimony on which we can rely, that there is real merit in Jacotot's plan, and that the prospects of success it holds out are by no means illusory. The compiler of the present text-book, who is a zealous advocate, and, as we hear, very successful practiser of the method, says, in an emphatic, though not presumptuous tone, "The basements of the method are

imbedded in the firm ground of experiment, and it is the duty of those who profess to take an interest in education to refute its pretensions, if arrogant—to do homage to them if they can be justified." This is but fair; and we trust that Mr. Payne, to whom belongs the merit of first agitating the matter "*in propria personâ*" in this country, and who is now entirely devoted to its propagation, by means of lectures, classes, publications, &c. will ultimately attain the reward to which his exertions entitle him. His publications on the subject show him to be fully competent to defend by argument the cause he has so zealously espoused. The translation given in the volume under notice is neither interlinear nor analytical. In accordance with Jacotot's, and our views of translations, it is as literal as it can be, to preserve, at the same time, the English idiom; so that the pupil learns, in the first instance, the idiomatic English phrases answering to the idiomatic Latin phrases, and is then led on by the process to know the precise value of not only every word but every syllable and even letter. He thus becomes critically acquainted with the roots of the language, and the laws for the formation of words. The knowledge required by this process of rigid analysis is most solid and accurate, and we are quite sure that the average pupils of five and six years' standing at the first public schools would appear grossly ignorant, even in the languages to which their time is wholly devoted, when put into comparison with the average pupils of two years' standing instructed upon Jacotot's plan, though these latter should be simultaneously studying three or four other subjects.

But we must turn from Jacotot and his Expositor, to notice three very valuable publications intended to forward the study of the German language. We shall not stop to inquire whether Adam spoke German in the Garden of Eden, or not, though Geropius asserts it was so; we shall only maintain that the German is, in every respect, worthy of being studied for its own sake. It is a noble language—copious, almost to profusion, and fertile in materials sufficient to supply every need of the most extended literature. It presents to us spirit-stirring poetry, highly-wrought romance, and profound learning. The extremes of literature seem to meet in its ample field; and the same nation is lavish in speculations and fictions, so extravagant as to have become proverbial, and in solid erudition of the most elaborate texture. But to return to the language itself: it is copious to an extent unrivalled, perhaps, by any living tongue, unless it be the Arabic; its powers of combination are exhaustless—in this respect, it nearly resembles the ancient Greek—and its radical system is in the highest degree complete. We may fairly call it a primitive language, though it partakes in common with all others in the uncertainty of its original derivation. Professor Raak has endeavoured to show its analogy with the Zend Avesta, and Leibnitz asserted—with much extravagance certainly—that "a German can at once understand whole phrases of the Persian language." Without going so far as Leibnitz, whose imagination was often very flighty, "Still," says Mr. Klauer, "the great resemblance of the latter (the Persian) to the German is evident; for of the twelve thousand Persian primitive words, more than four thousand are pure German."

We must, however, leave a discussion, untrammelled to the scanty limits necessarily assigned us, and say a few words on the design and execution of the works whose titles are prefixed to this article. The first comprehends, in two volumes, a very interesting selection, in prose and verse, from the works of the best German authors, with a small grammar in German, and also in English—and an introduction, showing the manner in which the language is to be studied by its means. The plan is that of commencing by a literal and analytical translation, after the manner of Hamilton. Mr. Klauer, however, very properly, as we conceive, discriminates between the use of analytical translations, as the means and as the end, in the acquisition of a language. Hamilton seems to have considered them as the ultimatum; and a pupil, by his account, had learned a language when he had acquired the meaning of a certain number of words. Mr. Klauer entertains no such idea, but introduces several ingenious modifications (mixed up, too, we may say, with some few inconsistencies of principle), not at all the less worthy of notice because they have been repeatedly urged by others. We cannot, however, close our notice of the work without protesting against the use of analytical translations. We are decidedly favourable to the use of translations in learning languages (as we have shown by our notice of Jacotot's plan, in which they are considered indispensable), but we do certainly think with Jacotot, that a language is more efficiently acquired by commencing with sentences and phrases, than with single words. The test of acquaintance with a language should be the ability to write idiomatically in it. Tried by this test, we feel satisfied that the pupil who has learned a language by phrases will prove himself superior to him that has learned it (if, indeed, he can be said to have learned it), by words. To those, however, who have not spirit and ardour enough to pursue Jacotot's plan, which in the end is much the shorter, we strongly recommend this work of Mr. Klauer's, which contains every thing that a student of German—who will pursue what we should deem the right method, that of attacking the language first, then the grammar—can possibly desire. Of Mr. Bernay's work, though we have little to say, as it has been substantially before the public for some time—and its arriving at a second edition attests its success—yet that we shall say must be in terms of the highest approbation. It is properly termed an *Anthology*; the flowers are, for the most part, very beautiful, and their selection does great credit to the taste which dictated it. The introduction, containing a history of German Poetry, and short notices of the authors selected, is very ably written. The volume is altogether elegantly "got up," and well deserves success. The next work we have to notice is by Dr. Becker, and supplies what has long been a desideratum in the English language—a philosophical and yet completely-practical German grammar. It will, we doubt not, supersede, in a very short time, many of the paltry compilations that have been brought forward of late years, with similar but very ill-supported pretensions. The author is well known and estimated in his own country, by the publication of several highly-ingenuous and elaborate works on the philology of the German language. He takes

the formation of words as the foundation of German grammar, and thence deduces the laws of inflection, gender, and indeed of etymology in general. This plan, which is very similar to that pursued by Professors Long and Key, in their respective classes at the London University, is at the same time rational and interesting.

We have been somewhat tardy in doing justice to Mr. Brennan's excellent little work on Composition and Punctuation, which, we perceive, has very speedily reached a third edition. When we style it an excellent work, we must be understood as speaking of its fitness for the object designed by its author. As a literary composition, we should not rate it very highly, though it affords sufficient evidence that all its prominent defects might have been removed with the greatest ease by the writer. The desire to be very plain and intelligible, by the avoidance of all decorated, elaborate periods, often causes him to employ most awkward phraseology. But these are minor considerations, in comparison with the sterling merit of the work itself, which is replete with sound common-sense, a very rare quality in a book that treats of the art of composition. Such works generally contain any thing and every thing but that which, of all others, the person who has need of them seeks. Long dissertations upon what other men said and others have done, fine-drawn essays on taste, genius, &c. beset the path of him who merely wishes to know how he shall say common things—write a good plain letter, for instance—in an intelligible way. Mr. Brennan's work will exactly meet the view of those who are not ambitious of writing epics, or of knowing the names of all the various styles, which some men have used from ignorance and others from peculiarity of mental organization. It is the practical part, not the theory, that they desire—they want the common-sense of the matter, not the unmeaning technicalities. There is much ingenuity in Mr. Brennan's novel system of punctuation; if not perfectly satisfactory, we think it very nearly so. Our own experience and practice, take the present article as an instance, will nearly bear out Mr. Brennan's principle, that all the stops really necessary in a composition, are, the comma, dash, period, and the marks denoting exclamation and interrogation. We are, however, far from avowing ourselves converts to all our author's opinions, particularly those which concern the much-controverted use of *shall* and *will*. *Usus est norma loquendi*—and these peculiar usages must be learned by practice—they do, in our opinion, defy rules. We doubt much whether we shall find ourselves saying, I think I will die, though assured by Mr. Brennan's authority and canons that *WILL* is more correct in this instance than *SHALL*. It may be so, but still it is not English. Every one knows that the word *himself*, in its present form, is an objective case, though we use it very frequently as a nominative. Would any one tell us, then, that we ought to use *herself* instead? But we have no desire to disparage Mr. Brennan's works, the latter of which is almost altogether on *will* and *shall*, but recommend them most cordially to the consideration of our readers.

We have carefully examined the work of M. Mordacque, and are of opinion that it is superior to most others of the same class in several respects. The divisions are well arranged, and the whole is

well digested; the section on pronunciation we were particularly pleased with. One chief objection to the work is its length—the great merit of a grammar is brevity. We are of the opinion of those modern reformers in education, who argue that—whatever may be said about the necessity of learning by heart the various regular terminational inflections, the genders of nouns and the irregular forms of verbs, together with the entire body of what is usually termed Syntax, may be much more easily, efficiently and rapidly learned from an attentive, well-directed study of the language itself. We approve, for our own parts, of the employment of induction in these cases, and of studying authors more and grammars less. However, to those who prefer the grammatical course, we strongly recommend Mr. Mordacque's work. The author seems himself to value highly the result of his labours. This is apparent even from the title-page, where the words, "First Edition," are very perspicuous. The hint at fatality is, however, quite pardonable. We doubt not that Mr. Mordacque's exertions—and they have evidently not been spared—will meet with the success they deserve.

Mr. Rowbotham is advantageously known to the public as the author of several excellent elementary works, and the present will augment the reputation which they have acquired. It consists of a series of pieces, in prose and verse, selected from the best French authors, with translations both literal and free, in the first instance, interlinear, subsequently, on the opposite page, &c. This plan is a decided improvement on the Hamiltonian. Our opinions of translations we need not repeat, and we have only to recommend Mr. Rowbotham's book to all who approve of their aid in commencing the acquisition of a language. We should mention that both the literal and free translation in the first part of the volume are in the same line. The difference between the idioms is rendered clear by the employment of italics and parentheses. Much ingenuity is displayed in this arrangement, though it is by no means novel.

We are happy to see that Mr. Valpy's excellent Greek Exercises have reached a second, and a very much improved edition. This volume is, without question, the most useful work of its kind that we have seen.

If Mr. Burton's work be an evidence of the importance and utility of classical learning, we should say—burn the Classics with all possible expedition. Such a farrago of bombastic rhapsody we never before saw, though at the same time we must say there is no lack of ingenuity (would there were something more sterling!) in the mind which could fabricate a work, of which the first paragraph is a not unapt sample. Here it is; all the rest is of the same sort:—

"The history of the human mind presents to the view an hemisphere of magnificence and glory. The infancy of intellect at first threw up dubious glimmerings in the brightening horizon of time, and scattered various coruscations and degrees of light and splendour. The gigantic energies of genius gradually climbed the ample arch of science, and as the mental orb advanced up the mighty concave, there shone in succession the systems of

learning, spotting the sky of truth and knowledge. At intervals, the clouds of error and darkness passed over the gorgeous canopy, but were at length dissipated by the overpowering light that teemed its tide of radiance upon the umbrageous spheres!!!"

We defy Mr. Burton to discover any thing half so fine as the passage just cited in the entire body of classical literature. We must confess, for our parts, that we, poor simple souls, have been quite bemazed by the "vast tracts of intellectual light" which have "increased upon our vision," and by the "glorious galaxy of mental personages" which "have adorned the arch of intelligent being." We take the liberty, in concluding our remarks, to recommend to Mr. Burton, who is evidently a very young man, and has much to learn, or rather to unlearn, the work of a certain old gentleman named Horace, whom he might perchance have caught a glimpse of as he was "wandering through the gorgeous temples of antiquity, and receiving the intellectual splendours where golden light swells around on every side." The said old gentleman once, we are informed, slyly whispered, on glancing at a work similar to Mr. Burton's—

"Parturiunt montes—nascitur ridiculus mus."

We must candidly inform Mr. Burton that he must use other means than the publication of such a farrago as the present, before he can "rise towards the zenith of attainment and perfection," and "traverse on aerial wings, cerulean air, in halcyon climes!!"

The volumes of Mr. Goodluck are useful little treatises, conducting, by means of novelty and simplicity of plan, towards the ready acquirement of a language, of which there are few persons who do not find it important to know something. We approve particularly of that treating of the French genders. The clear, concise, and intelligible classification it presents, will suffice to lead many a despairing student through the labyrinthine difficulties engendered by the ordinary complex treatment of this portion of the French grammar. Of its advantage, indeed, the fact of the editions having successively progressed nearly through their teens, speaks not a little. Each of these works gives its professed share of information, in the smallest possible compass; and with such aids, we may say, to even the oldest beginner in French, "sera nunquam est via."

A Topographical Dictionary of London and its Environs. By John Elmes.

The object of this work is to describe London "in the nineteenth century," in a manner that may at once direct the seeker to any square, street, alley, court, building, &c. &c. It is evidently the result of much labour, and is far more useful, because much more simple, than any Directory can ever be. The accounts of charitable institutions, commercial and ecclesiastical establishments, &c. are sufficiently explanatory, and are written with care and attention. We accept the pledge of Mr. Elmes, whose name has been often honourably before the public, as a guarantee for the accuracy of the volume.

THE DRAMA.

AT no previous moment has the drama stood so deeply in need of the collateral aid of sound criticism to guide, to direct, and to guard it, as it does now; because, never before has its danger of utter degradation been so imminent; yet, never before have its hopes of a happy revival been so fair-seeming and so rife. In proof of the still deeper degradation that we have to fear for our national drama, its very existence is in the hands of persons, who, with two or three not very bright exceptions, not merely practise it as a mechanical calling, but regard it in no better light, and laugh at those who do. Farther, that illustrious band of writers, who have given a literary glory to our own day, which not merely this, but no other country, ever before rejoiced in, have, one and all, repudiated the acted drama, as if even success in it were a disgrace, and failure an absolute crime. Finally, Fashion has put her ban upon it; Law has left the power of producing it to become a private monopoly, practised for private ends; and Nature herself would seem to have set her face against it, by mulcting us of the average number of actors capable of embodying its creations to the public eye: for there never was so miserable a dearth of good actors, and, what is equally fatal, so copious a supply of bad ones.

On the other hand, with reference to the "hopes" that await the drama of our day, we are able to find them, where, perhaps, few others would think of looking for them. Moreover, we have the happiness of being optimists, and that must be a melancholy waste indeed, wherein we could not distinguish the promises of brighter scenes at hand. In the first place, then, that great spirit of improvement which is abroad will assuredly not leave, in its present state of unnatural debasement, the noblest method which man has yet devised of teaching the great "art and mystery" of human life. We have, in all other departments of the literature of the day, productions that correspond with the spirit of the age in which we live, and which surpass those of all other nations in the same department; but in the drama, we have done worse than stand still,—we have retrograded to a degree, not merely below that of ourselves at any former period, but that of any other nation of civilized Europe. This state of things cannot last; and it strikes us, that we have just now arrived at that desirable point of degradation when amendment *must* come.

We speak of what is called the "regular" drama: for *one* of the most promising features in the prospect of change, which we

see before us, is the marked improvement every month making way in the minor walks of the art. The only theatres which now offer any thing like a certainty of entertainment, on whatever occasion you may visit them, are the minors. If you would compass an evening's "rational" amusement, (*that* being confined, by prescription, to the great houses,) you must lay your plans judiciously a week beforehand, and must be prepared for the task by a universal knowledge of what you desire not to know but to avoid; whereas, at the best of the minors, you are sure of meeting with something worth seeing, if not worth taking measures to see. The reply that will be made to us, as to the total want of decent accommodation at the minor theatres of London, as at present constituted, is, we are fully aware, fatal to the inference that they are capable of reforming the drama by their practice: all they can do is to show the public what it needs, not supply that need. In all London there is but one theatre, in any reasonable degree fitted for the purposes of such theatrical representations as are calculated to better the moral condition of the drama; and even *that* (the Haymarket) has defects which wholly counteract its merits as regards a great portion of the audience. We entreat Mr. Arnold to look to this in the construction of his new house; for we want but *one* perfect example of what a theatre should be, in order to reform the whole system at once, in this most important point. In the mean time, we are in that state of anxious interregnum, when the winds decree that the vessel *must* change its course, when the helm is down, the sails are shivering against the cordage, and the crew are idle watchers of the moment when the gallant bark must either "miss stays," or go fairly "about," and commence a new and happy course; during which anxious interregnum all depends on the skill and knowledge of those who direct the movements of the great machine.

It is not at a time like the present that the dramatic criticism of the day can afford to lose one of its most enlightened and eloquent pursuers; and the only ground on which we can anticipate other than evil from the change which places the pen of the *New Monthly* critic in the hand which *now* guides it, instead of that which has just laid it down is, that the kindly feelings of the latter led him, perhaps, to mistake the method of curing the evil which he must have seen more clearly than most of his contemporaries. The truth is, that "the soothing system" is not applicable to an evil which has reached the height of that in

question ; and accordingly, we are disposed to try a remedy that must not be described as of an opposite nature merely because it may wear an opposite appearance. In proposing to execute strict *justice* upon the dramatic crimes and misdemeanours that may come before our critical tribunal, we anticipate that our decisions will wear an aspect of *severity*, which our readers have not been accustomed to meet with in this department of their monthly meed of entertainment. Should it be so, we must beg to deprecate the idea of our differing in the *principle* of our critical judgments from the able and eloquent writer who has hitherto preceded us. But there are two points of view in which all subjects may be regarded, each equally correct and true, but each leading to an opposite result, according as they are pursued with an opposite view ; and this without the employment of *special pleading* in either case. The condition of our national drama is desperate, we admit ; but it does not require desperate means for its recovery. Let it but have justice done to it—justice *without* mercy, and its revival will be as certain and as speedy, as its downfall has been strange and signal.

The theatrical world has been singularly barren of noticeable novelties during the past month. There has, indeed, been one alone on which any thing like formal criticism can, with any propriety, be expended ; we mean Miss Kemble's Lady Constance ; and even that does not assume the character which we would willingly have found in it. For, though it is an extraordinary performance of its kind, perhaps the *most* so that was ever yet exhibited under similar circumstances of age, education, habit, practice, &c., yet it does not afford scope for those qualities in which we cannot help thinking Miss Kemble mainly excels. Her force, her dignity, her grandeur, her vehemence, her sarcasm, her scorn, are, each and all, not merely unequalled by any other living actress, but they are really admirable in themselves. Yet all of them united are not worth one touch of that deep tenderness of soul, which nothing but the passion of love can elicit and illustrate in a young female ; which not even the instinctive anticipations of a mother's joys and sorrows can call forth. Lady Constance is one of the most truly poetical and passionate of all Shakspeare's creations ; but it is of that kind of passion which nothing but experience can duly realize or reply to : whereas the passion with which Juliet is imbued, or rather of which she is "all compact," is the very sum and substance of the life of youth—its "being, end, and aim ;" and to embody it in all its glory, as conceived and delineated by Shakspeare, it is only necessary to feel it in all its strength and purity. Accordingly, Miss

Kemble's Juliet is a rich effusion of sensibility, every scene of which sinks into the heart like music ; whereas, her Lady Constance, though great as a theatrical performance, is nothing greater or better than such. It is a noble effort of imagination, embodied by extraordinary powers of execution, applied with still more extraordinary skill and judgment : but it stirs not the affections ; it scarcely touches the senses ; it stops short of the heart ; it passes before the eye like a living picture ; and, having passed, it is

" Like snow that falls upon a river,
A moment white, then gone for ever."

Perhaps Miss Kemble has played no character with so entire a freedom from faults, either of conception or execution, as that of Lady Constance ; and, with the exception of Juliet, none in which she has exhibited more striking beauties, in proportion to the length and importance of the part. Perhaps (still with the exception of Juliet) the scene wherein she imagines the sickness, loss of beauty, and death of her child, and her consequent inability to recognize him, even in heaven, was in the very highest and purest style of the art ; but it was an effort of the *art* merely, not of that nature, which at once anticipates and supersedes it. Again, the appeal to Heaven in favour of the rights of her child, was nobly executed : so was that in which, by a magnificent conceit of passion, the poet makes her sink upon the earth with the weight of her sorrows ; yet still sit there, as on a throne, to which kings are to come and bow down. Though not so powerful in parts as her Bianca, we are disposed to think her Lady Constance the very best of Miss Kemble's performances, always excepting her Juliet, which is worth all the rest of them put together.

The only other novelties of the month at the great houses, have been two indifferent farces, one of which was treated as much too harshly, as the other was too mildly ; and neither of which requires detailed notice from us.

THE FRENCH COMPANY.

The performances of the French company this season have not been so effective as they were during the last two seasons, chiefly from want of a leading female, which, however, is promised immediately in the person of Leontine Fay. But they have had the merit of introducing to the London public an actor who, with the exception of Potier, the first comic actor in Europe, is, upon the whole, superior to any who has yet been seen in this country. M. Bouffé is, in fact, scarcely inferior to Potier himself, except in that genius for humorous conception, in which the latter

surpasses all his contemporaries. M. Bouffé is, for quick and delicate conception of character; ease, spirit, and variety of illustration; purity and simplicity of style; and force and truth of execution, an admirable, and, indeed, an incomparable artist: but his merit consists wholly in his *truth* of delineation; whereas Potier's may almost be said to consist in his falsehood. As Ophelia turns every thing "to favour and to prettiness," so Potier turns every thing to fun and farcing. We speak now of that quality by which he is distinguished from all his rivals,—not in degree, but in kind. There is nothing like Potier, either in nature or art. But Potier is also an accomplished artist; and, in this respect, we can scarcely place Bouffé below him. The latter, however, seems to have but little of what is understood by *humour*, though he has an exquisite sense of the ludicrous, and a wonderful capacity of turning it to account.

It has given us great pleasure to observe that the performances of this actor have

been duly appreciated by the audiences who have witnessed them; and we only regret that those audiences have been so limited: for it is scarcely to be conceived that such performances could be generally witnessed without working that reform in the tastes of our audiences, on which all other species of theatrical reform depend, as, indeed, they ought. For we must frankly admit, that it is the business of theatrical managers to conform to the public taste, not direct it. We pay them, not as we pay physicians, for curing us, but as we pay musicians, for amusing us: and if the latter were to insist on treating us to Mozart or Haydn, when we prefer Rossini, we should have a perfect right to kick them down stairs. English comic actors will not dare to adopt the style of Bouffé and the French school, till English audiences learn to appreciate the difference between truth and falsehood: and it is greatly to be feared, that the latter will not happen till people can learn to swim before they go into the water!

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

THE only novelty of any consequence in the operatic department of our Italian stage, during the month to which this report is limited, has been the first appearance of Mrs. Wood, late Miss Paton, on these boards, to which we shall advert hereafter. The operas performed were, "Il Barbiere," "Ricciardo," "Il Matrimonio," and "La Cenerentola." But in the pantomimic department, Mr. Laporte has produced a new grand ballet of action, under the title of "Kenilworth."

Upon the "Barbiere" and "Ricciardo," in both of which, as well as in the "Matrimonio," Madame Vespermann sustained the prima-donna parts, we have to offer no addition to the observations contained in our preceding report.

The "Matrimonio" presented an entirely new cast of parts, with the exception of the character of Don Geronimo, resumed by Signor Lablache, in whose hands it may be pronounced a masterpiece of the genuine comic, not to be excelled, perhaps, by any actor of the present day. Signor David played Paolino, and his performance pointedly evinced the necessity of the opinion on the qualifications of a performer being founded on his appearance in more than one character. Signor David's Paolino, though occasionally exhibiting tokens of vocal skill and cultivation of the first order, was far from being equally striking with his Ricciardo. The Paolino of both Curioni and Donzelli, we have no hesitation in saying,

were more impressive and effective. Even the fine aria, "Pria che spunti in ciel l'Aurora," one of Cimarosa's masterpieces, lost some of its attractions by the numerous ornaments with which the beautiful cantilena was overloaded. Signor David's *forte* seems to lie in situations which admit of a display of intense vocal feeling and sensibility, aided by a style of the most florid description, which the highest possible cultivation has carried to a perfection seldom witnessed in a tenor singer. Wherever these qualifications are applicable, such as in some of the highly-wrought cavatinas and rondos of Rossini and Pacini, Signor David's talent and pathetic manner will shine in full lustre; but in arias of the sostenuto kind, he is likely to be less successful than many of his rivals, of even inferior rank in the art. Mozart's Don Ottavio, for instance, would probably fail in adding to this gentleman's reputation.

Madame Vespermann's Carolina and Miss Ayton's Lisetta were, on the whole, satisfactory, without presenting any striking features for critical notice.

In this opera we had two *debuts*, entirely new to these boards: a Signora Filiani presented herself, for the first time, in the character of Fidalma, which she sustained creditably, considering the disadvantage inherent in the part itself, and the great drawback on her exertions from the recollection, still fresh in the minds of the audience, of Madame Malibran's performance in the same part. The other candidate for

public favour was Mr. E. Seguin, in the character of the Count. It was a first appearance on these boards only, for Mr. Seguin not only had at the same time an engagement at the Queen's Theatre, in Tottenham-street, but had in this, as well as in previous seasons, sustained various characters in the dramatic exhibitions of the Royal Academy of Music, in our reports on which we have, more than once, had occasion to speak in terms of unqualified commendation of this gentleman's exertions. His Figaro, in particular, in Mozart's "Nozze," afforded to us a high degree of pleasure, as it evinced very decided improvement in his vocal and dramatic career, and indications of a comic vein which we had not had a previous opportunity of witnessing. The Count in the "Matrimonio" is one of those ungrateful parts which disappoint the best efforts. V. Galli succeeded but partially in imparting some interest to it, and Santini's personation made but little impression of a favourable nature. Mr. Seguin's fine youthful and full-bodied bass voice, its flexibility and proper developement, by the aid of assiduous cultivation and a good school, appeared to great advantage on the present occasion. In the duet, "Se fiato in corpo avete," though put into parallel with the thundering physical powers, and the unique and matured comic gifts of Lablache, Mr. Seguin earned his share of well-merited applause. As far as regards vocal progress, therefore, this promising performer needs no other counsel from the critic, than that of pursuing a path so well commenced in every respect. In his histrionic efforts, time, and a greater familiarity with scenic business, will no doubt effect every improvement yet to be acquired—such as a greater flexibility of muscle in the countenance, according to the varying demands of the text, a more frequent departure from an unmoved gravity of features, and a cordial smile of cheerfulness on the proper occasion, &c.

The "Matrimonio" was succeeded by a revival of "La Cenerentola" (5th March). A revival, do we say? Poor Cinderella, like the Wandering Jew, seems doomed never to die. It has been a standing-dish here every season; and lest the London public might not have enough of "Non più mesta," or "Non più questa," Miss Inverarity's seemingly exclusive *savoir faire* keeps us *au fait* of every crotchet and quaver in the score. The reproduction, therefore, of the Fairy Slipper, transformed into a sober bracelet, would have had little chance of attraction at the King's Theatre, had not Miss Paton (now Mrs. Wood) been at the same time announced as the heroine. This was a curiosity, a treat waited for, and universally talked of with eager and intense expectation. For Mr. Laporte, above all, it was a happy

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thought, *a coup de maître*, at a time when his *mauvaise fortune* in the enlistment of prime donne presented a réal "impressario nell' angustie." The choice of the opera, fixed upon at short notice, and no doubt influenced by the success which Miss Paton had gained in the same music at Covent-Garden, was more questionable. It was a bold undertaking to appear for the first time on an Italian stage in a part in which the public had beheld a succession of representatives of the highest talent, Sontag and Malibran among the rest. Comparison became unavoidable, and it could scarcely fail proving detrimental. Miss Paton's success would, unquestionably, have been more decisive could she have fixed on an opera new to this theatre, such, for instance, as "L'Ultimo giorno di Pompei," in which she is to appear forthwith. But, possibly, no alternative was left, and fully as we felt the disadvantage of the situation of the *debutante*, we were prepared to make due allowance.

Sterne was at a loss to account for the vast difference in every thing he beheld at Dover and at Calais, places within a few hours' sail of each other. From Covent-Garden to the King's Theatre, the difference is but a few minutes, but we feel as in a different latitude and atmosphere on entering the pit of the Italian Opera. We sometimes fancy ourselves again in San Carlo, until the homely and tramontane visages of some of the chorus-singers wake us from our Ausonian dreams. But Sterne saw *different* faces and beings at Calais and Dover; what would have been the astonishment of poor Yorick if he had seen the *same* face different at Dover and at Calais? Such was nearly the case with us on comparing the impression made upon us by Miss Paton's Cinderella and Mrs. Wood's Cenerentola. "Duo cum faciunt idem, non est idem," is an old saying; but "Idem cum fecerit idem, non est idem," would be a new reading, not less true. In short, we were more pleased with this lady at Covent-Garden than at the King's Theatre; and natural enough too—we measured things in both places by a scale and by expectations widely different.

But setting aside prior recollections, and every thing comparative, it is our province to speak of the new Angelina such as we saw her on the 5th instant, and as if we had never witnessed her previous exertions elsewhere. The quality of Mrs. Wood's voice is not remarkable for sweetness or full-bodied volume; it has none of the vibrating clearness of a genuine treble; it is more a mezzo soprano, of rather dull intonation, which, like Madame Pasta's, has, by dint of cultivation, been carried to the highest compass of a natural female treble. Hence Mrs. Wood commands the unusual range of two

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Songs for the Grave and Gay, the Poetry written and Melodies selected by Thomas Haynes Bayly, Esq.

The lyric talent of Mr. Bayly has for some years past obtained so much of the public favour, that his name alone serves as a passport to publications of the above description, at least as far as regards the poetical department. His muse, like that of Mr. Moore, adapts itself kindly to melody in most instances—a merit, no doubt, to be ascribed to the fact of the poet being a musical amateur at the same time. The volume before us, upon the whole, furnishes ample proof of the correctness of this observation, although we have met with a few exceptions. It contains, in all, ten songs, of both serious and lively import, the tunes of which have been gleaned or modelled from a variety of originals, more or less familiar to the musical amateur. The selection has been made with judgment and proper taste, and may, upon the whole, be pronounced to

have been successful. The accompaniments, though for the greater part entitled to favourable notice, present here and there harmonies and progressions of an objectionable nature, which might have been easily rectified, had the work been submitted to some competent professional judge before publication.

The poetical merit of the greater part of the volume is far less questionable. "There is not one familiar (?) face;" "He passed;" "I know a spot;" "Upbraid me not;" and one or two more of the texts, present attractive specimens of the author's lyric muse, both as regards selectness and impressive elegance of diction. "Romance for me," however, might, without detriment, have been excluded from the collection. Surely such lines as "Not matter-of-fact and history," and "A nice little bit of mystery," "therodomontade of common-sense," &c. can scarcely be deemed susceptible of musical colouring.

The typographical execution of the work, and its exterior, are entitled to very favourable notice.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. Macdonald's Works in Sculpture.—Mr. Macdonald has been, for some years, the most distinguished and successful sculptor of the North. The Edinburgh newspapers had prepared us to expect the descent of a master in his art, who was about to "try a fall" with the Chantreys and the Westmacotts of our own metropolis. It would, however, be injustice to compare him with those who struck the marble before he was born, and from whose labours and experience he may, and doubtless will, derive much instruction: but it is certain, that Mr. Macdonald possesses talents of the very highest order to conceive and to execute. He is not of the class of "self-educated" luminaries, who have recently dazzled the eyes and the understandings of Bond-street loungers, or silly strollers into the Egyptian Hall; on the contrary, he has studied where the best models, the immortal offspring of Phidias and Michael Angelo, are to be found; and, after long and patient labour in the galleries of Rome and Florence, has returned to his native country with the hope, the well-founded hope, of reward. It is a pleasant task to hail the appearance of a *true* artist in a most arduous and honourable, but seldom profitable, "walk" of the profession. We discharge a pleasant, but an imperative duty, in cheering him on his way.

The exhibition which Mr. Macdonald has opened at 80½ Pall Mall, consists of several colossal groups and a large number of busts. Among the latter is an admirable one of Professor Wilson,—a fine, manly, and intellectual countenance; but it is that of one who can be, indeed,

"Stern to those who love him not."

Those of Mr. C. Kemble and his accomplished daughter, one of Mr. James, the author of "Darnley," another of Mr. Sykes, M.P., are the only ones the originals of which are familiar to our southern eyes. These are excellent resemblances, and, as works of art, are executed with a degree of skill, grace, and freedom, worthy of the most eminent sculptors of England. Of the historical class there are several. No. 1, is a colossal group of Ajax bearing away the dead body of Patroclus; No. 2, a colossal group of Thetis arming Achilles; No. 3, a colossal statue of a fallen warrior; No. 4, a statue, in marble, of a child; No. 5, a statue, in marble, of a boy slinging; No. 6, a statue of a girl despatching a carrier-dove; No. 7, a statue of a supplicating virgin. These works are undoubtedly the conceptions of a mind full of pure and sound ideas of the grand and beautiful; and are, moreover, executed with that attention to the more mechanical matters of the art, without which the best efforts of genius must lose more than half their effect.

Society of British Artists.—The eighth exhibition of this Society, in Suffolk-street, was opened to the public on the 28th. It consists of nine hundred and fifteen works of art, in painting, drawing, sculpture, and engraving; and certainly affords ample proof that the greater proportion of its contributors are rapidly improving. Neither our time nor our limits will permit us to notice the tithe of those that will attract and repay the attention of its visitors. With the merits of a few, however, we are bound to make our readers acquainted.

No. 161 is a painting of the Grand Entrance to Rouen Cathedral, and No. 749

consists of four drawings, by D. Roberts, an artist, the grace and delicacy of whose pencil is only surpassed by its power and effect. No. 157, the Festival of the Law, a festival solemnized by the Jews on the last day of the tabernacle holidays, is the production of Mr. S. Hart: the artist is, we believe, one of the children of Israel, and undoubtedly an eagle of his tribe. The picture is one of the highest class, well conceived and richly coloured: the subject approaches sufficiently near the historical to warrant us in considering that the "grand" art is likely to obtain an accession of more than ordinary value. Mr. Inskipp exhibits several works of great merit; No. 164, Minda and Brenda, is, perhaps, the best. Few artists of the modern school have been more successful in aiming at originality, and in shaking off the trammels that too frequently subdue genius. Mr. Hofland has two delicious landscapes; Mr. John Wilson some fine sea views; Mr. Noble two excellently painted scenes in Wales; and Mr. Linton one picture of high merit, the *Civita Castellana*, though inferior in interest of subject to some former productions of his pencil. He has, however, a pure classic taste, and a true relish for nature, that will always make his works delightful. Mr. Simpson exhibits two or three portraits, parts of which were painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence: the most conspicuous is that of the Duke of Gordon; but the attitude is forced and unnatural, and reminds one, very unfavourably for Mr. Simpson, of the grace and ease so peculiarly the attributes of the late President of the Royal Academy. Mr. Hurlstone has some good portraits; Mr. Boxall one of a gentleman, exceedingly well painted; and Mr. M'Clise some family groups, in water-colour, of very considerable merit. Mr. Lonsdale's full-length of the present Lord Chancellor is a finely executed work, and a striking, though not a flattering likeness. The exhibition is, however, by no means rich in this class: there are very few of distinguished persons, and still fewer that, as specimens of art, one would care to look at a second time. Among the very best and most attractive, is that of a Lady representing the Comic Muse, by Mrs. Pearson, who rarely fails to interest, even in much better company. The rooms contain several well-painted pictures of animals, by Mr. R. B. Davis; but one enormous sheet of canvass, No. 222, representing a chase, is a proof that much useful time and colour may be thrown away. It is, however, marked "sold," and is, of course, a "commission," doubtless to be hung up in the

kennel of some country squire, as an early lesson to the young hounds. A picture possessing extraordinary merits and defects is No. 114, "The Eleventh Hour," by E. Prentis—an old miser, "a cold bad man," is departing to give an account of deeds done in the body, while his brutal and dissipated heir is doggedly watching for the last breath: the expression of the dying man is fearfully true; the whole story is told admirably—so admirably, indeed, that the card in the pocket of the rake is a needless accessory. No. 132, the *Covenanters*, by G. Harvey, (a name we have never met before,) is one of the best and most attractive works in the collection, full of vigour, and skilfully arranged, and coloured with spirit and effect. No. 437, the *Absent*, by T. Parris, is a delicious sketch. Among the drawings, our attention was attracted by some beautiful works; one from "The Taming of the Shrew," in particular, by Miss Fanny Corboux, whose progress we have marked with pleasure during the past three or four years. The collection of sculpture is more numerous and more excellent than that of any preceding year. Among them are several fine groups. The busts are chiefly by W. Joseph; but Bailey and Rossi have been efficient contributors. Mr. Burlowe exhibits two, that may bear comparison with those of much older and more experienced artists.

We regret the inadequacy of our limits to do justice to the exhibition of this Society. We rejoice to see it improving from year to year: the exhibitors are chiefly of the younger class, to whom the public display of the result of their labours is matter of deep importance. We trust and believe that its success is no longer questionable, and have no hesitation in adding, that it has already done much to improve and render prosperous British art.

Panorama of Hobart's Town, Van Dieman's Land. Painted by Burford.

We have never seen a more interesting panorama. The town is most romantically situated on the banks of a fine harbour, the one side presenting a variety of hill scenery, strongly reminding us of the Lakes of Killarney, the other, at a few miles distant, a magnificent mountain, of a magnitude and elevation superior to any in this country. The verdant hills, the pellucid water, the clear and tranquil sky, indicate a genial climate, and offer attractions to the lovers of the picturesque no less than to the industrious settler. If Government be desirous of promoting emigration, no better means could be adopted than rewarding the artist who has so admirably depicted this view, and encouraging the exhibition of more.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Institution.—A paper was read by Mr. Cowper on the recent improvements in paper-making. These observations were intended as an appendix to a lecture on the same subject, delivered by Mr. Millington in this Institution two or three years ago. Mr. Cowper described the mode of making paper by the machines of Hard and Fourdrinier, for the sake of those of his auditors who were not present at the former lecture. Next, the beautiful machine invented by Mr. Dickinson was illustrated by drawings and experiments. This machine differs considerably from Fourdrinier's: in the latter, the pulp flows upon a horizontal web of wire, about thirty feet in length, stretched on rollers, upon which it revolves; the water from the pulp flows through the web, and leaves the paper on its surface; and as the water drains from the pulp merely by its own weight, it requires about eleven feet in length of wire-web, moving at the rate of twenty-two feet per minute, or, in other words, half-minute time, to allow the pulp to become sufficiently set before it can be taken off the wire. In Mr. Dickinson's machine, a perforated brass cylinder, about twenty inches in diameter, covered with wire-web, and nearly immersed in the pulp, is substituted for the endless web in Fourdrinier's. The idea is very ingenious. The cylinder is turned truly inside out,—it is perforated all over by holes and grooves, so disposed, that, when covered first with a layer of plain wires, and afterwards with the wire-web, there is no part of the wire-web which does not communicate with the interior of the cylinder. The ends of this are closed, and it revolves on a hollow spindle or pipe, which has two or three small branch-pipes, bent downward within, but not touching the cylinder: these pipes, from their action, may be called syphons. An air-pipe enters the hollow spindle at one side of the cylinder, and is bent towards the interior upper surface, where it is united to a sort of trough, the edges of which apply themselves closely to the interior, by means of packing; *i. e.* the interposition of any elastic substance. A vacuum is constantly produced in this trough by the air-pump: the trough extends about eight or ten inches along the circumference of the cylinder, all of which part is above the surface of the pulp, in which the rest of the cylinder is immersed. As the cylinder revolves, the water flows through the wire-web into the interior, whence it issues by the syphons through the hollow spindle. The current of water flowing through the wire draws the floating fibres against the cylinder, and the paper continues forming, till, in the course of its revolution, it rises over the vacuum-trough.

Here the pressure of the atmosphere comes into action, and the remaining water is instantly forced through the wire-web, and the sheet taken up by a blanketed roller. The paper is thus made in the space of a few inches, the machine moving at the rate of forty-eight feet per minute. Mr. Cowper exhibited a working model of the machine invented by him for preventing the loss, by what, we believe, is technically called shavings; a loss varying from one-sixth to one-twelfth of the whole paper manufactured. The model was furnished with a reel of tissue paper, about two hundred feet long: the longitudinal cutting is effected by circular knives, and the transverse cutting by a serrated knife, which divides the paper easily, accurately, and with a sufficiently small edge. A drawing was also exhibited, to illustrate Mr. Ibbotson's new strainer for preventing the knots which are sometimes found in paper. Mr. Cowper concluded by noticing the gratifying results of the improvement in paper-making and printing-machines; observing that the Bible Society expended between 50,000*l.* and 60,000*l.* annually on paper and printing; the Tract Society also, he stated, frequently printed upwards of four hundred thousand of a single tract; other Societies for the diffusion of knowledge, the names of which he mentioned, printed of each number of a series as many as twenty thousand; and of the new edition of Sir Walter Scott's *Tales* about one thousand volumes were printed in a day.

Royal Institution.—Dr. Edmund Clark read a lecture on the remarkable volcanic phenomena exhibited by Vesuvius, and on the discovery and remains of Pompeii. He began by retracing and exhibiting views of the volcano from its present state to that mentioned by the early writers, and placed clearly before the imagination the sublime spectacle of a fierce eruption, by the aid of some very large and effective drawings; entered into the remarkable appearances presented by the fiery streams of lava; and showed various specimens of ashes and lava ejected by the mountain. Having rapidly described the more violent eruptions of modern times, he went back to the recorded narrative of the destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum by Pliny; then, carrying the attention to a large plan of the city of Pompeii, he described its discovery, and reverted to the fact mentioned by Suetonius, that some of the Pompeians did return to search for their buried property. Entering the Forum Nundinarium, and describing its general appearance and uses, Dr. Clark passed on to the theatres; then to the house of the sculptor, the temples of Æsculapius and Isis, and the fate of its priests. Advancing

along the streets, a succinct description was given of the blocks of lava which form the main road; of the raised foot pavement, the worn impression of wheels, the signs of the houses, the shops, and their general structure; the Forum, Temple of Venus, granaries, and prison; the mode of shutting the Forum at night, and general superiority of the public edifices. Then, issuing from the Forum, winding along the narrow streets to the house of Actæon, and stopping at intervals to exhibit various utensils found among the ruins,—a bell, vase, metallic mirror, saltcellar, specimen of Pompeii glass, with drawings of many other domestic instruments,—he went on to the Herculanean Gate and the Street of Tombs, describing and exhibiting large sketches of the house of Diomedes; the subterranean apartment, containing amphoræ, and the position of the group of skeletons found huddled together near the end of the room round that of their mistress, who was distinguished by gilded bracelets, and other costly ornaments. Then passing down the Street of Tombs, and detailing the appearance of the few skeletons there found, near the semicircular seat, he returned through the ruins of the city to the amphitheatre at its further extremity, and concluded a lecture, crowded with facts, by some account of the specimens of bread, fruit, the *ceratonia siliqua*, and other curiosities discovered among the ashes.

Royal Geographical Society.—The President and Council of this Society have announced that his Majesty's annual donation of fifty guineas, as due for this year, will be presented to the author of the best communication of either of the two following descriptions, which may be sent to the Society on or before the second Monday of March 1832; provided that it appear to the council worthy of such distinction, viz.:—1. "A detailed account, accompanied by sufficient plans and views, of any important geographical discovery not previously published, and in which the author shall have been personally engaged. 2. The establishment of any of those lost sites of antiquity which are materially connected with the geography of history, and which may thus rank with modern discoveries of equal value. Further; next year's premium will be bestowed on the best communication of the following kinds (also if considered worthy of it), which may be sent before the second Monday of March 1833, viz.:—1. "A manual for the assistance of travellers; enumerating concisely, but clearly, the objects to which the attention of the geographical inquirer should be especially directed, and indicating the means by which the information he requires may be most readily obtained. It should describe the instruments by which positions are determined, elevations and distances

measured, magnetic phenomena observed, and peculiarities of temperature, atmosphere, and climate, compared; giving directions, also, for adjusting the instruments, formulæ for registering the observation, and rules for working out the results. It should also indicate some of those minute observations regarding the division of trades and occupations, the prevalence of marriages, and other data, from which valuable statistical inferences may frequently be drawn, where exact information is unattainable. And, to render it more generally useful, it should farther consider, that there are various classes of travellers; and that, for the use of pedestrians, who may be obliged to carry, and often to conceal, their implements, the lightest and most portable, consistent with minute accuracy, should be devised and suggested. 2. A statement of the principal desiderata in local geography, ancient and modern; bringing into one view what has been already done, and pointing out the most eligible routes that travellers can now pursue, in endeavouring to extend the range of minute and exact geographical knowledge. 3. Copious tables, showing the changes which have occurred in the nomenclature of places at successive periods of history, and giving references to the authorities." The President and Council have also announced that "it will always be a favourite object with them to encourage, by premiums or other rewards, mechanical inventions which may facilitate the acquisition of geographical knowledge, or render it more available to the public. Under these heads may be included the simplification of instruments and mathematical formulæ applicable to geographical purposes;—more compendious methods, consequently, of determining positions, heights, or other interesting local peculiarities;—and all improvements in the art of drawing or engraving maps, by which their precision and distinctness may be increased, and greater scope and expression given to what may be called the language of topography."

Eclectic Society.—Dr. J. R. Johnson read a paper on the *Planaria torva*. His attention, he observed, had been called to these singular animals by observing parts wanting in some, and in others such variety of appearance as might have justified an inattentive observer in supposing that they were of different species. The planariæ are found near the Red House, Battersea, and are of a dirty brown or black colour; they vary in length from a third to half an inch, and have some resemblance to a leech. They have two eyes placed like the eyes of a sole; they have two abdominal apertures; one, by which they feed, is situated about the place of the umbilicus in land animals, or

even lower, which is very extraordinary ; the other is the anal opening, situated at a little distance below the former. They feed by means of a trumpet-shaped proboscis, which is protruded, and bears a strong resemblance to the trunk of an elephant. Dr. J. having first vindicated himself from the charge of cruelty, by showing that animals so very low in the scale of beings are almost, if not quite, exempt from the sense of pain, proceeded to state the results of his experiments. He cut off the head of a full-sized planaria below the eyes ; a new head was reproduced in a few days, varying from nine to fourteen. He cut off this second head ; a new one was again regenerated : a third, fourth, fifth, and sixth experiment met with the same success ; and the doctor is of opinion, that if the cold weather (which is unfavourable to these creatures) had not set in, any number of heads might have been produced from the same body. In one of these experiments a new head was formed with but one eye, and that in the centre. He next made a longitudinal incision in another planaria between the eyes, and an incision at right angles with it ; thus cutting off half the head, together with one of the eyes : in about fourteen days the piece was reproduced with a new eye, in the most perfect symmetry. The doctor divided another planaria into three equal portions transversely ; the head speedily acquired a new body and tail, the tail reproduced a new body and head, and the middle piece regained a new head and tail. He divided many other planariæ into six and even eight parts ; each portion retained its vitality, and set about reproducing as much of a new body as was required to restore it to the form of the perfect animal, of which it formed once a component part. The doctor dissected wedge-shaped pieces out of the heads of other planariæ, which were speedily reproduced, and what is most curious occurred,—that, according to the depth and breadth of these wedge-shaped incisions—a new eye would be supplied, making three eyes ; or two new eyes, making four eyes ; or if the incisions were very deep, then, instead of a new piece being supplied, the parts would divaricate, and form two perfect heads. The limits of this report preclude many important and curious matters relating to this wonderful little animal. The doctor concluded by stating, that it is his intention to renew his inquiries in the approaching season ; and that he had reason for believing he should be able to discover other circumstances in the history of the planaria not less interesting than the foregoing. On the table were two living double-headed planariæ.

Society of Antiquaries.—A communication was read from Mr. Smirke, in answer to Mr. Gage's remarks on the proposal to

remove the organ screen at York, accompanied by some very pretty views of the screen in its present position, and as it is presumed it would appear after the alteration ; but the correctness of which views, both as to situation and light, was very strongly attacked at the last meeting of the subscribers. Mr. Smirke observed, that although the Dean of York had yielded to the wishes of a large body who were opposed to the removal of the screen, he considered it necessary to make some reply to the remarks of the Director of the Society of Antiquaries. He asserted that the screen would not be deprived of light by its removal, as had been stated by Mr. Gage, but that the light thrown upon it would be increased ; that with regard to the alterations at Ely, where the screen was removed to the second pillar of the choir arches (and in York Cathedral it had been proposed to remove it only to the first pillar in the choir), Mr. Gough had stated that the alteration at Ely was a restoration. Another point in Mr. Gage's remarks was the mutilation of the screen, by reducing it to occupy the proposed new situation ; and Mr. Smirke observed, that it had not been any part of his proposal to reduce the height of the screen, although he contended that it might have been done without injuring its beauty or proportions ; he felt a just dread of mutilating a specimen of ancient art ; but he observed, that much of the present screen was but modern plaster ; and that the screen was formed of seven niches on one side of the entrance to the choir, and eight on the other ; and consequently the entrance was not in the centre, and therefore he presumed the eighth niche was a modern addition, and had proposed to remove it. Mr. Gage had also said, that the removal would be against the rubric of the Church of England, which directed that the chancels should remain as they had done in times past ; but Mr. Smirke observed, that some of the early reformers had been very strenuous in their endeavours to destroy the separations of the chancels from the naves of churches, because the laity were not admitted there, and they alleged that the people did not properly hear the service ; but that the rubric referred to, which settled the dispute, merely decided that the chancel or choir should remain separated from the nave. Mr. Smirke stated, that now that the question of removal was settled, he did not wish to revive the discussion of it ; but he considered it due to himself, and those who had agreed in opinion with him, to make some observations in justification of his opinions and conduct.

For the present, therefore, the attempt to mutilate and disfigure the northern masterpiece of ancient art has been abandoned. But, according to an advertisement inserted

by the dean in the Yorkshire Gazette, he intends, at some future time, and at the expense of the dean and chapter, to partially remove the screen, though not so far as had been proposed.

Royal Society of Agriculture for Prussia.—*Double Crop of Potatoes.*—Amongst other matters which came under the consideration of the General Assembly of this society, held at Potsdam, on the 10th of November last, were several experiments which had been made on the cultivation of grain, nutritious herbs and potatoes, both by individual members of the society, as well as in its own gardens. The most interesting of

the reports on these experiments was that which stated, that the rind of an early potato, which had been inserted in ground already cropped off has afforded a prolific produce. The result of this experiment is of great importance to the common labourer, whose necessities may force him to consume the potatoes he has laid aside for spring-planting; insomuch as he has now the certainty of gathering a second crop from the mere rinds of old potatoes. The humidity of last summer was peculiarly favourable to the process of germination; in dry seasons, therefore, he must take care to keep his potato-bed well moistened.

VARIETIES.

Mr. Davies Gilbert has appointed Professor Whewell, Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Kidd, Dr. Buckland, Dr. Roget, Mr. Charles Bell, the Rev. W. Kirby, and Dr. Prout, to write the work for which 8000*l.* was left by the will of the late Earl of Bridgewater; the president of the Royal Society for the time, being the sole disposer of the money, and having the appointment of the authors, without any control; and being empowered to advance the sums of 300*l.* and 500*l.* during the progress of the work. In forming the above selection of authors, Mr. Gilbert was guided by the advice and opinion of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London.

Seamen Exempted from Stone.—In an elaborate and able essay upon Calculus, by Mr. A. C. Hutchinson, contained in a recent volume of the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, it is shown that stone, gravel, gout, scrofula, and cutaneous diseases, (all of which he considers to be allied, inasmuch as they all occur in the same diathesis) seldom or never afflict seafaring people; he shows by official documents from the Naval Medical Board, and from surgeons of sea-port hospitals, that during the last thirteen years not a single case of stone or gravel has occurred in the navy, among an annual average of twenty-five thousand seamen employed, and that only one case in a merchant-seaman has been received in the sea-port hospitals during the above periods out of a floating maritime population of about one hundred and eighty-three thousand, although seven hundred and sixty operations for the stone had been performed within the same period in these sea-port hospitals on other individuals. Mr. Hutchinson also shows that stone has been more prevalent in Scotland than in England during the last ten years, there being only one case in an average of about eighty-three thousand of the population of the former country, while,

according to Dr. Yellowly, there has been one case in an average of every one hundred and eight thousand of the population of the latter.

A parliamentary paper (just published) gives an account of the number of dwelling-houses charged with the window duty in the year ending 5th of April, 1830, in each county of Great Britain, the total of which amount to 344,495. Of these, the number for London, Middlesex, and Westminster, amounted to 80,808. The total number of houses charged with window duty in the city of London was 12,086; in the city of Westminster 15,255. In the Holborn division 12,600, and in St. Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury, 3739.—It also appears that the total number of houses assessed to the inhabitant house tax in all the counties of Great Britain, in the year ending 5th April, 1830, was 378,786. The total number for London, Middlesex, and Westminster was 116,279. The total amount of rental for all the counties was 11,154,109*l.* In the city of London, 77,614*l.*; Westminster, 1,200,977*l.*

Organic remains.—At a meeting of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, on the 5th of May last, extracts from Mr. Gerard's letters, relative to the fossil shells collected by him in his late tour over the snowy mountains of the Thibet frontier, were read. The loftiest altitude at which he picked up some of them, was on the crest of a pass, elevated seventeen thousand feet; and here also were fragments of rocks, bearing the impression of shells, which must have been detached from the contiguous peaks rising far above the elevated level. Generally, however, the rocks formed of these shells are at an altitude of sixteen thousand feet, and one cliff was a mile in perpendicular height above the nearest level. Mr. Gerard farther states, "Just before crossing the boundary of Ludak into Bussalier, I was exceedingly grati-

fied by the discovery of a bed of fossil oysters, clinging to the rocks as if they had been alive."—*Asiatic Register*.

It appears, from Parliamentary Returns, that *five thousand three hundred and seventy-nine* "beer houses" have been opened under the new Act in England and Wales; while the number of public-houses licensed is forty-five thousand six hundred and twenty-four. The number of beer houses opened in Wales is one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, nearly half the number opened in all England—the number for England is three thousand six hundred and six.

Cambridge and the London University.—An attempt has been made in the University of Cambridge to get up a remonstrance against the grant of a charter of incorporation to the London University. The remonstrance (called a grace) was carried in the Caput, but was defeated by the Junior Masters of Arts by a majority of seventeen to eight.

Savings' Banks.—According to a Parliamentary return just printed, the gross amount of sums received on account of savings' banks is, since their establishment in 1817, 20,760,228*l*. Amount of sums paid, 5,648,338*l*. The balance therefore is, 15,111,890*l*. It also states that the gross amount of interest paid and credited to savings' banks by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt is, 5,141,410*l*. 8*s*. 7*d*.

Dry Rot.—Chance, which often gives valuable information to observers, has pointed out a preventive of the rot in timber, that, while it promises to be efficacious, has, at the same time, cheapness to recommend its employment. It has been found that the timber used about the copperas-works in Whitstable, in Kent, has continued in a sound state for many years, which the seafaring people of that place attribute to its being soaked in the liquor that runs from the copperas-stones, and are unanimous in thinking this would prove a complete preventive of dry-rot; there is a greater reason

to hope for a good effect from this, as the copperas liquor, by its sulphuric acid, has a decided action on every part of timber, somewhat analogous to that which charring has on its surface, by which it has been long known to be preserved where it would otherwise have decayed rapidly.

India Rubber Hats.—An American paper, the "Portland Courier," says, that a manufacturer at Portland has succeeded in making very good hats from Indian-rubber. They are, it adds, very light, weighing, on an average, about four ounces, and are so elastic that they may be folded like a handkerchief—may be crushed into any shape, and will immediately return to their original form without being injured in the smallest degree. They may be folded in a trunk by the traveller, and at the end of the longest journey can be restored to shape without any difficulty, and without sustaining any injury.

According to the Parliamentary returns, the quantity of soap charged with the excise duty in Great Britain, in the year ending the 5th of January, 1830, was, of hard soap, 103,041,961 lbs., of soft soap, 9,068,918 lbs. In the year ending the 5th of January last, the quantity was, of hard, 117,824,320 lbs., and of soft, 10,209,519 lbs. The number of licences granted to soap-makers in the United Kingdom in the former year was 585, and in the latter 542.

Change of Colour in the Plumage of Birds from Fear.—The following facts are related by Mr. Young in the Edinburgh Geographical Journal:—A blackbird had been surprised in a cage by a cat; when it was relieved, it was found lying on its back, and quite wet with sweat. Its feathers fell off, and were renewed, but the new ones were perfectly white.—A grey linnet happened to raise its feathers at a man who was drunk; he instantly tore the creature from its cage, and plucked off all its feathers. The poor animal survived the accident (the outrage, we would rather say), and had its feathers replaced, but they were also white.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

French Theatres.—The fecundity of the French theatres is extraordinary. The "Revue Encyclopédique" states, that in the course of the year 1830, there were brought out in the various theatres of Paris (not including the Italian Opera, the German Opera, M. Comte's, and other minor theatres), 169 new pieces; viz. 7 tragedies, 13 dramas, 31 comedies, 16 operas, 28 melodramas, 72 vaudevilles, and 2 pantomimes. They were thus distributed:—At the Aca-

démie Royale de Musique, 3 (2 operas and 1 ballet); at the Théâtre-Français, 12 (4 tragedies, 6 dramas, 2 comedies); at the Opéra-Comique, 9 (operas); at the Odéon, 24 (3 tragedies, 6 dramas, 14 comedies, and 1 vaudeville); at the Gymnase, 10 (9 vaudevilles and 1 drama); at the Vaudeville, (20 vaudevilles and 1 *parodie sans couplets*); at the Variétés, 24 (vaudevilles); at the Nouveautés, 16 (9 vaudevilles, 5 operas, 1 comedy, and 1 pantomime); at the Gaîté,

14 (5 melo-dramas, 5 comedies, and 4 vaudevilles); at the Ambigu-Comique, 18 (10 melo-dramas, 5 comedies, and 3 vaudevilles); at the Porte-Saint-Martin 9 (4 melo-dramas, 4 comedies, and 1 vaudeville); and at the Cirque-Olympique, 9 (melo-dramas). 114 authors and 9 composers, among them, furnished this mass of works. The most fertile of the authors were, as usual, Messrs. Scribe and Melesville, who produced, the one 13 pieces, the other 11. The most successful of these dramatic compositions were—"Hernani," by M. Victor Hugo; "Stockholm et Fontainebleau," by M. Alexandre Dumas; "Frà Diavolo," by Messrs. Scribe and Auber; "La Mère et la Fille," by Messrs. Mazères and Empis; "Philippe," by M. Scribe; "Le Couvent de Tonington," by M. Victor Ducange; and "Napoleon at Schoenbrunn and Saint Hélène," by Messrs. Dupeuty and Regnier.

Flying Machine.—A projector, of the name of De la Porte, lately submitted to the French Academy a plan of a flying-machine, capable of being worked by hand, by mechanical means, or even by steam! A committee of the Academy, to whom the plan was referred for consideration, have pronounced an unfavourable opinion upon it.

Zoology.—The collections recently brought from India, by M. Dussumier, for the Museum at Paris, are of great value. When the weather permitted, M. Dussumier never lost an opportunity of fishing; at Sechelles, the Isle of France, Bourbon, St. Helena, on the coasts of India, in the rivers, and even in the deep sea; in consequence of which he has obtained a vast mass of fishes, some of them entirely new, others of which only imperfect specimens had hitherto been procured. He has also brought from India quadrupeds which have never been seen in Europe in modern times, but with which the ancients were nevertheless acquainted—such as the four-horned antelope, mentioned by Ælian, and in cabinets; of which nothing is to be found in the collection of skulls, except an incomplete head. This animal,

which M. Dussumier brought alive from Bengal, died on its way from Bourdeaux to Paris; but its remains have been preserved. Another rare animal, the long-lipped bear, has been more fortunate, and is now in the Parisian menagerie. M. Dussimier is desirous of returning to Canton and Manilla, to make farther researches; and M. Cuvier has proposed to the French Academy to defray a portion of the expense of the expedition.

Meteorology.—It appears from observations made at the Royal Observatory in Paris, that, in the year 1830, the number of fine days was 164; of cloudy, 181; of rainy, 149; of foggy, 228; of frosty, 28; of snowy, 24; of sleety, 8; of thundery, 13. The wind was northerly 44 times; north-easterly, 23 times; easterly, 17 times; south easterly, 23 times; southerly, 74 times; south-westerly, 69 times; westerly, 71 times; and north-westerly, 47 times.

State of Education in Greece.—There are at present eighteen schools in which the Greek language is taught to six hundred and twenty-four pupils, and twenty-five schools of mutual instruction, with one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six pupils, in the Morea; thirty-one schools in which the Greek language is taught to one thousand seven hundred and twelve pupils, and twenty-seven schools of mutual instruction, with three thousand six hundred and fifty pupils, in the islands of the Archipelago. Among the insular institutions are the establishment for orphans and the central school. In continental Greece, one school has been established at Lepanto for teaching the Greek language; and a building, destined to the use of another, is erecting at Missolonghi.

United States' Expedition.—The scientific expedition for the exploration of the South Seas, fitted out by the United States, has entirely failed. The crew of the ship mutinied, and after having set the superintendents of the expedition a-shore in Peru, carried the vessel into St. Mary's, a little south of Conception.

RURAL ECONOMY.

New mode of cultivating Potatoes.—The soil is a light sandy loam, from 18 in. to 2 ft. deep, with a dry bottom. If well manured, and the potatoes planted in the usual method, the tops generally run up long and weak, fall early, and the crop is injured. If the land is in indifferent condition, the soil being rather weak, the crops are small. The ground is set out in rows of 2 ft. in width. The first 2 ft. are dug a full spade deep, and as much soil wheeled out to the other side of the piece as will allow the potatoes to be set

4 in. or 5 in. deep. These two rows of potato sets are planted at a foot's distance from each other, in the middle of the trench, and 10 in. or 12 in. in the rows, and covered with fresh dung. The next 2 ft. are not stirred, but the third 2 ft. are dug as the first, and as much soil thrown on to the first row as brings the ground to the level. I proceed thus, and plant only every alternate 2 ft. until the whole breadth is planted. Only one-half of the land is planted, the other half remaining unstirred and lying at

rest. I have planted in this manner just one chain of land; and the same land, in the year 1827, with beans; and in the year 1828 with potatoes, some the large white kidney, and some the blue moels. In the

year 1828, I took up ten sacks, which quantity was the average crop of the season. Mine were larger and a better sample than those of my neighbours.—*Correspondent of the Gardener's Magazine.*

USEFUL ARTS.

Improved Oven for Baking and Distilling.—A discovery has recently been made by a gentleman of the name of Hicks, surgeon, of Conduit-street, which promises to effect a material revolution in the process hitherto followed with the view of obtaining ardent spirit from grain. Instead of making an infusion of malt and raw corn, in order to obtain a vinous fermentation or wash for distillation, if the discovery of Mr. Hicks be carried into effect on a large scale, it will produce an immense saving of grain, and greatly simplify the process of distillation at the same time.

The nature of this invention will be sufficiently understood from the following description, though it would be requisite to have the aid of a plate to explain the apparatus in detail, by which the double process of baking and distilling is performed at the same period from the same materials, and without any additional fuel.

It having been discovered that the vapour which is disengaged from fermented paste, or baker's sponge, during the process of baking, contained a perceptible quantity of alcohol in combination, it occurred to the ingenious inventor that such vinous spirit might be made available for the ordinary purposes, if collected and condensed by the usual refrigeratory process of the distillery, instead of being permitted to escape in the form of vapour in the opening, or brickwork, of the ordinary baker's oven. Having ascertained the perfect practicability of the measure, the patentee proceeded to the construction of one of the most ingenious combinations of apparatus we have met with for a long period, and which may be described as follows:—

An oven, of any requisite dimensions for baking bread, is to be constructed of iron-plate instead of brickwork, as usual, and of a circular form. At the distance of ten or twelve inches from the bottom plate of the oven, a circular platform or iron plate, including a fireplace or frame for fuel, is mounted on a central shaft or vertical axis, which is furnished with a bevil-wheel, and works on a gudgeon at the foot. Connected with this axis is a horizontal shaft and bevil-wheel, by which the platform is made to revolve by a winch at the extremity to be used by hand, or connected with any other moving power as might be most desirable. The

object of this machinery is to equalize the action of the fire over every part of the bottom and sides of the oven. An interval is left between the external sides and top of the oven, in order to allow the flame and heated air to play equally over the surface; after which, the smoke proceeds in the usual way into a chimney flue.

The crown of the oven is connected with a chamber or pipe, to carry off the vapour given out by the sponge during the process of baking, which vapour is condensed by passing through a worm and tub, as in the usual process of distilling. The gaseous product of this process is stated by Mr. Hicks to be carbonic-acid gas and diluted alcohol: the former escaping from the orifice of the condensing worm in the form of gas, while the latter becomes condensed into the form of spirit, corresponding to the first product of the corn distiller. One of the great improvements accomplished by Mr. Hicks in his beautiful invention, is that of obtaining a perfectly pure spirit, according to his statement, from that which has previously been considered useless, and even offensive vapour. It also requires no variation whatever in the ordinary process of making paste or sponge for bread; the more perfect the fermentation of the paste, the greater, of course, will be the quantity of spirit produced by the condensation of the vapour given over in the process of baking. At the upper part of the oven, a thermometer is inserted in a vessel of oil, in order to exhibit the temperature; so that between the revolving fire-chamber and the inspection of the temperature, we apprehend the process of baking will be no less improved by this invention, than the formation of a new product from those materials which have hitherto been deemed mere waste. How far this discovery may interfere with the present excise regulations relative to the distillation of spirit, it is not our business to inquire, but it can scarcely fail to have a material influence on the market-price of that commodity should the new patent become generally introduced.

Ink.—A plan has succeeded for preparing writing-ink in cakes, to be ground down as occasion serves, like that of China. The discovery will be of great value to travellers in warm climates.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

R. Winch, of Gunpowder-alley, Shoe-lane, London, Printers' Joiner, for certain improvements in printing machines. January 29, 1831.

J. Bates, of Bishopsgate-street-within, London, Esq. for certain improvements in refining and clarifying sugar. Communicated by a Foreigner. January 31, 1831.

J. C. Schwieso, of Regent-street, Middlesex, Musical Instrument Maker, for certain improvements on piano-fortes and other stringed instruments. February 2, 1831.

W. Sumner, of Hose, co. Leicester, Lace Maker, for certain improvements in machinery for making lace, commonly called bobbin-net. February 3, 1831.

G. G. Gardner, of New York, but now residing at Threadneedle-street, London, Gentleman, for an improved roving machine. Communicated by a Foreigner. February 11, 1831.

W. W. Richards, of Birmingham, co. Warwick, Gun Maker, for certain improvements in the touch-holes and primers, suitable to percussion-guns, pistols, and all sorts of fire-arms fired upon that principle. February 11, 1831.

J. Gunby, of George-street Sand Pitts, Birmingham, Artist, for an improved method or me-

thods of combining glass with metal, metals, or other substances, applicable to various useful and ornamental purposes. February 11, 1831.

C. Guillotte, of Crispin-street, Spitalfields, Middlesex, Machine Maker, for an improvement in the rack applicable to the battons of looms, or machinery for weaving plain or figured ribbons. Partly communicated by a Foreigner. February 11, 1831.

W. Morgan, of York Terrace, Regent's Park, Esq. for certain improvements in steam-engines. February 14, 1831.

J. Thomson, of Spencer-street, Goswell-street-road, Middlesex, Gentleman, for certain improvements in making or producing printing types. February 14, 1831.

T. Bailey, of Leicester, co. Leicester, Framesmith, and C. Bailey, of the same place, Framesmith, for certain improvements in machinery for making lace, commonly called bobbin-net. Feb. 15, 1831.

W. Payne, of New Bond-street, in the Parish of St. George, Hanover-square, Middlesex, Watch and Clock Maker, for an improved pedometer for the waistcoat pocket, upon a new and very simple construction. February 15, 1831.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Paris's (Dr.) Life of Sir Humphry Davy. Second Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

Knowles's Life of Fuseli, 3 vols. 8vo. 42s.

Memoirs of John Frederic Oberlin, Pastor of Waldbach, in the Ban de la Roche, with portrait and vignette. Duodecimo edition. 7s.

EDUCATION.

Stewart's Mair's Syntax, 18mo. 2s.

Stewart's Ditto, with Vocabulary, 18mo. 8s.

A Treatise on Decimal Parts and Vulgar Fractions, for the Use of Schools. By Alfred Day, A.M. 12mo. 2s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Archbold on the Poor Laws, 2 vols. 12mo. 28s.

MEDICAL.

Dewhurst's Synoptical Table of an Improved Nomenclature for the Sutures of the Cranium. 18mo. Fourth Edition.

Dewhurst's Introductory Lecture to the Study of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy, 18mo.

Dewhurst's Observations on the Comparative Anatomy of the Mus Musculus, or common Mouse.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sinclair's (Sir John) Correspondence, illustrated with Facsimiles of upwards of 200 Autographs. 2 vols. 8vo. portrait. 28s.

National Library, No. 1. Life of Byron. Fifth Edition, bound, 6s.

National Library, Nos. 7, 8, 9, containing the Life of Buonaparte, by Bourienne, with Notes, and numerous embellishments. 3 vols. 18s.

Burckhardt's (Lewis) Notes on the Bedouins and Wahabys, &c. Second Edition. 2 vols. 28s.

Gumal and Lina, or the African Children; an instructive and entertaining history for young persons. Fourth Edition. 18mo. 5s. 6d.

The Destinies of the British Empire, and the Duties of British Christians at the present Crisis:

In Four Lectures. By the Rev. William Thorp, of Bristol. 8vo.

A New Edition (the Fifth) of Natural History of Enthusiasm. 8vo. 8s.

Discourses on Subjects connected with Prophecy. By Dr. J. Pye Smith, Dr. J. Fletcher, Rev. W. Orme, Dr. Collyer, Dr. H. F. Burder, Rev. R. Vaughan, Rev. J. Morison, Rev. J. P. Dobson, Rev. A. Reed, Dr. R. Winter. 12s.

An Improved Edition of the Selections from Archbishop Leighton's Works. By the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Vicar of Holy Rood, Southampton, &c. 18mo. 3s. 6d.

On the Personality and Divinity of the Holy Spirit. By J. Pye Smith, D.D. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

The Premier. 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Wedded Life in the Upper Ranks. 2 vols. 21s.

Standard Novels, No. 1 (The Pilot), 6s.

Standard Novels, No. 2 (Godwin's Caleb Williams), bound, 6s.

The Tuilleries, 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

Lovers' Legends and Stories of Ireland. 7s.

Crotchet Castle, 12mo. 7s. 6d.

POETRY.

Cary's Dante, 3 vols. fcap. 18s.

Assassins (The) of the Paradise, &c. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Aldine Poets, Vol. X. (Poems of the Earl of Surrey) fcap. 5s.

Snowden's Moorish Queen, 8vo. 6s.

Sotheby's Homer's Iliad, 1 & 2, 21s. each.

Marshall's Byzantium, 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Montgomery's Oxford, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Beechey's (Captain) Narrative of a Voyage to the Pacific and Behring's Strait, for the purpose of discovery and co-operating with the Expedition under Captains Parry and Franklin. 4to. 4l. 4s.

Keppel's (Hon. Major) Narrative of a Journey across the Balcan, and of a Visit to Azani, and other newly-discovered ruins in Asia Minor. 2 vols. 8vo. 17. 12s.

Year in Spain. By a Young American. 2 vols. post 8vo. 17. 16s.

Armstrong's Journal of Travels in the Seat of War. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

LITERARY REPORT.

The Author of "De L'Orme," "Darnley," "Richelieu," &c. will shortly produce his new novel, lately announced, under the title of "Philip Augustus."

In a few days will be published, the History of Medicine, Surgery, and Anatomy, from the earliest period to the present time, by Dr. Hamilton. It will include many curious Biographical Notices of eminent Professors.

No. VII. of the National Library, just ready for publication, comprises Bourlenné's celebrated Life of Buonaparte, with Notes, now first added, from the dictation of Napoleon, at St. Helena, from the Memoirs of the Duke of Rovigo, of General Rapp, of Constant, and numerous other authentic sources. The Work likewise contains seventeen embellishments, exemplifying some of the most striking events in Napoleon's career.

The Second Number of the Standard Novels, just ready for publication, contains the whole of Godwin's celebrated Story of Caleb Williams, complete in one volume. The subsequent Number will comprise the whole of the "Spy," by Cooper, corrected and revised, with a new Introduction and Notes, written expressly for this publication, by the Author. This additional matter will be chiefly explanatory of the origin of the Tale, and of some of the principal incidents, with an account of the actual individuals, who are designated as the leading characters.

The new Novel, to be entitled "The Young Duke," by the Author of "Vivian Grey," will certainly be published early in the present month. To exhibit the career of a young Peer, of large fortune, from his coming of age to his marriage, is the purpose of the writer; and occasion is thereby given him to unveil many scenes of splendid dissipation, and to show, in their true colours, many charlatans, in different spheres of society, who, at the present moment, infest London, and prey on the young, the wealthy, and the unsuspecting.

The popular pen of Mr. Galt is at present engaged upon the "Lives of the Actors," a work which is expected shortly to make its appearance.

Mr. Ross Cox, a gentleman of Dublin, has nearly completed, at press, a Work of an exploratory character, relating to the Region of the Colombia river. It is stated to embody a variety of scenes and adventures, during a residence of six years on the western side of the range called the Rocky Mountains, among various tribes of Indians, hitherto unknown; and to include likewise a singular Narrative of a Journey across the American Continent.

The Author of "Sydenham" has in the press a Sequel to that piquant production, reported to be distinguished by the same acute delineations of character which excited so much surprise and amusement on a first presentation. In the announced volumes, the hero, it appears, exercises his sportive talent on the sporting gentlemen of the country, as well as on the fashionable circles of town.

Dr. Nares's Work, the Life of Lord Burghley, the importance of which, as a contribution to our national history, has been generally recognized, will be speedily completed by the publication of the third volume.

The fifth and concluding volume of Mr. D'Israeli's Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles I. is on the point of being published.

The Author of "Rank and Talent" has a novel in the press, entitled "Atherton."

There is preparing for publication, the Canon of the Old and New Testaments ascertained; or, the Bible complete without the Apocrypha and unwritten Traditions, by Archibald Alexander, D.D. Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey; with Introductory Remarks, by John Morison, of Trevor Chapel, Brompton.

Memorials of the Stuart Dynasty, including the Constitutional and Ecclesiastical History of England, from the Decease of Elizabeth to the Abdication of James II., are in the press: the Author is Mr. Robert Vaughan.

A Text-Book of Popery, comprising a brief History of the Council of Trent, a Translation of its Doctrinal Decrees, and copious Extracts from the Catechism published by its authority, with Notes and Illustrations, is under preparation, by Mr. J. M. Cramp.

Dr. Uwens is preparing for the press, a Treatise on Mental Derangement, in which the subject of Insanity will be considered, in all its bearings, Statistical, Pathological, Preventive, and Curative: in this Work, Dr. H. will treat generally on Nervous Ailments, and their connection with disorders of the stomach and other organs.

General Orders, Rules, Means, and Suggestions, drawn up formerly, at various times, for the Remedy of Abuses in the High Court of Chancery. As considerable alterations in the regulation and practice of the Court are in contemplation, it must appear reasonable to consider the emendatory orders already in existence, and the means and suggestions already designed for the improvement of the system. The existence of these important papers appears scarcely to be known beyond the publicity which a few of them have received through their adoption by Lord Bacon, and by some of his successors to the Seals, as their own Orders.

Mr. Martin is, we are informed, engraving two Prints, "Satan presiding at the Infernal Council," and "Pandemonium," on the same scale as the "Belshazzar's Feast."

A Series of Engravings from the Works of the Members of the Society of Painters in Water Colours is announced, with the honour of a Dedication to the King. It is undertaken with the sanction of the Society, and is intended to comprise a selection of the most admired works which have appeared in the past, as well as those which may be produced in future exhibitions.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

SIMON BOLIVAR.

The illustrious Liberator of Colombia and Peru from a tyranny of three centuries, is no more! Few names, we believe, will shine more brilliantly in the annals of true glory, or occupy a higher place in the splendid list of those who have delivered mankind from oppression. We cannot pretend, in the scanty space of an obituary notice, to detail the incidents of so eventful a life, or give a complete view of so great a character. All we can offer are a few particulars, and we select those which seem the most interesting and striking. The melancholy event, however, which has deprived South America of her warrior-patriot presses itself foremost on our attention.

Simon Bolivar expired at San Pedro, near Santa Martha, on Friday, the 17th of December, of an illness brought on by years of fatigue and exertion in the cause of liberty, aggravated, we fear, by a too great sensitiveness under the attack of illiberal politicians, who were unable to appreciate the many excellent qualities of the promoter of South American freedom. His Excellency met the announcement of his fate with calmness and resignation—received the sacrament, and conformed to all the rites prescribed by his religion, and on the 11th of December performed the last act of his public life, by dictating and signing the subjoined patriotic address to the Colombian nation. He shortly afterwards became delirious, in which state, with occasional lucid intervals, he remained until one o'clock on the 17th, when he expired without a groan. All his expressions evinced the utmost anxiety for his country and his horror of anarchy; and his most frequent exclamation was, "Union; union! or the hydra of discord will destroy us."

To his honour it must be recorded, that not even in his delirium, after having been apprised of his danger, did a single word of anger against his persecutors and enemies escape him, although he was well aware that he had been brought by them chiefly to an untimely end.

On examination after death, the lungs were found to be slightly diseased, but the liver and other organs were not affected. The age of the Liberator was forty-seven years, four months, twenty-three days, having been born on the 25th of July, 1783.

The following is the address referred to above:—

"THE LIBERATOR TO THE COLOMBIANS.

"Colombians!—You have witnessed my efforts to plant liberty where formerly reigned tyranny. With disinterestedness have I laboured: my for-

tune, and even my peace, have I abandoned. I resigned my authority when I was persuaded that you distrusted my views. My enemies abused your credulity, and violated what to me is most sacred—my reputation, and love of liberty that I sought. I have been the victim of my persecutors, who have brought me to the brink of the grave. I freely pardon them. At the moment of my disappearing from amongst you, my affection dictates me to manifest to you my last wishes. I aspire to no other glory than the consolidation of Colombia. All ought to labour for the inestimable good of the Union—the people, obedient to the actual Government, to liberate themselves from anarchy—the Ministers of the Sanctuary directing their orations to the Omnipotent, and the military employing their swords in defence of social rights.

"Colombians!—My last prayers are for the felicity of my country. If my death can contribute to pacify all factions, and to strengthen the Union, I shall descend with tranquillity to the grave.

"SIMON BOLIVAR."

In examining his character, let us endeavour to divest it, on the one hand, of the mist which his enemies would cast around it, and on the other of that halo of exaggerated praise which may be readily forgiven to his admirers. As a man, we shall find him heroic and noble-minded; liberal in his sentiments, and warm in his affections; unwavering to his friends, and placable to his foes. As a patriot, he was pure and disinterested; and even his love of fame was cherished in subserviency to the good of his country. Of his disinterestedness, there exists a proof of so remarkable a nature, that it is scarcely to be paralleled in history. Notwithstanding his having for a long period possessed unlimited control over the revenues of the three countries, Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia, the Liberator died without possessing a single shilling of the public money; but also without debts, although he had sacrificed nine-tenths of a splendid patrimony in promoting the service of his country, and in liberating nearly 1000 slaves.

The diamond crosses, and other magnificent decorations, which had been presented to him by the different states and towns in Peru and Bolivia, are, by the Liberator's order, to be restored to the donors as memorials of his affection.

Bolivar must be considered in the triple light of a general, a statesman, and a patriot. As a general, we consider him scarcely equalled in modern warfare. Military talent is not to be estimated by the tide of uninterrupted success, but by a comparison of the means of achievement with the obstacles overcome. The conquests of Napoleon swept along on an overwhelming tide of military power, and the triumphs of Wellington can record that he had British

hearts, and British bayonets to enforce them—but to encounter the Veteran armies of Spain, Bolivar had only the raw levies of Venezuela and New Grenada. Repeatedly defeated; his forces dispersed; himself saved only by a series of romantic escapes—when others would have desponded, he continued to hope; and, with an energy indepressible by adversity, struggled on in the great cause he had espoused, bringing army after army into the field, till the eventful day when the Spanish sceptre in the New World was broken for ever.

As a politician, Bolivar was not thus eminent. His views were liberal and his intentions good; but he was deficient in that practical wisdom which selects not institutions the best in the abstract, but those which are best adapted to the character and circumstances of the people. He supposed that a constitution could create a nation—he knew not that he was reversing the order of nature.

To his errors as a statesman may be imputed his failures as a patriot. When Bolivar had liberated Colombia, he had fulfilled his destinies. That name records at once the extent and the limit of his triumphs; and surely the emancipation of one country was enough for one man to achieve! But Bolivar attempted more—he would also consolidate the country he had saved. He failed—from his very virtues he failed—from his disinterestedness, his generosity, his forbearance. He failed, from that pure patriotism, from that veneration for liberty, which would not allow him to violate, in any emergency, even her minutest forms. He failed (and it was glorious to him thus to fail) from the very enlargement and liberality of his mind. He aimed to be the Washington of Colombia, but overlooked the distinction, that the countrymen of Washington were his contemporaries, and had habits, feelings, ideas, adapted to the institutions of their legislator. Not thus with Bolivar. He *was not* the contemporary of his countrymen, but thought and felt two centuries in advance of all around him. He saw not that habits, feelings, and ideas were wanting in the Colombians to receive a form of government imitated from that of the United States. Happy had it been for Colombia had her Liberator discerned this; or failing to discern it, had even the alloy of ambition lowered his personal character, and induced him to retain her in the leading-strings of power, and compel her to tranquillity, civilization, and prosperity. That Bolivar had at one time the power to do this is indisputable; but the opportunity was lost; the elements of anarchy were let loose, under the specious name of freedom—and the Liberator of his country, whose arm

had released them from control, died of a broken heart!

The place of nativity of this eminent character was the city of Caracas; and his parentage was noble, both his parents having been “*Mantuanas*,” which in Caracas is the distinctive title of rich families of birth. At the age of fourteen, according to the usage of rich Americans, he was sent to Spain; but although he devoted some time to jurisprudence, he paid more attention to the world than to study. From Spain, he travelled into France, and resisted few of the temptations which surround a rich young man in the circles of Paris. “I have remarked,” says General Holstein, his biographer, “that whenever he spoke to me of the Palais Royal, he could not restrain himself from extolling its delights.” In the year 1802 he returned to Madrid, and married the daughter of Don Bernardo del Toro, uncle of the present Marquess of that name. Bolivar was then but nineteen years of age, the lady but sixteen. In 1809, they returned to Caracas, and lived retired on their estates. The lady died shortly after, without leaving any offspring.

We close our brief and imperfect sketch with the following portrait, drawn by the writer above alluded to:—

“General Bolivar, in his exterior, has nothing which would be noticed as characteristic or imposing. His manners, conversation, and behaviour in society have nothing which would attract the attention of any one who did not know him. On the contrary, his exterior is against him. He is five feet four inches in height; his visage long; his cheeks hollow; his complexion a livid brown. His eyes are of a middle size, and sunk deep in his head, which is covered thinly with hair; and his whole body is thin and meagre. He has the appearance of a man sixty-five years’ old. In walking, his arms are in perpetual motion. He cannot walk long, but soon becomes fatigued. Large mustachios and whiskers cover a part of his face, and he is very particular in ordering each of his officers to wear them, saying that they give a martial air. This gives him a dark, wild aspect, particularly when he is in a passion. His eyes then become animated, and he gesticulates and speaks like a madman; threatens to shoot those with whom he is angry, steps quickly across his chamber; or flings himself upon his hammock—then jumps out of it, orders people out of his presence, and frequently arrests them.”

Then follow some imputations on the moral character of the Liberator of Colombia, which we refrain from citing, because they appear at variance with facts, and are made by a writer, who, from the outset of his work, exhibits a feeling of personal animosity to the subject of his memoirs.

SIR EDWARD BERRY, K.C.B.

Lately, at Bath, Sir Edward Berry, Bart. K.C.B. Rear-Admiral of the Red. This

gallant and distinguished officer, born in 1768, was the fourth son of the late Edward Berry, Esq. a merchant of London, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thos. Forster, of Barbadoes, F.R.S. Having evinced an early predilection for the sea-service, he was introduced into the Royal Navy, under the auspices of Lord Mulgrave, on the 5th of February, 1779, when he wanted some months of being eleven years of age, and made his first voyage to the East Indies in the *Burford*, of 70 guns. From this period, Sir Edward was engaged in continual active service, and won abundant laurels during the war previous to the short peace of Amiens, having been the associate of the immortal Nelson, particularly in the glorious action on the 14th of February, 1797, off Cape St. Vincent, when Admiral Sir John Jervis defeated the Spanish Fleet, and took four very large ships, two of which (the *San Joseph*, of 112 guns, and the *San Nicholas*, of 84) struck to the Captain, of 74 guns, *Commodore Nelson*: the *San Nicholas* was first boarded by a party of officers and seamen, headed by Lieut. Berry, together with a detachment of the 69th regiment, commanded by Lieut. Pearson, then doing duty as marines on board the *Captain*. The three-decker (the *San Joseph*) was then boarded and taken with the same irresistible bravery, Nelson himself (from the *San Nicholas*) heading the intrepid assailants. On the 12th of December, 1797, Capt. Berry married Louisa, eldest daughter of the Rev. S. Forster, D.D. then Head Master of Norwich Free Grammar School. Capt. Berry afterwards again sailed under the command of Rear-Admiral Nelson, and was his captain on board the *Vanguard* in the ever-memorable Battle of the Nile. The Admiral concluded his celebrated letter to Admiral Earl St. Vincent, relating the particulars of the glorious victory of the 1st of August, 1798, with the following testimony to the skill and bravery of his companion in arms: "The support and assistance I have received from Capt. Berry cannot be sufficiently expressed. I was wounded in the head, and obliged to be carried off the deck, but the service suffered no loss by that event. Capt. Berry was fully equal to the important service then going on, and to him I must beg leave to refer you for every information relative to this victory. He will present you with the flag of the second in command, that of the Commander-in-chief being burnt in the *L'Orient*.—I have, &c.

"HORATIO NELSON."

In December 1798, Capt. Berry received the honour of Knighthood. In October 1800, Sir Edward presented to the Corporation of Norwich the ensign of the French ship *Genereux*, of 74 guns, captured in the Medi-

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terranean by a squadron under the command of Lord Nelson, which flag was suspended in St. Andrew's Hall, with an appropriate inscription and trophies. At the battle off Cape Trafalgar (the 21st of October, 1805), and its unparalleled victory, which totally frustrated Buonaparte's plan for invading England from Boulogne, Sir Edward commanded the *Agamemnon*, of 64 guns, the eighth ship of the van column of the British fleet, and, as usual, sustained his high and bravely-earned reputation, under the heroic chief, who fell in the arms of glorious Victory, and whose memory will be ever dear to the British navy and the British nation. After this engagement, Sir Edward proceeded to the West Indies in the same ship, the *Agamemnon*, and participated in the victory gained by Sir Thomas Duckworth, on the 6th of February, 1806, off St. Domingo. Upon his return home, he received two medals from the King—one for this action and one for the Trafalgar; and having previously obtained one for the Nile, he was the only Captain in his Majesty's service who had been honoured with three medals. He was also elevated to the rank of Baronet by patent, dated the 12th of December, 1806. He was afterwards appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath, and promoted to the rank first of Rear-Admiral of the White, and died a Rear-Admiral of the Red. At the restoration of Peace in 1814, Sir Edward returned to Norfolk, and took up his residence at Catton, near Norwich, whence after some years he proceeded to Bath, for the benefit of his health. With the same design, the gallant Baronet subsequently made a Continental tour; and Lady Berry and himself lived for some time at Pisa, in Italy. The hopes of re-establishing health were unhappily not realised; and he returned to Bath, where he expired as above stated. Lady Berry survives him: they had no family.

JAMES CHRISTIE, ESQ.

Mr. Christie died at his house, in King-street, St. James's-square, lately, after a long and painful illness, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. It is hardly possible to speak the truth of Mr. Christie without an appearance of exaggeration, which, by those who knew him not, may be attributed to want of judgment or deficiency of taste. His education, of which the foundation had been laid deep at Eton, had ripened by study into scholarship accomplished and profound: of this his published Dissertations afford ample proof. With the polished manners and mental refinements of a gentleman, he brought to his profession a rare union of learning, science, and taste—habits of the most perfect order, and principles of the

most unbending integrity. But it is the highest praise of Mr. Christie, that in his religious life he adorned the purest doctrine by the holiest practice. A more single-hearted Christian, under every religious obligation, in every moral and social duty, never lived. Had his talents been of a more obtrusive kind, he had filled a larger space in the public eye; but on those who knew and loved him well, his unassuming

merit, his great mental superiority, felt in the instruction he imparted, and his sincere piety, have made an impression never to be effaced; and his death has occasioned a void, for which the rich legacy of his high and virtuous example can at present but feebly compensate. Mr. Christie was a member of the society of Dilettanti, a Registrar of the Literary Fund, and, we believe, belonged to many other literary institutions.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

New Churches.—The inhabitant householders of St. James's, Clerkenwell, have held a meeting to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament to prevent the intended building of a church in the parish by the Commissioners. The grounds of objection were, the needless burthen on the parish, already heavily laden; seven hundred and sixty-three vacant sittings in the other churches of the parish; and the idea that new churches were made subservient to new patronage. The resolutions passed, and a petition was resolved on.

The Great and the Minor Theatres.—The Lord Chancellor, who, it will be remembered, associated with him the Vice-Chancellor and Mr. Justice James Parke, after hearing at great length the statements and arguments of counsel for Drury-lane and Covent-garden Theatres, against the claim of Mr. Arnold, and the statements and arguments of counsel in behalf of Mr. Arnold and others, advised his Majesty to determine that the prerogative cannot be so limited by patents granted by his predecessors, as to preclude his Majesty from granting similar patents in cases in which it might be advisable to do so; but that, taking into consideration the various circumstances of this case, the privilege to the New English Opera-house shall be limited to six months every year—commencing with May, and ending with October. His Majesty has likewise determined, that in future all the Minor Theatres shall receive their licences from the Lord Chamberlain's office, and not from the Magistracy.

London University.—The annual meeting of Proprietors has been held; Mr. Hobhouse in the Chair. The Report of the Council stated, that the capital of the University was 164,000*l.* of which 155,000*l.* had been received. There were arrears, in respect of calls on shares, to the amount of 6000*l.* With a view to economy, a Committee had been appointed to investigate the affairs of the establishment, and the Warden had voluntarily relinquished 200*l.* per annum. The number of students last year was five hundred and sixteen, being seventy

less than in the previous year. This falling off had been principally in the law classes. The library was augmented to 9598 volumes; and the Elementary School had made a favourable progress. On the whole, the Council felt that the greatest difficulties which had impeded the institution had been overcome; but, at the same time, they reminded the proprietors that the state of the finances required their exertions to obtain pupils.

Meeting of West India Planters and Merchants.—A numerous and highly-respectable meeting of West India planters and merchants has been held at the Thatched-house Tavern, for the purpose of discussing certain resolutions, whereon to found a petition to Parliament, complaining of delay in measures of relief for the West India colonies, and praying for an effectual reduction of the duties on colonial produce. The Marquess of Chandos in the chair. The result was a petition, which was in the evening presented to the House of Commons by the Noble Marquess.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells has instituted the Rev. G. P. Hollis, B.A. to the Rectory of Dodington, in that diocese, on the presentation of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

The Lord Bishop of St. David's has collated the Rev. T. Lloyd to the Rectory of Llanfairerllwyn, in the county of Cardigan, vacant by the death of the Rev. S. Davies.

The Rev. T. Jarrett, M.A. Fellow of Catherine-hall, has been elected Professor of Arabic, in the room of the Rev. S. Lee, B.D. now Regius Professor of Hebrew.

The Rev. R. J. King, Curate of Wisbeach, has been instituted to the Vicarage of West Bradenham, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Bishop of Ely.

The Rev. E. Cove, B.A. has been instituted to the Rectory of Thoresby, in the county and diocese of Lincoln, vacant by the death of William Mounsey, clerk; on the presentation of the King.

The Rev. C. Childers, B.A. has been instituted to the Rectory of Mursley, in the county of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln, vacant by the resignation of George Wagner, clerk; on the presentation of the Honourable Selena Childers.

The Rev. W. Lockword, of Easingwold, M. A. of University College, Oxford, has been nominated by the Rev. E. Masgrave, Vicar of Halifax, to the new church now building at Brighouse, in that parish.

The Rev. G. Glover, M. A. Archdeacon of Sudbury, has been collated to the Vicarage of Gayton, Norfolk, in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich.

The Rev. T. Fardell, S.C.L. of Queen's College, has been instituted to the Rectory of Boothby Pagnell, on the presentation of J. Fardell, Esq. M.P.

The Rev. J. Brett, M.A. has been instituted to the Rectory of Woolterton, otherwise Woolverton, in Norfolk, on the presentation of Henry Haste Henley, Esq.

The Rev. A. Dicken, D.D. Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, has been instituted, on the presentation of the Master and Fellows of that society, to the Rectory of Norton, Suffolk, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Clarke.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Errol has been elected Lord Rector of the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen for the ensuing year; and Duncan Davidson, Esq. of Tillychelly, advocate, has been re-elected Dean of Faculty.

John de Veille, jun. Esq. has been appointed Bailiff of the island of Jersey, in the room of Sir Thomas le Breton, resigned.

Sir Edward Lees, the Chief Secretary of the Irish Post-office, has been removed to Scotland, where he has succeeded Sir David Wedderburn, as Deputy Postmaster-General, and is also to discharge the duties of Chief Secretary.

The Marquess of Westmeath has been elected a Representative Peer for Ireland.

Sir Murray Maxwell has been appointed Governor of Prince Edward's Island.

Married.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. A. W. A. Cooper, son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, to Maria Anne, eldest daughter of Colonel H. Baillie, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. J. Hewlett, Rector of Hilgay, Norfolk, W. Hutt, Esq. of Appleby, in the Isle of Wight, to Mary Countess of Strathmore.

J. M. B. Durrant, Esq. of the Priory, Southover, Sussex, to Fauny, second daughter of J. Hubbard, Esq. of Stratford, Essex.

At Walcot church, J. Dawn, Esq. 8th Hussars, to Frances Phillips, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Taylor, C.B. Marlborough Buildings, Bath.

At Charlton, H. Thompson, Esq. commander of the East India ship, Mountstuart Elphinstone, third son of W. Thompson, Esq. of Bathwick, to Jane, only child of C. D. Watstaff, Esq. of Blackheath.

In the Island of Ceylon, Captain H. F. Powell, of the Ceylon rifle regiment, second son of S. Powell, Esq. of Upper Harley-street, and Brandlestone Hall, Lancashire, to Catherine Vassall, second daughter of the late G. Burleigh, Esq. formerly of Totness, Devon, and late on the medical staff of Ceylon.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, J. R. Yglesias, Esq. of St. Sebastian, in Spain, to Louisa, daughter

of the late A. Parkin, Esq. Solicitor of the General Post-office.

At Llanfair, Anglesey, J. W. Ellis, Esq. eldest son of the Rev. T. Ellis, of Tanyralt, Bangor, to Harriet Ellen, only child of J. H. Clough, Esq. of Plas Llanfair, in the county of Anglesey.

In Dublin, W. H. Wilson, Esq. 3rd Dragoon Guards, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Richard Le Hunte, Esq. of Artraumon, in the county of Wexford.

At South Stoneham, Captain G. H. C. Mainwaring, of the Royal Artillery, to Elizabeth, widow of M. Hoy, Esq. of Thornhill, Hants, and daughter of the late A. H. Bradley, Esq. of Gore Court, Kent.

Died.—In Broad-street Buildings, R. Clement Headington, Esq. President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Surgeon of the London Hospital.

In Edward-street, Portman-square, N. E. Kindersley, Esq. formerly in the civil service of the East India Company at Madras.

At his house, in Park-crescent, John Chamier, Esq. many years a distinguished servant of the Hon. East India Company, and Member of Council at Madras.

At her Ladyship's seat, Cricket St. Thomas, Somersetshire, the Right. Hon. Mary Sophia, Viscountess Bridport, relict of Admiral Alexander Hood, Lord Viscount Bridport, whom her Ladyship survived nearly seventeen years.

At Woolwich, Mrs. Buchanan, relict of the late Lieut.-Col. Buchanan, Royal Engineers, and third daughter of Lieut.-General Smith, of the Royal Artillery.

Charles Thesiger, Esq. formerly Collector of his Majesty's Customs in the island of St. Vincent.

In Bruton-street, after a lingering illness, Dowager Lady Scott, relict of the late Sir Claude Scott, Bart.

In Connaught-place, Mary, the wife of Sir J. E. D. Beauvoir.

At Dorking, Surrey, J. Sims, M.D. F.R.S. and F.L.S.

Annette, youngest daughter of the late Hon. R. Molesworth, late of Beaulieu, in the county of Louth, and niece to the late Viscounts Ranelagh and Molesworth.

At Totteridge Park, Louisa, youngest daughter of the late J. Flott, Esq. of Totteridge.

At Brighton, R. Wellesley, Esq. son of the Marquess of Wellesley.

At Wembury House, Devonshire, H. E. Thornton, Esq. eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir E. Thornton, G.C.B.

At Bath, Mary Teresa, wife of Major Potherington, of the Hon. East India Company's Engineers, and of York-gate, Regent's-park.

At his residence, North End, Fulham, John Bell, Esq. aged 86. Mr. Bell was one of the original proprietors (in conjunction with the well-known Major Topham) of the "Morning Post" daily paper; and projector, in 1756, of "Bell's Weekly Messenger."

At Walmer, G. J. Piercy Leith, Esq. Captain of Walmer Castle, a Justice of the Peace for Kent and the Cinque Ports.

At his seat in Scotland, Brigadier-General Alexander Walker, late Governor of St. Helena.

At his seat near Chatham, the Right Hon. the Earl of Darnley.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

A thirteenth rate of 2s. in the pound was lately signed by the magistrates at Aylesbury. The overseer of Buckland, on the application of a poor person for relief, informed the magistrates that the parish was overloaded with poor, having 500 depending entirely on 900 acres, of which between 200 and 300 are woodland.

CORNWALL.

The trustees of the Truro roads have completed their improvements upon the great mail line, by means of which several very dangerous hills have been avoided and the distance considerably lessened; this will, without doubt, give very general satisfaction.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Gurney's steam-carriage has commenced running between Cheltenham and Gloucester, and has continued to perform the journey regularly; starting punctually from the Commissioners' Yard, Cheltenham, at ten and two o'clock, and leaving the Spread Eagle, Gloucester, at twelve and four. The carriage contains altogether twelve persons, and has been filled with passengers, including a great many ladies. All the persons who have travelled by it seem much pleased, and agree that the motion is remarkably smooth, regular, and agreeable. It runs the distance in about fifty minutes.

KENT.

A violent trembling of the earth was lately experienced at Dover, about eight o'clock in the evening, which shook the houses and buildings from one end of the town to the other; a general alarm prevailed on the occasion, which we learn was not confined to Dover, as the surrounding villages were sensibly affected by the same circumstance. It has been generally noticed that subterranean convulsions of nature locally derange the course of the tides; the water on this occasion certainly flowed full half an hour earlier than the calculated time, which may not unreasonably be ascribed as a concomitant of the above. The convulsion was also strongly felt at Margate, Ramsgate, and Deal; so much so at the latter place, that some individuals fainted from terror.

LANCASHIRE.

An attempt was lately made to let the tolls arising at two bars, at this end of the turnpike-road from Manchester to Liverpool; but such is the reduction experienced or anticipated in their produce that the trustees did not succeed in letting them, though offered at an enormous reduction of rent. The Eccles bar and side bar, which were let in 1829 at 1575*l.* and in 1830 for 1700*l.* were offered at 800*l.*; and the Irlam bar, which in 1829 produced a rent of 1335*l.* and in 1830 of 1300*l.* was offered at 500*l.* but there was not a single bidding for either of them.—*Manchester Guardian.*

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A project is on foot at Boston, for the formation of an association for the mutual guarantee of its

members from loss by fire, by which an immense saving will be effected over the common plan of insuring through the existing companies. Not less than 1000*l.* a-year is paid in Boston to the different fire-offices, and it is stated that 1000*l.* would have paid all losses by fire within the town during the last twenty-five years; consequently 24,000*l.* might have been saved, had this plan been adopted in the year 1805.—*Stamford Mercury.*

The Corporation of Boston, with a view of bettering the trade of the port, have, in compliance with a petition of several ship-owners and others, unanimously agreed, that from and after the 6th day of April next, all ships or vessels entering into, or coming within the limits of, or sailing from, Boston, with less than a full cargo, shall be charged with the tonnage duties now payable according to the number of tons actually on board of such ship or vessel, provided that in no case the tonnage duties shall be reduced to less than one-half of the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel; and that no ship or vessel shall be charged with tonnage duties on account of having empty packages only on board. It is generally believed, that the shipping interest will be greatly improved by the above alteration, as, by the former charge under the Act of Parliament, each ship or vessel was liable, and, indeed, charged according to the amount of the number of registered tons; so that a vessel with half a cargo had to pay as much as a full one.

The large floods, says the Lincolnshire Agricultural Report, have done considerable injury in many districts in the Fens and low grounds near the principal streams. The latter part of February was very fine, and seed-time bids fair to be early. The early wheat, and much of that sown upon dry light land, looks well; while the late sown, especially after beans or clover ley, upon heavy soils, presents many deficient prospects of a future crop. The late fine weather has been auspicious for dibbing and sowing beans, and the sowing of oats and barley has begun. Sheep keep is plentiful, owing to the dreadful ravages in the flocks by the rot, and mutton, wool, and beef have greatly advanced in price. Stores are dear, and will, if money can be found, advance with the spring. The price of wheat has receded a few shillings, owing partly to the duty falling to the nominal rate of one shilling, and partly to the inferiority of the condition of all corn thrashed for the last few weeks, none of which is dry enough to store in granary; but the falling off in the supply, for the late few weeks, and the desire to proceed with the seed-time, can hardly fail to produce a re-action, and the price will, most likely, go up to the former rate, which is certainly a famine price under the existing currency. Wool is still rising: there is very little in the hand of the grazier, and the few who do hold expect to make an excessive price; but will probably be disappointed. Labourers are well employed, at twelve to fourteen shillings per week. The country appears tranquil, but the dreadful fiend of incendiarism is not yet satiated.

There is here, as in Berkshire, no respect to persons or character: many of those who have been victims, are persons peculiarly respected by all classes, and in no case has it fallen upon persons unpopular or tyrannical in their manner of conducting their business.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The first annual meeting of the shareholders of Bristol College has been held. Dr. Prichard in the chair. Mr. S. S. Wayte read the Report. It dwelt on the very promising opening of the college, the number of students being 42, and many more having engaged to enter shortly. The number of shares taken was 278, leaving only a few at the disposal of the Council. Though various systems of education had been proposed by clever and ingenious men, yet the Council had resolved to adopt the plan for so many years practised with success at our two Universities. Experience had proved, that with all its faults, it was the only one which with safety could be relied on. The Rev. Mr. Conybeare had been in communication with the Council, and had approved of all their proceedings, and had also consented to become the Visitor to the college. Many students were expected to arrive from Wales and Ireland, and in consequence it had become necessary to make arrangements in boarding-houses for their accommodation. The objection against the want of religious instruction had been done away; the Rev. Mr. Conybeare had undertaken the office of Lecturer in Theology; the subjects of such lectures to be confined entirely to those points of faith on which all Christians are agreed. Mr. Christopher George also stated that a portion of the Scripture was read by the Principal every morning to the masters and students previous to the commencement of the day's business.

By the law of England, treasure found without an owner becomes the property of the Crown. An inquest was lately held at the Rummer tavern, Bristol, to determine the right to a sum of 700*l.* found by a servant, concealed in the cellar of a house. The finding came to the knowledge of the occupier of the house, and he claimed it; but a former occupant, Mr. Heathcock, a patten-maker, also claimed it, and stated that his wife had such a sum in her possession when she died suddenly, and he could never find it. The jury returned a verdict that the money belonged to Mr. Heathcock, to whom it was given.

SUSSEX.

The Duke of Richmond has granted to the Corporation of Chichester the use of a portion of the Old Broyle Common, as a means of profitably employing the paupers in the way of agriculture.

WALES.

A friend has furnished us with the following statistical memoranda of the trade of the flourishing seaport of Newport:—Year ending Dec. 1830. 7163 vessels cleared out, laden with 519,000 tons of coal. 916 ditto with 106,000 tons of iron.—*Monmouthshire Merlin.*

A most brilliant display again presented itself to view at Swansea on the night of the 8th instant, in the northern quarter of the horizon. At nearly ten o'clock, a luminous globular meteor shot forth, and, passing to the south, dispersed like a rocket, leaving a strong gleam of light behind. In former days, those lights, or, as the country folk used to call them, the Merry Dancers, were viewed as prognosticating fine seasons.—*Cambrian.*

SCOTLAND.

That a decided improvement has taken place in the situation of the working class at home, arising from the increase of employment this year, compared with previous ones, is evinced by the diminished amount of emigration. The first vessel from hence, this season, for New York, had not above one-fourth of the number of passengers that the first ship of last year carried out, and the *Camillus*, the next in succession, which sailed on Tuesday, and has long been regularly employed in the conveyance of emigrants, had only ninety-nine passengers, while, in the corresponding voyage of last year, she took out one hundred and thirty-eight.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

IRELAND.

Ten peers, 111 magistrates, 200 landed proprietors, 300 land and householders, &c.—in all, upwards of 900—have signed the county Cork declaration in favour of the Union.

The Roman Catholic inhabitants of various parishes in Ireland have presented addresses to the Marquess of Anglesey, thanking him for the firmness and decision he has evinced, and expressive of their confidence in his attachment to the country and his wish to serve it.

One of the most splendid undertakings of modern times is about to be commenced—a rail-road commencing at Liverpool, running through the coal districts of Lancashire, entering the woollen manufactories of Yorkshire, and passing on to the Humber. By means of steam-vessels from Limerick, Cork, Waterford, Dublin, Newry, Belfast, and Derry, and the Liverpool and Leeds railway, the internal trade of Ireland will be as completely opened up to the English market, as if we were only separated by the land bounties of a county or shire. The Irish want cheap coals—this we shall obtain by the abolition of duties, and the English railways. The English require our grain, our cattle, our pork, our beef, our butter, our linen-cloth—nay, even our cottons—and these will, by the plan now suggested, be in a day or two transported into the heart of England. We also require the establishment of railways and steam-carriages in Ireland. Our lazy canal system will no longer meet the wishes or the wants of modern times—every thing now must be done with a rapidity, which to our forefathers would have looked like the visions of fancy. A railroad from Enniskillen to Belfast; one from Cork to Dublin, having branches to Waterford and Limerick; and one from Dublin to Derry, intersecting at Armagh the one from the west to the north-east, would bring into life those latent resources which industry and peace would foster into a maturity, that would prove a certain relief to the people of Ireland.—*Northern Whig.*

The following are the close Irish boroughs and their proprietors:—Armagh, the Primate of Ireland for the time being; Athlone, Viscount Castlemaine; Bandon Bridge, the Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Bandon nominate for alternate Parliaments; Belfast, the Marquess of Donegal; Carlow, the Earl of Charleville; Carrickfergus, the Marquess of Donegal; Cashel, Colonel Pennefather; Clonmell, Colonel Bagwell; Coleraine, the Beresford family; Dundalk, Earl Roden; Dungannon, Lord Northland; Dungarvan, the Duke of Devonshire; Ennis, Sir Edward O'Brien and Mr. V. Fitzgerald, alternately; Enniskillen, the

Earl of Enniskillen; Galway, Mr. James Daly; Kinsale, Earl de la Warr; Lisburne, the Marquess of Hertford; Newry, the Earl of Kilmorey; New Ross, the Marquess of Ely; Sligo, Owen Wynne, Esq.; Tralee, Sir Edward Denny; Wexford, hitherto the Marquess of Ely (the two recent decisions of the House of Commons have, however, emancipated the borough); and Youghal, the Duke of Devonshire.

Considerable disturbance prevails in many parts of Ireland, but it does not appear to aim at any definite object. Drawing our conclusions from the character of the outrages committed, we are induced to believe that it is a petty rebellion for food. In Meath, thousands assembled to demand an increase of wages. Every where, tithes, exorbitant rent, and low wages, excite disaffection. Where the people are employed, and paid reasonably, they are quiet.

The six commissioners of inquiry into the emoluments and duties of officers in the Ecclesiastical Courts of Ireland, after sixteen years of inquiry,

at 1200*l.* a-year each, have been abolished. The Accountant-General of the Post-office goes out of office on the 5th of April, without a successor; the salary was 500*l.* a-year.

The state of the county Clare was described by Judge Jebb in the following terms, when charging the Grand Jury at Ennis:—"The melancholy and appalling condition of this county," said the learned Judge, "is a subject which should be well pondered upon. If I were to analyze the calendar, I am sorry to say, I could not give you an adequate picture of the extent and enormity of crime contained in it."

“ Meetings have been held in every county, and in nearly every town, throughout Great Britain, to exhibit the sense of the people in reference to the Ministerial plan of Parliamentary Reform, and to encourage and support the Government. Every provincial newspaper has been filled with reports of such meetings during the past month.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM FEBRUARY 21 TO MARCH 21, 1831.

Feb. to March.	Lunations.	Thermo-	Baro-	Winds.		Atmospheric Variations.				Prevalling modifi- cation of Cloud.
		meter. Mean Alt.	meter. 0 hour.	A.M.	P.M.	9 h A.M.	3 h. 6 h. P.M.	During Night		
Mon. 21	4 h. 50' P.M. ○	38.5	29.82	N.	N.	Clear	Cldy.	Cldy.	Fair	Cir. cirroc. cum. str.
Tues. 22		36	.95	N.E.	N.E.	Foggy	—	—	—	—
Wed. 23		39	30.27	N.E.	N.E.	Cldy.	—	Clear	—	Cirrocumulus
Thur. 24		44	.10	N.W.	N.W.	—	—	Cldy.	—	—
Fri. 25		44	29.75	—	—	—	Clear	—	—	—
Sat. 26		43	28.75	—	—	Rain	Cldy.	Clear	—	Cumulus
Sun. 27		42.5	.84	—	—	—	Rain	—	—	—
Mon. 28	5 h. 11' P.M. ⌋	42	29.25	—	—	Clear	Clear	—	—	—
Tues. 1		44	.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wed. 2		46	.56	S.W.	S.W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Rain	Rain	Cirrostratus
Thur. 3		47	.45	—	—	Rain	Rain	—	—	—
Fri. 4		49	.55	Var.	Var.	Cldy.	Clear	Cldy.	Fair	— Cumolest.
Sat. 5		46	.55	S.W.	S.W.	—	Cldy.	Rain	Rain	—
Sun. 6		43	28.80	—	N.W.	—	—	—	—	—
Mon. 7		41	.40	N.W.	—	Rain	—	Clear	Fair	Cum. cir. cum. str.
Tues. 8		46	.34	S.	S.	Cldy.	—	Rain	—	—
Wed. 9		46.25	—	—	—	Clear	Clear	Cldy.	—	—
Thur. 10		42.5	.65	S.W.	S.W.	—	—	—	—	—
Fri. 11	43.5	.50	S.	W.	Rain	Rain	Cldy.	—	—	
Sat. 12	48	.55	S.W.	s.w.e	Clear	Cldy.	Rain	Rain	— Nimbus	
Sun. 13	5 h. 49' A.M.	38.5	.30	— H.	—	Cldy.	Rain	—	—	Cum. —
Mon. 14	●	42.5	—	W.	W.	Clear	—	—	—	Cumulus
Tues. 15	42	.40	S.W.	S.W.	Rain	—	—	—	—	Cirrostr.
Wed. 16	53	.35	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Fair	—	—
Thur. 17	57	.80	—	—	—	—	Clear	—	—	—
Fri. 18	45.25	30.00	W.	N.W.	Clear	Clear	—	—	—	Cumulus
Sat. 19	10 h. 17' P.M.	45.25	.05	N.	—	—	—	—	—	Cirrus. cirrocum.
Sun. 20	⌋	44	—	N.W.	N.W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	— cym-cirrostr.
Mon. 21		48	.00	N.	N.E.	Clear	—	Moist	—	Cirrostratus

Mean temperature of the Month, 49.5. Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.42. Highest temperature, 59 deg. Meteors, of frequent occurrence, on clear nights.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

The higher classes of the commercial community have been in no small agitation, in consequence of some of the propositions contained in the budget. It is always difficult to legislate with a view to the general good, when that is to be attained by a sacrifice of particular advantages, the long enjoyment of which has given power and influence to the parties who have mostly benefited by them. So it has proved with regard to the timber duties, the original proposal about which was to place timber of the best qualities, without reference to the country of its growth, in competition with the inferior qualities of timber, on whose behalf a protecting duty has, till now, existed. The clamour raised by the class of persons who might have incurred private loss by the adoption of such a plan, induced the Chancellor of the Exchequer to modify it considerably; and, when the question came to be debated, instead of any alteration in the duties on Canada timber, it was proposed that a gradual reduction should take place in those on Baltic timber, so as to enable the public to purchase, in the course of three years, that timber at lower prices than those at which the present high rate of duty makes it stand. But even against so plausible a proposition a cry was instantly raised, on behalf of those who insist on privilege and monopoly; and in this they were joined by the political antagonists of the Ministers, who thus defeated the plan in a much more effectual manner than probably it would have been, had its merits alone been viewed and discussed without any reference whatever to party motives.

The Cotton market has not presented any feature of importance: in the early part of the month it was rather dull, and the public sales went off heavily; latterly, however, there was some inquiry for cotton from export houses, and the business was, to a fair extent, at steady prices. At Liverpool the market was likewise dull in the early part of the month; but the demand became good afterwards, and much business was done at fair prices.

In Coffee, the business of the month has varied little from that of the preceding one, with the exception of West India for home trade, which, upon the whole, realized somewhat better prices. A great number of public sales took place, and we observe that little was withdrawn.

The market for Muscovades has been more lively than otherwise, a fair extent of business having been done. Some Brazil sugar has been sold at high prices. In foreign sugars, particularly Barbados and Havannahs, of all descriptions, there has been much inquiry, and a good deal has been doing. Some considerable shipments in refined sugars have been made for exportation.

The scarcity of tallow has continued increasing, owing to the monopolizing speculation of an eminent house in the city, of which we gave some account in our last report. The price has now risen to 48s. 8d. Although the great monopolizers in question have succeeded in securing a very large portion of the stock, and in raising the price of the article, they have not been fortunate enough to compel buyers to have recourse to them exclusively; and there is every appearance that they will ultimately find themselves greatly de-

ceived in their calculations. The season for new supplies from Russia is now advancing apace. Already the letters from St. Petersburg, of the 4th of March, announce that the season's supply promises to be no less than 150,000 casks. That from Odessa will be in proportion; and, if the new tallow comes into competition with last year's supply, of course it will have the preference in the market. Some persons have been calculating to a shilling the amount of loss which is likely to be incurred by the speculators in question.

A considerable abatement has taken place in the demand for fish oils, which, a short time since, had been very great, in consequence of some losses in the fishery. Prices, however, have not yet given way, though the market is, at present, well supplied with all descriptions of the article.

Several vessels have lately arrived at Liverpool, from the Mediterranean, with wheat, and some also from the United States, with wheat and flour. Up to the 22nd, duty had been paid at that place on about 18,000 quarters of wheat and 20,000 barrels of flour. The trade has, nevertheless, been dull, upon the whole. What transactions have occurred in wheat have chiefly been in foreign, and mostly on country account. The same features are presented in the Metropolitan Corn market as those of the Liverpool one. Several cargoes of bonded wheat are coming on the market at the duty of 1s., which has been payable up to the 24th. It is expected that the averages will soon begin to lower, and that the duty, therefore, on foreign wheat will rise again.

In the other principal markets we find nothing at present requiring notice.

The Committee of the House of Commons on the East India question have renewed their labours, and their inquiries are prosecuted with zeal. A great number of witnesses in favour of opening the trade have already been examined; and it is understood, that the facts adduced by them are of so numerous and decisive a nature, as to make it highly probable that the Charter will not be renewed at all; or if renewed, it would be on such terms as should render the trade both to China and India accessible to British capital and British industry.

Our funds have been generally steady during the greater part of the month, seldom taking a range of more than a quarter per cent. in their variations in one day. At the beginning of March the price of Consols was well maintained from 76 and a half to 77, for the April account. There was nothing in the aspect of foreign politics calculated to give the price an impulse either way. As to the Reform question, it seems to have never affected the prices of Stocks. Speculators in the Stock Exchange did not view that question as one by the result of which the financial credit of the country is in any way to be affected; and persons desirous of making investments were not deterred, in the smallest degree, by the predictions of national ruin so confidently put forth by those who have a personal interest in opposing the Reform Bill. On the 24th of March an advance of one per cent. took place in the price of Consols, and the upward movement continued during the whole of the next day, when Consols for the account closed at 78 three-quarters to seven.

eighths. The price for Money Stock has been, throughout the month, one-eighth per cent. higher than for the account—a very unusual occurrence, which, in the present instance, is owing to a great scarcity of money in the Stock Exchange. As the East India Company have announced, that a large amount of their bonds is to be paid off in the beginning of April, money is expected to become more plentiful after that payment has been effected.

There has been but little business done in foreign securities, the prices of which, with the exception of Russian and Spanish Cortes Bonds, have remained nominal the greater part of the month. Russian Stock has kept up much better than might have been expected; and, upon the whole, the Polish war has not affected its value. In Cortes Bonds there has been a good deal of speculation, always under some hope or expectation that the Spanish Government will be induced to acknowledge that debt: towards the end of the month, a scheme was, in fact, published with the sanction of that Government, by which an exchange of the Bonds was proposed. But the public were by no means pleased with its conditions; and the price of the Bonds rather suffered from the announcement than otherwise.

The following list contains the closing prices of all Government Securities on the 25th of March:—

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Bank Stock, shut.—Three per Cent. Reduced,

shut.—Three per Cent. Consols, 79.—Three and a Half per Cent. 1818, shut.—Three and a Half per Cents. Reduced, shut.—Three and a Half per Cents. New, 87 half, three-quarters.—Four per Cents. 1826, shut.—Long Annuities, to 5th Jan. 1860, shut.—Annuities, 30 years, Dividend due April, October, shut.—Annuities, 30 years, Dividend due July, January, 16 nine-sixteenths.—India Bonds, Three per Cent. 2, 4.—Exchequer Bills, £1000 . . 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per diem, 18, 23.—Ditto, Small, 18, 20.—Consols for Account, 12th April, 78 three-quarters to seven-eighths.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

French Five per Cent. Rentes, Dividends due 22d March and 22d September, 82 fr.—Prussian Five per Cent. Bonds, of 1818, in £ Stg. Dividends (payable in London) 1st April and 1st October, 99 half.—Russian Five per Cent. Bonds in £ Stg. Dividends (payable in London) 1st March and 1st September, 90 half, three-quarters.—Spanish Five per Cent. Bonds of 1821 and 1822, in £ Stg. with Dividends from 1st November 1823, 16 quarter, three-eighths.—Ditto, of 1823 in £ Stg. with Dividends from 1st November 1823, 15 half, three-quarters.—Portuguese Five per Cent. Bonds, in £ Stg. with Dividend from 1st December 1827, 43 half.—Colombian Six per Cent. Bonds, of 1824, in £ Stg. with Dividend from 15th January, 1826, 14 three-quarters, half.—Mexican Six per Cent. Bonds in £ Stg. Dividend 1st July, 1827, 36.

BANKRUPTS

FROM FEBRUARY 25, TO MARCH 22, 1831, INCLUSIVE.

February 25. J. C. BADDELEY, Brixham, Devonshire, shipowner. W. G. WILMOT, Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, builder. J. GEDDES, Gracechurch-street, London, merchant. G. PALMER, Epping, Essex, schoolmaster. G. PEEDLE, Little Missenden, Buckinghamshire, cattle-dealer. N. C. BOCHSA, Regent-street, dealer in music. J. PARIS, Ray-street, Clerkenwell, horse-dealer. H. CARTER, Portico, Hants, surgeon. B. CHADWICK, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancaster, victualler. C. POPE, St. Philip and Jacob, Bristol, iron-hoop-manufacturers.

March 1. R. BARNARD, Hellingbourn, Kent, paper-maker. J. CROW, Bedford-court, Covent-garden, tailor. H. N. PHILLIPS, Edward-street, Regent's-park, tavern-keeper. T. LEWIS, King's-road, Chelsea, builder. E. ASKIN, Lichfield, printer. R. DEWES, Knarborough, merchant. T. WRIGHT, Manchester, tobacco-cut. T. FOWLER, East Butterwick, Lincolnshire, potato-merchant. H. RIGMAIDEN, Liverpool, wine-merchant. J. FRY, Liverpool, merchant. T. REEL, Gatehead Low Fell, Durham, draper. D. BRITTEN, Brada, Holland, packer. J. GRIMS HAW, Rawdon, Yorkshire, merchant. J. DRING, Oxford, mercer.

March 4. P. ALLCOCK, Redditch, Worcestershire, needle-manufacturer. J. FARRAR, Halifax, and J. FARRAR, Bradford, Yorkshire, common carriers. R. JOYCE, Cambridge, shoemaker. T. MOSS, Kirton in Lindsey, Lincolnshire, draper. W. STEWART, Liverpool, merchant. J. WILLIAMS, Bath, tea-dealer. J. WILKINSON, Eamon-bridge, Westmoreland, watch-maker.

March 8. T. JAMES, Cross-street, Finsbury-square, window-blind maker. W. BYRNE, Trinity-place, Charing-cross, army-agent. H. S. COOKE, Church-passage, Ladbury, stock-broker. J. EADE, Byworth, Sussex, tanner. G. LEES, Little Dean, Gloucestershire, licensed retailer of beer. C. HEWITT, Kingston-upon-Hull, ale and porter dealer. H. ARMISTEAD, Sabden-bridge, Lancashire, inn-keeper. Y. JONES, Manchester, merchant. D. ROSS, Liverpool, boot-maker. G. SAVILLE and M. SAVILLE, Ashton-under-Lyne, Drapers. J. S. GRAY, Manchester, wine and spirit merchant. J. WRIGHT, Studley, Warwickshire, maltster. J. S. SMITH, St. Michael, in Berwardine, Worcestershire, glove-manufacturer. J.

ELVIN, Hautbois, Norfolk, corn-merchant. H. BROWN and H. BROWN, Jan. Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, carriers.

March 11. T. FROST, Vine-street, Waterloo-road, miller. E. NORRIS and T. W. HODGSON, Manchester, cotton-spinners. H. BROMWICH, Newgate-market, butcher. F. J. DEBATT, Poultry, pastry-cook. J. WEBSTER, Leeds, dyer. J. ARMSTRONG, Raskelf, York, miller. B. BOWMAN and W. THOMPSON, Commercial-road, Middlesex, paint-manufacturers. J. VEAL, Fordingbridge, Southamptonshire. G. ION, Great Musgrave, Westmoreland, inn-keeper.

March 15. T. P. LUCK, West-lane, Walworth, lace-man. W. DODD and R. MOORE, Percy-street, Tottenham-court-road, linen drapers. J. MORGAN, Moor-lane, Fore-street, victualler. R. HOLDEN, W. VAN-HOUSE, and W. A. HANKEY, jun. Mining-lane, West India brokers. R. GEORGE, Parker-street, Drury-lane, stage coach maker. G. SHILLIBEER, Bury-street, Bloomsbury, livery stable keeper. T. H. HANCOCK, Brighton, innkeeper. R. and W. WYTHES, Birmingham, grocers. W. LAYZELL, Colchester, linen draper. W. ANDREW, Shrewsbury, mercer. T. BROWN, Kingston upon-Hall, scrivener. T. BLOXAM, Hinckley, Leicestershire, surgeon. J. WAKEFIELD, Hinckley, Leicestershire, grocer.

March 18. H. D'EMDEN, Upper Frederick-street, Connaught-square, bookseller. S. W. FAXON, Jermyn-street, surgeon. T. GREASLEY and C. GREASLEY, West Smithfield, clothiers. J. WALL, Manchester, dealer. B. HALLAS, Ossett, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, cloth merchant. C. MORRIS, Manchester, joiner.

March 22. J. STOTT, Nichopgate-street-without, oil-man. W. LITTLE, Macclesfield-street North, City-road, tea-dealer. J. CHOAT, Lamb's Conduit-street, Red Lion square, trunk-maker. W. PINNELL, Up Lambours, Berkshire, furmer. E. DOWNES, Manchester, publican. J. PLATT, Liverpool, inn-keeper. J. CHEESEMAM, Reading, baker. R. W. RUSHFORTH, Manchester, merchant. J. and M. GRAVENON, Halifax, linen-draper. W. PRATT, Norwich, common-brewer. T. FOWLER, St. Peter the Great, Sussex, carpenter.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

MAY 1, 1881.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords—March 28. The general question of Parliamentary Reform came under discussion on Lord Wharncliffe's motion for certain Population Returns, moved for with that avowed object. The Noble Lord admitted that there was a strong feeling throughout the country in favour of Reform, and that it was no longer possible for any set of men to carry on the Government of the country upon the principle of opposition to all Reform. He felt, therefore, reluctantly compelled to become a Reformer: but he was not prepared to go all lengths with Ministers; he was not prepared to remove public distrust by casting away all the principles upon which the representative system had been established. If, with the aid of a powerful and popular press, his Majesty's Government should carry that measure through the other House, and it should be sent up there, it would be the duty of their Lordships to stand between the Crown and the people, and to defend the Crown and the aristocracy from popular encroachment. If the Bill should not pass, and Parliament should be dissolved, would they not have a Conventional Parliament? The new House of Commons would be an assembly of delegates, especially appointed by the people to enact the measure. It would then remain for their Lordships to decide the question. That a liberal and Whig Ministry should have placed the House in that situation, did not surprise him. His opinion was, that the measure would be fatal to the Constitution, that it would destroy the action of the different branches of the State upon one another, and that it would have a tendency to the introduction of a republican Government into this country.—Lord Durham spoke at considerable length in favour of the Bill. The Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and Lord Plunkett spoke on the same side: the latter observed, he could not say, in approaching and considering the question of Reform—that momentous question—that he did not feel a considerable degree of alarm and dread. He felt convinced that the plan would make a very important change in the House of Commons; but he must at the same time own, that he felt himself relieved from alarm, when he found that the Bill was to restore what was originally considered as the Constitution of the country. The Lord Chancellor spoke at great length. He observed, that men of every sect, party,

and class, who had hitherto entertained a difference of opinion on the question of Reform, had, with a miraculous unanimity, abandoned all their differences, and cordially united in favour of the present plan of Reform. The Noble and Learned Lord deprecated any half measure of Reform as unsatisfactory and unsafe. "Such," said he, "is the state to which this country has reached, and the world at large has arrived at such a state, that it is no longer just, no longer expedient, no, nor longer even safe, that the great mass of the honest and industrious people of this great kingdom should continue unrepresented. The spread of knowledge among them, the intelligence, the industry, the weight which attaches to them, render it neither honest nor safe in your Lordships, nor expedient for the country, if you value the welfare and security of the State, that the only point on which you should continue to overlook the people should be, the right of the people to be represented in Parliament. We are not slow in calling upon the people for manifestations of their loyalty; we are not slow in calling upon the people to contribute millions of taxes; we never forget to enlist the people in our ranks when we drain the people of their blood in warfare;—but the only point upon which we never appeal to the people, the only point in which the people have been grossly ill-treated by us, is, that no representation has been given to the people to the extent which their worth, their services, and their character give them a right to have."—The Duke of Wellington, after some general observations, said:—"As to the present House of Commons, I maintain, that it is as complete and perfect a legislative body as can be required. I assert, that, especially since the peace, it has shown itself the most efficient guardian of the stability of the Throne, the interests of the nation, and the rights of the people: I say farther, that it has done better service as a legislative body, than any assembly of the same character at any former time, and for an equal period, and that this beneficial course was only interrupted by the introduction of this discussion." He afterwards observed, "I believe that the wish for Reform is strong and growing; but, if the people see that the subject is fairly discussed, and honestly determined here, I am sure that they will submit without a murmur. Already the sensation produced by the French

and Belgian Revolutions has subsided; the natives of this country have seen the deplorable results by which those commotions have been followed, and are wisely warned by the sufferings of their neighbours." In concluding his speech, his Grace argued, that, in a House of Commons elected under the Reform Bill, no Ministers could secure such a majority as would enable them to carry those measures which they deemed necessary! In fact, the Commons would possess such a preponderance, that they might dictate to the Government what they pleased, with regard to the Church, to tithes, to charters, and on all other questions.—Earl Grey said, the Noble Duke had argued that, under the new system, Government would be without its due influence. Now he (Lord Grey) thought that it would still have all the influence it ought to possess: it would stand on the affections of the people. He had no fear but it would be able to carry all good measures into effect. He had been reproached with having gone far beyond his original intentions. Now, he had no hesitation in saying, that the first disposition of his mind had been, to have limited the measure to a much narrower compass; but, when he came to look at it more closely, and to discuss it with his colleagues, he had come to the opinion, that nothing short of what he had proposed would satisfy the country, and give tranquillity to the Government. On this principle it was conferred; on this principle it had been supported; and he was happy to say that it had been received with general satisfaction throughout the country. Were an efficient Reform granted at the present moment, the people would consider it an act of grace; refused, who could predict the consequences of the rejection? It was a rejection which might destroy the present Administration; but how would it operate on their successors? The people, disappointed of their just expectations, would be inflamed with resentment, and would eventually demand, with a voice of thunder, that which it would be found impossible longer to deny; but the granting of which would not only be unattended with the advantages which would now accompany its concession, but, in the strong excitement that would then exist, might be productive of evils which no man could foresee—evils that might throw the whole country into irremediable disorder.—The returns were granted: their Lordships did not adjourn until half past two o'clock.

On the 30th, their Lordships adjourned to the 12th April.

On the 12th their Lordships again met.

April 14. On the presentation of a petition, the Marquess of Londonderry alluded to the Reform Bill, and wished to know in

what manner the Noble Earl (Grey) meant to dispose of his bank of sixty-two reserved members?—Earl Grey would, to the fullest extent, repeat his declaration that he was so committed to the Bill that he was beyond the power of compromise or retreat, that he would stand or fall by it. He had said, and he repeated, that the principle of the Bill must be maintained, but that its details might be altered or improved. The reduction of members was not essential—the removal of abuses was.—Lord Carnarvon thought that a more contradictory Bill had never been introduced. "His Majesty's Ministers must have assigned to some committee of superannuated schoolboys the task of drawing up the new constitution of the country, which came forth with as many blunders as the new budget." The measure subverted the constitution: a turnpike-bill paid more attention to vested interests: all corporations and settled institutions were levelled at a blow. Would not the very allies of the Bill make the Noble Lord pause in its support? All the mischievous and evil of the age had eagerly adopted it. The seditious of the country avowed or suspected, and the Radical press, supported it. The cup of Circe, or the wand of Comus, must have influenced the Noble Earl, for whose talents and virtue the country had a deep respect, until this Bill had taught them to look on him as the Necker of the English revolution. Let the machine of state reach the edge of the precipice to which the Noble Earl would hurry it, and its management would then be out of his hands and beyond his power. He himself was a bit-by-bit reformer, and gloried in the title; but he would not advance beyond the power of halting.—The Lord Chancellor said it was hard that they who would restore the institutions of the country should be taunted as innovators. What better reform could there be than to remove abused power into hands more likely to use it with purity? If the present Bill were torn to shivers, he hoped another calculated to work these improvements would be introduced. His Noble Friend spoke for the monied and mercantile interests, but the merchants and traders of London might be supposed to give evidence equally good. The manufacturing interests had equally pressed for the measure. The Bill had property, property, property, and *nothing but* property, for its foundation. But what property was there in the franchise of non-resident freemen? He would prefer a thousand times the manly, straightforward opposition of the Duke of Wellington to the Comus-Circe-like alliance for reform of the Earl of Carnarvon. The Bill would give peace, and its rejection would endanger the whole framework of society. By way of warning, he should tell their Lordships that

the thunders of Heaven were sometimes heard to roll in the voice of a united people. — Lord Wynford said such language sounded very like a threat. They could have no more right to disinherit the next generation of the elective franchise enjoyed by their fathers, than to pass a law preventing their Lordships' sons from sitting in that House. He calculated from the Bill that 298 members would be returned for the class in the condition of paupers, and 136 only to represent the land. He should prefer universal suffrage to this Bill of confiscation. Talent might be introduced under the new Bill, but it would be the talent of demagogues—of persons obliged to act as the instruments of a needy class—and the order of things would be reversed.

April 18. The Earl of Limerick complained of a breach of privilege in the comments of "The Times" newspaper, on a speech delivered by him to the House. He moved that the editor be called to the bar. At the suggestion of the Lord Chancellor, "The Times" of Saturday, April 16, was put in, and the following extract read:—

"Yet mean, cruel, and atrocious as every civilised mind must consider the doctrine, that Ireland has no need of poor-laws, or some equivalent for them—hateful and abominable as is such a screen for inhumanity—there are men, or things with human pretensions, nay with lofty privileges, who do not blush to treat the mere proposal of establishing a fund for the relief of the diseased or helpless Irish with brutal ridicule and almost impious scorn. Will any man credit that an Irish absentee lord could say what he is reported to have uttered in the House of Peers last night, when Lord Roseberry presented a petition, praying that a compulsory tax on land might be introduced into Ireland, towards alleviating her poor? We shall not name him—because the House of Lords is armed with a thing called a 'bar,' and other disagreeable appendages. But there are members of that House who surprise nobody by declaring their indifference to 'popular odium'—especially when they are at such a distance from Ireland as to ensure the safety of their persons."

John Joseph Lawson, the printer of "The Times," was, on the following day, brought to the bar, questioned, and committed to the custody of an officer of the House. On the 20th, a petition from him, expressing his regret for the offence, craving pardon, and soliciting enlargement, was presented by Lord King. A long and somewhat stormy debate followed, and was continued on the 21st. Mr. Lawson was reprimanded by the Lord Chancellor and discharged. In the course of the discussion the Lord Chancellor remarked, that there never was a time of excitement where less animosity betrayed itself in the press, or when it was conducted with more ability and industry, or with greater purity, than it was at the present moment.

April 22. The House met at two o'clock.

The greater number of their Lordships, however, were unrobed, in consequence of the suddenness of the announcement of the King's intention to come down to the House to prorogue Parliament. The number of Peers in attendance was exceedingly numerous. Prayers were read at half past two by the Bishop of Exeter. A scene of the most extraordinary nature almost immediately occurred. The confusion, clamour, and dismay that prevailed, is altogether without a precedent in either House of Parliament since the time of Cromwell. "For the first time in our day, and, perhaps in a more daring spirit than any of which our annals present an example, the House of Peers assumed the appearance of a disorganized popular assembly. In the most unsettled periods of our history, there can hardly be found such an instance of extraordinary and sudden abandonment of the deliberative character. The courtesies of society were violated on all sides, and personalities, amounting almost to ruder modes of expression, passed amongst the Lords during the clamour." It was continued until His Majesty had actually entered the House. The King took his seat on the throne, wearing the crown and sceptre, and delivered the following speech.

"MY LORDS, AND GENTLEMEN,

"I have come to meet you for the purpose of proroguing this Parliament, with a view to its immediate dissolution.

"I have been induced to resort to this measure, for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of my people, in the way in which it can be most constitutionally and authentically expressed, on the expediency of making such changes in the representation as circumstances may appear to require, and which, founded upon the acknowledged principles of the Constitution, may tend at once to uphold the just rights and prerogatives of the Crown, and to give security to the liberties of the people.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"I thank you for the provision you have made for the maintenance of the honour and dignity of the Crown; and I offer you my special acknowledgments for the arrangements you have made for the state and comfort of my Royal Consort.

"I have also to thank you for the supplies which you have furnished for the public service; I have observed with satisfaction your endeavours to introduce strict economy into every branch of that service, and I trust that the early attention of a new Parliament, which I shall forthwith direct to be called, will be applied to the prosecution of that important object.

"MY LORDS, AND GENTLEMEN,

"I am happy to inform you that the friendly intercourse which subsists between myself and Foreign Powers affords the best hopes of the continuance of peace, to the preservation of which my most anxious endeavours will be constantly directed.

"MY LORDS, AND GENTLEMEN,

"In resolving to recur to the sense of my peo

ple in the present circumstances of the country, I have been influenced only by a paternal anxiety for the contentment and happiness of my subjects—to promote which I rely with confidence on your continued and zealous assistance.”

His Majesty then turned round to the Lord Chancellor, and said—

“ My pleasure is that this Parliament shall be prorogued, and forthwith, to Tuesday the 10th day of May next.”

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, prorogued the Parliament accordingly.

House of Commons—March 24. Mr. Stanley brought in a Bill to amend the Representation in Ireland. From the first paragraph of the Bill to the last, there was not one word of disfranchisement, with the exception of non-resident freemen: the right of returning Members to that House was in no other instance taken away. In the arrangement of votes for the counties, the plan pursued in the English Reform Bill was followed as nearly as possible. No alteration was made in the rights of the freeholders; but an addition had been made to the constituency, by admitting leaseholders for twenty-one years, to the amount of 50*l.* a-year, to the privilege of voting. And, in the detail of this alteration, the plan of the English Bill had been somewhat departed from. For a leaseholder to have a vote in England, it was necessary that his lease should not have been renewed within two years of the period of the election; but this condition was not inserted in the Irish Bill, and he would state the reasons for the omission. In Ireland there was a large and most respectable class of persons, who held leases for twenty-one years, which they renewed every year, and the whole of such persons would have been excluded from votes, had the Bill followed the English Reform Bill. The class of persons he alluded to, was that respectable and numerous one, who held lands on leases renewable yearly, and for ever, under Corporations and the Church. With regard to copyholders, he need say but very little. There was but one copyholder in all Ireland; and, therefore, it must be unnecessary for him to detain the House upon that point. Beneficed clergymen were to be enrolled as freeholders, and to vote as such.—Mr. O'Connell asked, at what amount of freehold?—Mr. Stanley said, at 50*l.* With respect to the cities, towns, and boroughs, which had the right of sending Members to Parliament, the plan of the English Bill was to be followed to a considerable extent. Persons who rented and occupied a house of the value of 10*l.* per annum, and had paid their rent and rate, were to be entitled to a vote. In the cities, towns, and boroughs in

Ireland, there were three classes of resident voters: the freeholders of 50*l.*, 20*l.*, and 10*l.*, the leaseholders and the householders. By the Bill the whole of those retained the privilege they now enjoyed. The poll was to be taken as in England. In cities, towns, and boroughs, it was to be taken in two days; and in each county, fifteen places for polling might be named, with the provision, that at no one place more than six hundred votes should be taken. There were found towns in Ireland, which, it appeared to Government, ought to have additional representatives to the number they already possessed. These were Belfast, which had a population of 37,000 persons, and was to have an additional Member; Limerick, which had a population of 59,000 persons, and was to have an additional Member; Waterford, which had a population of 28,000 persons, and was to have an additional Member; and the town and county of Galway, which had a population of 28,000 persons, was also to have one additional Member. At present, the right of voting for the University was in the provost, the fellows, and the seventy junior scholars, the scholars resident in the University. The alteration that the Bill made was, to give all those who had been resident scholars, and retained their names on the books, the right of voting. And in this there was no innovation; for the original charter of the University gave that privilege to the elder scholars, and placed them precisely in the same light as Masters of Arts stood in Oxford and Cambridge Universities. He should then move the first reading of the Bill, and the second reading he should move immediately after Easter. The Bill, after a discussion of some length, was read a first time.

March 25. On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House resolved itself into a Committee upon the Civil List. Upon the question, that the Speaker do leave the chair, Sir Thomas Freemantle rose to express a hope, that the country was not in such circumstances that would render necessary the beneficent intention of his Majesty, in refusing to receive the customary sum of money bestowed upon sovereigns. They all knew the generous feelings and solicitude his Majesty felt for his subjects; but he yet hoped that the House would vote the grant of 50,000*l.* to her Majesty, even should they have to borrow the money.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that as his Majesty had been graciously pleased to decline it, it was not the intention of Ministers to propose it again. They had already stated the changes they intended to propose in the Civil List, the principal of which was, the taking away the expenses that were not immediately connected with the support of

the dignity of the Crown. He also proposed to place the Irish and Scotch list of pensions upon it. It was known that the Civil List was given to the Crown in lieu of its hereditary revenues. It had been suggested, that a sum of 71,000*l.*, the amount to be granted, ought to be placed at the absolute control of the Monarch, with a free right to bestow it, without the advice of his confidential advisers; but that, he thought, might be attended with very inconvenient results. The Civil List, as was known, had been referred to a Committee; but that Committee had not the power to call for witnesses and documents; and they felt great delicacy in making inquiry respecting the personal expenditure of the Monarch or of his household. They did, however, examine the different officers of the household; and in this, as to all other points, he was responsible. They began first, then, with the Queen's household; and, judging from former precedents, they fixed 110,000*l.* as the privy-purse, for the use of their Majesties. The next class was that of the great officers of the State; and in that department they recommended a saving of upwards of 10,000*l.* In the third class, the expenses of the household, that is, the purchase of the necessaries for the establishment, after every examination, he did not think that any curtailment could well be made there, especially as no man could be found who would wish to see the Monarch abridge his hospitality. In the next class, a saving of the sums of only 500*l.* and 74*l.* In the next class, the Pension List, a saving of 75,000*l.* Altogether, therefore, the sum that he had to propose that should be granted to his Majesty, in lieu of the hereditary revenues, was 494,470*l.* This exhibition, he acknowledged, showed but a very small saving. He should, therefore, in the first place, propose for the adoption of the Committee, that there be granted to his Majesty, for the support, honour, and dignity of the Crown, the sum of 510,000*l.*, to be paid yearly, during the term of his life. Any farther reductions could do the country no real good, and it must appear rather ungracious to his Majesty. The vote was agreed to.

March 30. Lord Palmerston, in answer to a question from Mr. G. Price, said, our relations with Spain were perfectly friendly, and that feeling was likely to last. The refugees, thirty-four in number, who, from the shelter of Gibraltar, attacked the Spanish lines, had been removed from the fortress; and Ministers were determined that Gibraltar should never afford means of annoyance to Spain, our friendly ally. The House adjourned to the 12th April.

April 12. The House met pursuant to adjournment. General Gascoyne begged to call the attention of the House to a petition

from the Corporation of Liverpool against certain clauses in the Reform Bill. He had about six weeks ago declared it to be his conviction that some measure of reform was necessary, and had presented a petition from Liverpool to the same effect. He had now presented a very different petition from that borough, and he fully agreed with it in its statements. He contended that no man in the country had ever expected or wished for so sweeping a measure as that which had been recently brought forward.—In reply to a question, whether more perfect population returns were to be laid before the House? Lord John Russell said the first return had been one of the population in each town and borough returning members to Parliament. That return had been made out at the Home Office, and without the slightest interference on the part of those who framed the Reform Bill. That return having been complained of, the officers of the different towns and boroughs had been called upon to furnish returns; and in addition to those statements, all remarks in the population returns for 1821 had been copied. The whole of these documents were now, he believed, in a course of printing, and would shortly be before the House. He might also state that all memorials laid before the Secretary of State, complaining of any inaccuracies in the population returns, were to come before the House; and he trusted that from all these sources—namely, the original population return of 1821; the corrected population returns; the memorials to the Secretary of State, and the petitions to that House presented since the Bill was brought in—from those sources the Government hoped to be able to arrive at an accurate statement of what the population really was in 1821. He might also say that his Majesty's Ministers had every desire to make all proper corrections in the population returns, and that if any borough should be able to show that its population had been misstated, and that in consequence of such misstatement the borough fell either in schedule A or B, there would be no objection to its erasure from the list. There had been much error with respect to Buckingham, and also with respect to Truro, and of course those places would not be made to suffer in consequence of inaccurate returns. Some complaints had also been made respecting the returned amount of population in Guildford. The return was stated by the complainants to be incorrect, inasmuch as some of the streets in the town were omitted. With regard to boroughs and parishes, the original plan would be adhered to. The whole of the Bill had been most carefully reconsidered by his Majesty's Ministers, with a view to deciding as to whether it could be so altered as to meet the suggestions of those who were, on the whole, favourable to the

measure, but objected to particular parts. In consequence of this revision, very considerable alterations had been made in the wording of the Bill, but none of the principles originally laid down had been given up. These alterations he would state on Monday in the committee. One of the alterations regarded freemen by birth and servitude, which he hoped would prove to be satisfactory. The present number of members of the House of Commons, 658, would, he believed, be preserved. This would not interfere with the principles of the Bill, while it was decorous to submit it to the expressed wish of the House. As to the violet borough, however, the Government was determined, sweet as the nosegay might be, to part with it entirely. At the same time, his Majesty's Government would receive all information with respect to population with alacrity and pleasure, and most readily make any just corrections.—The House went into a committee on the Bill of Mr. Littleton to correct the truck system, and to regulate the payment of wages in money. Mr. Hume, opposing the Bill on principle, would move, "That the chairman do leave the chair." After a discussion of some length, the House divided on Mr. Hume's amendment, which was lost by a majority of 40 against 15.

April 13. The condition of the county of Clare was brought under the notice of the House by Mr. O'Brien, who regretted that the Insurrection Act had not been put in force there some months ago. His opinion was that the evil state of things arose from want of employment and consequent poverty, and that emigration and a modified system of poor-laws would do much to benefit Ireland.—Mr. Stanley said it was too true that murders were constantly committed, and that outrages upon person and property were carried on with lamentable frequency. He acknowledged also the difficulty of reaching the perpetrators, and admitted that those tumults had been hitherto unchecked by all the powers which the Government had actively and zealously employed for their suppression. Government had, however, done all that could be done. The Lord-Lieutenant had himself visited the disturbed districts, but it was not considered necessary to adopt so extraordinary and unconstitutional a measure as the Insurrection Act.—Mr. Maurice O'Connell said the causes of the disturbed state of Clare lay on the surface of society. There existed a servile or agrarian war. Of 200,000*l.* the rent-roll of the county, three-fourths were drawn from it by the absentee gentry. Rents were racked; and, therefore, while land was turned up, fences levelled with the ground, cattle turned loose upon the country, and other injuries done to the property of gra-

ziers and absentee landlords, no disturbance whatever took place upon the estates of those who adopted the more wise, as well as liberal, course with their tenantry. If land were let to the people on more reasonable terms; if public works were intrusted to the charge of the occupants of the soil on which such works were to be carried on, and not made jobs of, for the benefit of grand-jurors; and if a general stimulus were given to industry, they would be perfectly satisfied and happy.

April 15. In committee, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed, as a provision for the Queen, in case of her surviving the King, the dower voted to the Queens Caroline and Charlotte, and moved—"That it is the opinion of this committee that there be granted, as a provision for her Majesty, in case she should survive his Majesty, the sum of 100,000*l.* per annum for life, to support her royal dignity, and that Bushy Park and Marlborough House be also assigned as residences for her Majesty for her life." Carried *nem. con.*—Mr. F. Buxton moved a resolution to the following effect:—"That the House had, on the 15th of May, 1823, recognized, to the full extent, the expediency of abolishing colonial slavery, and passed a resolution, recommending measures to be taken with that view; but that, during the eight years which had since passed, the colonial Assemblies had not adopted adequate measures to carry this recommendation into effect; that the House was impressed with a conviction of the impolicy, inhumanity, and injustice of colonial slavery, and would proceed forthwith to devise means for abolishing it throughout the British dominions." Lord Althorp wished Mr. F. Buxton to withdraw his resolution, to give place to a more moderate one, which his Lordship would introduce, declaring the inadequacy of the measures proposed by the colonies to ameliorate the condition of the slaves, &c. Lord Howick afterwards also pressed the withdrawal of the resolution, and stated, that an amended Order in Council was now preparing on this subject, directing the immediate banishment of the whip in the punishment of females; the limitation of its use in the punishment of males, so as to check its adoption as an excitation to labour; the proposal of farther measures to enable the purchase more easily of manumission, &c. The colonies would be required to adopt these regulations without any alteration of them. His Lordship denounced the system of Negro slavery, and declared, that if he thought it could be done safely, he would urge its immediate abolition; not being of that opinion, however, he advised that the resolution might be withdrawn, and that opportunity would be

afforded to see the effects of the measure now contemplated by the Ministers.—The debate was adjourned.

April 18.—Lord John Russell, having moved the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Reform Bill, proceeded to detail the alterations his Majesty's Ministers had considered necessary. His Lordship commenced by alluding to the general popularity of the measure, and then stated, that the proposed changes in no way affected its principle. It was formed upon the basis of abolishing the absolute nomination of Members to that House, and the principle was preserved inviolate. In consequence of more perfect details which Government had procured as to the population of particular places, Aldborough, Buckingham, Malmesbury, Okehampton, and Reigate, were to be transferred to Schedule B; or, to send one Member, instead of being disfranchised; Leominster, Northallerton, Morpeth, Tamworth, Truro, Westbury, and Wycombe, to be taken out of Schedule B; in other words, to continue to send two Members. His Lordship next mentioned those places to which Members were to be assigned as an equivalent for those that were to be taken off. It was proposed, that Bury, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Stoke-upon-Trent, Wakefield, Halifax, and Whitby, should send one Member each. Then, while they added to the manufacturing towns, they proposed to give additional Members to agricultural counties. Some thought it hard that certain counties were to have four Members, while the counties next to them had but two. It was proposed, therefore, to give all the counties in England and Wales, having a population above 100,000, an additional Member. Counties having a population of 150,000, or upwards, were to send four Members. Those counties to which there was to be an additional Member were, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Dorsetshire, Herefordshire, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, and Glamorganshire, which contained above 100,000 each. These were eight in number, and they were each to send three Members, with the exception of Glamorganshire, which, at present, had but one. Thus there would be sixty-two new Members for counties in England and Wales. The effect of the alterations would be, to make the total number of Members of the United Parliament, if they added five to Ireland and five to Scotland, 627; being a diminution of only 31 instead of 62, as originally proposed. The proportions would stand thus:—

England	472
Ireland	105
Scotland	50

627

The Noble Lord then proceeded to detail some alterations with regard to the right of voting. It was proposed, that persons holding leases at the rate of 10*l.* a-year, for any period exceeding sixty years, should be qualified to vote for counties. They likewise proposed to admit to the same privilege another description of leaseholders, namely, those who had paid a fine of a certain amount for their leases. With regard to the right of voting in towns, they had taken occupation as the test of residence, and placed the occupiers, not only of houses, but also of warehouses or counting-houses, amongst the number of those entitled to vote as householders. In the instance of the rights of freemen, it had been thought fit to extend the principle of respect for the present rights of freemen in cities and boroughs, by declaring, that every child of a freeman, such child being born previously to the passing of this Act, and every apprentice bound to any freeman previously to the passing of this Act, which child or apprentice would have been entitled to vote if this Act had not passed, should respectively acquire and enjoy that right during their lives. With regard to extra-parochial places, it was proposed that they should be joined to the smallest parish by which they were bounded. Instead of the poll being always taken in one place for cities and boroughs, power was to be given to the returning officers to name different places where the poll should be taken.—On the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair, General Gascoigne moved, as an amendment, "That it is the opinion of this House, that the total number of knights, citizens, and burgesses, returned to Parliament for that part of the United Kingdom called England and Wales, ought not to be diminished." The motion was seconded by Mr. Sadler.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the motion was one of a series intended to stop the progress of the measure and cripple it in the Committee; and, if not fatal to the Bill, would render it nugatory. If the amendment were carried, such damage would be done to the Bill, that it would lose all its efficacy. The death-blow would be struck. He therefore called upon all those who supported the Ministry, to oppose the motion of his honourable and gallant friend.—Lord Sturmont, Lord Loughborough, and Colonel Wood supported the amendment; Mr. Ferguson opposed it. The debate was adjourned.

April 19. The debate on the motion of General Gascoyne was resumed. The amendment was opposed by Mr. Bulwer, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Wilbraham, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Bernal, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Hunt, Sir James Graham, the At-

torney-General, and Lord John Russell; and supported by Mr. Fane, Sir G. Warren-der, Mr. C. W. Wynn, Sir G. Clerk, Sir J. Malcolm, Sir R. Wilson, Sir G. Murray, Mr. North, and Sir Robert Peel. The House divided, when the numbers appeared,

For General Gascoyne's amendment . . .	299
Against it	291

Majority against Ministers . . .	8
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April 21. On the presentation of a petition, Sir Richard Vyvyan would ask the noble Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was the intention of Ministers to proceed with the Reform Bill, or whether they would advise his Majesty to dissolve the Parliament, because the House of Commons would not consent to reduce the number of English members?—The Chancellor of the Exchequer declined to answer the second question, but had no hesitation in saying that Ministers, in consequence of the recent division, would not proceed farther with the Bill.—After a protracted debate, Mr. W. Bankes rose and proposed an adjournment.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that as the adjournment was only moved in order that Hon. Members might have an opportunity of delivering their sentiments on the question of Reform, and as during the whole debate not an Hon. Member had confined himself to, or spoken on the question before the House, he should feel it to be his duty to resist the proposed adjournment to the utmost of his power.—Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, and on the division there appeared to be—

For the adjournment	164
Against it	142—22

April 22. At two o'clock, the Speaker entered the House, attired in his full state-robes. The scene that followed was no less stormy than that presented in the House of Peers. Sir Richard Vyvyan said that "the Reform Bill would inevitably cause a revolution. It would destroy the interest of the Fundholders, overthrow the Church, and eventually tear the crown from the King's head."—Sir Robert Peel was scarcely behind Sir R. Vyvyan in vehemence, declaring his firm conviction that the Reform Bill would establish "a united despotism of democracy and journalism." In the midst of his speech, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt entered, and summoned the members to the Upper House.

Shortly afterwards, the Speaker returned to the House of Commons, and stated, that having been summoned to attend his Majesty in the other House, his Majesty was pleased to pronounce from the throne a gracious speech, declaring the present Parliament prorogued, with a view to an immediate dissolution.

The Speaker then read the royal Speech, and the members, left the House.

The Gazette of Saturday, the 23rd, contained the following:—

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation for dissolving the present Parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

WILLIAM R.

Whereas we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to dissolve this present Parliament, which stands prorogued to Tuesday, the 10th day of May next; we do for that end publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for shires and burghs, of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Tuesday the 10th day of May next; and we, being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving subjects our royal will and pleasure to call a new Parliament; and do hereby farther declare, that, with the advice of our Privy Council, we have given order to our Chancellor of that part of our United Kingdom called Great Britain, and our Chancellor of Ireland, that they do respectively, upon notice thereof, forthwith issue out writs in due form, and according to law, for calling a new Parliament; and we do hereby also, by this our royal proclamation, under our great seal of our United Kingdom, require writs forthwith to be issued accordingly by our said Chancellors respectively, for causing the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, who are to serve in the said Parliament, to be duly returned to, and give their attendance in, our said Parliament; which writs are to be returnable on Tuesday, the 14th day of June next.

Given at our court at St. James's, this twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, in the first year of our reign.
God save the King!

[Here follows the usual proclamation for the election of the representative peers of Scotland at Holyrood, on the 3rd day of June.]

THE COLONIES.

CANADA.

In the Canada papers, which are to the 26th of February, there are two messages to the legislature of the Lower Province, from the Governor-in-Chief, which are of more than ordinary importance. The first, which

is dated the 23rd of February, embraces the scheme framed by Ministers, for the adjustment of the finance question. By this, it is proposed to relinquish the King's interest in the revenue arising from duties levied under the Imperial Act, 14 Geo. III., and the

Provincial Act, 44 of the same reign, amounting together to upwards of 38,000*l.* per annum. In return, a Civil List is asked for his Majesty's life, amounting in the gross to 19,500*l.*; but, as the sum of 5000*l.* granted by a former Provincial Act, is taken to defray a portion of the expenses to be provided for by the Civil List, the sum of only 14,500*l.* is, in fact, asked from the local legislature. The second message, dated the 25th of February, conveys the views of the Government at home, with regard to the casual and territorial revenue which is reserved to the Crown in the contemplated arrangements. It is therein stated, that, as the funds derived from those sources stand upon a perfectly different ground from taxes, and are strictly the proceeds of landed property, legally and constitutionally belonging to the Sovereign on the throne, their application, by his Majesty's commands, under responsible advice, cannot be impugned.

EAST INDIES.

On the 11th of November, Sir C. T. Maitland took his place as Deputy Governor of Fort William. W. Blent, Esq. took his seat as a member of the Supreme Council of Fort William, on the same day. Capt. J. Sutherland, 3d regiment Bombay L. C. was appointed private Secretary and Aid-de-Camp. Lieutenant Higginson, 58th Native Infantry, and Mr. G. A. Bushby, as officiating Secretaries.

Bombay papers to the 14th December have been received. Captain Sutherland

has addressed a memorial to the India Government, recommending the establishment of an institution for the education of native revenue-officers; also, for the formation of a native civil service. The memorial has attracted great interest, and was much approved of by the India Board, who immediately made a most flattering report respecting both suggestions.

MARTINIQUE.

News has been received of an alarming insurrection, which broke out in February, among the slaves in the island of Martinique. It appears, that on the night of the 9th to the 10th of that month, a number of armed slaves, in a state of rebellion, set fire to the town and precincts of St. Pierre, and resisted the authorities. The fire broke out in several places, and, in some hours, eleven houses in the vicinity were in flames. From the attempts of the incendiaries having taken place in the town, immediate assistance prevented many of the houses from being entirely destroyed; others have been only partially injured. The troops of the line and the militia, the seamen, both in the Government and mercantile service, and the gendarmerie, were quickly marched to the places. The slaves revolted, and, being armed, daringly resisted and wounded some of the men; they were nevertheless quickly dispersed. Many were killed in the action, and a great number have been arrested, with arms or torches in their hands. The most energetic measures have been used to arrest the criminals.

FOREIGN STATES.

AMERICA.

The American House of Representatives, on the last day of its session, resolved that the President of the United States be requested to "renew, and to prosecute, from time to time, such negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America, as he may deem expedient, for the effectual abolition of the African Slave Trade, and its ultimate denunciation as piracy, under the law of nations, by consent of the civilized world."

BELGIUM.

Belgium remains in a state of anarchy. It is now stated, that the crown is to be offered to the Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg.

A deputation from Brussels to the Prince to offer him the Crown has actually arrived in London. It consists of four persons, amongst whom are M. Felix de Merode, formerly a candidate for the throne, and Count Vilain XIV. The Court Journal says, "Before they left Brussels, they had ascertained, that out of

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two hundred Members of Congress, to whom the intention of offering the crown to Prince Leopold had been mentioned, one hundred and seventy were friendly to the measure, and that the heads of the Catholic party, as well as the Protestant, were also favourable to the suggestion."

BUENOS AYRES.

Buenos Ayres papers have been received to the 28th of December, which state, that the country was still a prey to the two factions, who call themselves the "Federalists" and "Unitarians." The former were rapidly acquiring the upper hand. A reaction had taken place in the province of Entre Rio; the Unitarian chief, Don Ricardo Lopez, had been deposed, and another, from the opposite faction, nominated in his stead. The last accounts from the army stated, that the new chief had marched upon Parana, and that there were confident hopes of his being able altogether to extinguish the revolt. The intelligence of the recognition of the independence of their Republic by the King of the French, had been received.

at Buenos Ayres with great joy. Papers subsequently received state, that a battle had taken place at Santa Fé, in which Colonel Deza had been defeated by Senor Ibarres.

CHINA.

The spirit of the age has, it appears, reached even to the peaceful realms of the Emperor of China. At the date of the last dispatches, it was reported at Canton, that the Mohammedans, in the territory of Ele, have again rebelled, (the late rebel's son and wife's brother having risen to revenge his death,) and that the convicts, who were banished to Ele from Canton province, have been brought back to wait till farther information is obtained. A million of taels had been demanded from the Canton treasury, to be sent forthwith to the seat of war. Another rebellion had also broken out in Shen-se province.

COLOMBIA.

Tranquillity reigns throughout Colombia, and, deeply as the death of Bolivar appears to have been felt by men of all parties, even by his most bitter enemies, it was generally believed that the country will, in consequence of that event, be, in future, less torn by political dissensions. A National Congress was about to be convoked by the Provisional Authorities at Bogota, to meet in the beginning of May, at a place called Quadnal, in the neighbourhood of that city.

FRANCE.

A proposal has been made at Paris, to raise a sum of 120,000,000 francs, or 4,750,000*l.* sterling, by subscribing to a loan bearing 5 per cent. at par. When the proposal was made, the 5 per cents. were down at 77, so that every subscriber consented to a loss of 23 per cent., or nearly one-fourth upon his subscription, that being the difference between the course of the market and the par of the funds. The thing has created a vast sensation in the French metropolis. Several great men have put their names on the list. Nearly all the banking-houses have been opened to receive subscriptions, and the Journals are filled with lists of contributions. The amount already subscribed amounts to 120,000*l.*; and the effect of the measure has been, a rise of 10 per cent. in the public securities of that country.

The second Section of the Court of Assizes was occupied with the trial of several individuals charged with taking part in the disturbances of December and February. Belay and Belin were arraigned for rebellion against the agents of the public force, in a mob of above twenty persons; other counts charged them with resistance and acts of violence, exciting to rebellion by speeches, lamp-breaking, &c. The charge not being supported by evidence, the pri-

soners were acquitted, as were two others, named Lorrain and Goulter, accused of assaulting the National Guards.

M. Brian, editor of the "*Quotidienne*," has been sentenced, by the second Section of the Court of Assizes, to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of 8000 francs, for "exciting hatred and contempt against the Government."

On the 20th, the King pronounced, in the Chamber of Deputies, to both Houses of Parliament, the speech of prorogation. He reminded the Parliament, that eight months had passed since they, as the organs of the nation, called upon him to pronounce vows of solemn importance to govern justly, and according to the charter; these vows had since been the rule of his conduct. He gave a history of the period of the growth of the National Guards and of the army, both which, he said, excelled in spirit and equipment, those of any former period. He spoke his gratitude, and that of France, to the Deputies, for their patriotic work, which next session would continue and complete. He spoke of the crisis which followed, and said the country approved of the suppression of such disorders. Peace with Europe led him to hope for a speedy diminution of the army; but, till treaties were ratified, France would preserve her attitude. He explained, that the refusal of the Belgic crown was dictated by the welfare of France. He had no fear of any event during the recess, which patriots would not be ready to meet. The prorogation is till the 15th of June.

GERMANY.

An army of 300,000 men has been decided on by the Confederation, to preserve the independence of the smaller States of Germany.

GREECE.

The Morea is in a very distracted state, and the Mainotes are in active revolt against Capo d'Istrias. The Roumeliots have marched to its suppression. The Hydriotes and Spezziotes are also dissatisfied with the Government of the President.

HOLLAND.

In the Second Chamber of the States-General, the Minister for Foreign Affairs spoke in approving terms of the London Protocols, which regulated the demarcation and the debts of the two countries. He then complained of the refusal of Belgium to act on those Protocols, of the violation of the Dutch territory by troops of Belgic marauders, of the Constitution sworn to by the Regent to the injury of Holland, and of his proclamation to the Luxembourgers, in defiance of the Protocols. He justifies the expenses incurred in the very necessary defence of one frontier from the fury of the ocean, and the other from the assaults of a licentious people. His speech concludes

with an important hint, that "perhaps the hour is not distant when the powers may think of opposing with vigour the unjust pretensions of Belgium."

ITALY.

It is said, that gazettes, in the French language, found on the dead bodies of Italian officers, fully prove the deceitful hopes held out, and the false promises made, by the French party, of the progress to induce revolt in Italy. On the 29th March the Austrians occupied Ancona, without the slightest resistance from the patriots.

The Provisional Government of Italy made, at Ancona, on the 26th ult., a formal resignation of their authority into the hands of Cardinal Benvenuti, who, in the name of the Pope, pledged himself to a general amnesty and oblivion of the late insurrection.

A letter from Milan of the 4th, informs us of the fate of the insurgent General Zucchi. Being compelled to treat with Cardinal Benvenuti, who was in his power, he disbanded his troops, and embarked, with a party of 98 patriots, on board an Italian merchant-vessel at Ancona. They had scarcely cleared the port when their vessel was attacked by an Austrian frigate, which left the port of Venice for that purpose, and they were taken prisoners.

POLAND.

The Poles obtained a brilliant victory over the Russians, at a place called Grochow, on the 31st of March and the 1st of April. General Count Skrzynecki surprised General Geismar on the night of the 31st, and nearly destroyed the whole of his advanced guard of 10,000 men, taking 4000 prisoners and sixteen pieces of cannon. Following up the advantage, he next day attacked the corps of General Rosen, who was also obliged to give way, leaving 2000 prisoners and nine pieces of cannon with the Poles. This event, in one way or other, puts an army of 20,000 Russians *hors de combat*. In addition to this blow, it is now asserted, that the provinces of Lithuania and Volhynia have risen, and that the Cossacks have been compelled everywhere to fly before the insurgents. If we may depend upon the reports, the fate of the Russian army, for this campaign, at least, is sealed. There will be no possibility of bringing up any sufficient body of men time enough to repair these disasters. It is, however, difficult to form a correct opinion on the subject. Accounts of the resources of the two armies, and indeed of the results of the battles, are so contradictory, as to leave us in complete uncertainty as to the ultimate termination of the struggle.

SPAIN.

The King, on the 19th of March, issued an order to Zambrano, Minister of War, declaring that, in consequence of the incur-

sions which the rebel faction had dared to consummate in various parts of the kingdom, and the unexpected events at Cadiz and the Isla, a permanent and executive military commission shall be established at Madrid, and in all the capitals of the provinces where the respective Captains General shall judge them opportune. All persons are subject to these Commissions who shall declare themselves, "by arms or deeds, enemies to the legitimate rights of my throne, or partisans of the abolished Constitution; those who write papers or pasquinades towards the same ends; those who speak against my sovereignty; those who seduce, or attempt to seduce, with words, promises or gifts, others from their fidelity to my royal person, or use any means that have for their object to aid the plan of the rebel faction; and those who spread alarming intelligence relative to the forces of the same, or in any other way inspire fear in the minds of my pacific subjects;" for which offences, the punishment of death shall be carried into effect "by the public executioner, should he be at hand; if not, by the troops."

TURKEY.

The Sultan Mahmoud has issued the following Imperial decree, dated February 11th:—"Greeks, Armenians, Armenian Catholics, and Jews, shall, from henceforth, in common with the Turks and Mussulmen, be equal before the law. No Mussulman shall, in future, have any preference, or enjoy any superior rights in consequence of his being a Mussulman; for, according to the opinion of the Sultan, all form but one family—but one body, whatever may be the private creed of each of his subjects, which is a matter that only concerns the conscience of man, who cannot be called to account for his religion to any one but God. As to the Government of the Sultan, it will not, under any circumstances, consider what is the religion of the person who may present himself before it."

PORTUGAL.

The letters from Lisbon, dated on the 2nd inst., announce the arrival in the Tagus of a French corvette and brig of war, for the purpose, as it would appear, of demanding satisfaction of Miguel for the insults and indignities offered to French subjects. The French Consul was pressing Miguel hard, and sent in a peremptory requisition on several distinct grounds of complaint, to which an answer was insisted on within 25 days. If not satisfactory, the Consul's functions would cease immediately, and all the French residents would quit Lisbon. Most of them had received circulars from the Consul, to prepare for such a contingency. Some insurrectionary movements are also reported to have taken place at Oporto.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Iliad of Homer, translated by William Sotheby.

"Have not the verses of Homer," says Lord Bacon, "continued twenty-five hundred years and more, without the loss of a syllable or letter, during which time infinite palaces, temples, castles, cities, have decayed or been demolished?" It is even so; and, if this poor world do but last five and twenty hundred years more, we venture to predict, that, at the end of that time, the Homeric poems will be still as freshly remembered as they are now; for the monuments of genius, or, as the same most wise authority expresses it, "the images of men's wits and knowledge," remain in books, exempted from the wrong of time, and capable of perpetual renovation.

Since the rising of the bright and morning star of our own literature, above a dozen translations of the "Iliad" into English verse have been presented to the public: many of these are, doubtless, of inferior merit; but the nerve and fire of old Chapman will not soon be forgotten by those who have once become familiar with him, while the elegant paraphrase of Pope lives freshly in the memory of every English reader. For ourselves, we confess that the simple fidelity of Cowper's translation has always endeared it more to us than any other, as is the case, we believe, with most readers who have diligently studied the original in juxtaposition with the translation. Cowper himself used humorously to complain, that Pope's Homer was not Homer's Homer, however beautiful a poem it might be, while his own version has been, perhaps justly, censured as falling into the opposite extreme, and sometimes sacrificing elegance and animation to a too scrupulous fidelity to the original. Mr. Sotheby has followed the injunction of the Roman poet, "in medio tutissimus ibis." He is a scholar, and a ripe and good one, an advantage which Pope did not possess; and accordingly, we never find him missing the sense of his author, as Pope did frequently. We know, indeed, that in one instance this fault has been laid to the charge of Mr. Sotheby also, and that, too, by a very eminent critic; but the passage is a disputed one, in which a translator was at full liberty to exercise his own discretion; and, in our opinion, Mr. Sotheby has used his soundly. His translation, considered as a whole, is far more faithful, and less free than Pope's; but it is also, in many passages, far less flowing and poetical; while, on the other hand, it is neither so astonishingly close, nor yet occasionally so bald and rugged as Cowper's. But we must give the reader a specimen, to judge by for himself; and we select for that purpose the return of Priam to Troy, after he had, under the guidance of Mercury, visited Achilles, and prevailed upon him to yield up the corpse of Hector, to be burnt with those funeral rites which were deemed indispensable to the tranquil rest of the spirit, after the death of the body:—

"But, when they reached the ford where Xanthus, bred
From highest Jove, whirl'd down his eddying bed,
When saffron-mantled morn wide spread her light,
The god, up-soaring, gained th' Olympian height.

To Troy they drove the steeds with loud lament,
While the mules, charg'd with Hector's body,
went.

But of Troy's sons, and zone-rob'd daughters, none
Mark'd their approach, save Priam's child alone,
Cassandra, beauteous as love's golden queen,
Who, on the turret, from far distance seen,
Her father standing in his chariot view'd,
And, with keen gaze, Idæus' car pursued;
And, as she saw the body on the bier,
Flew, shrieking through the streets, and fill'd all
Troy with fear.

'Ye sons of Troy! ye daughters hither come,
Look on your Hector carried to his home,
If e'er, from war returned, one about of joy
Hall'd him alive, the guardian god of Troy.'
She spake; nor man nor woman there remain'd,
All left the town, for all one woe sustain'd:
None linger'd there, but, through th' o'er-crowded
gate

Rush'd forth to meet and mourn their hapless fate.
First, his lov'd wife and reverend mother flew,
Rush'd to the car that lifeless Hector drew,
Pluck'd up their hair, and, scattering on the dead,
Bow'd o'er the body, as they clasp'd his head.
All wept, and, thro' the day, till twilight close,
Before the portal ne'er had ceas'd their woes,
Had not the King exclaim'd, 'Fall back! give
way!

Hence! let the mules the body home convey;
There, when beneath his roof it lies at rest,
Sate with tears each grief o'er-burden'd breast.'
He spake: none dared the monarch disobey,
But, backward yielding, gave the litter way.
Now borne beneath his roof, they plac'd elate
The corse of Hector on a bed of state,
And near him rang'd the bards, whose tuneful
breath

Chaunted the dirge that mourned his hapless death.
They mournful sang, and, echo'd back again,
The wailing of the women swell'd the strain.
'Mid these Andromache began the woe,
Clasp'd Hector's head, and gave her grief to flow.
'My husband! thou in prime of life art gone,
And left me here to mourn thy loss alone,
And our sad love's sole fruit, in infant year,
Whom ne'er his mother shall to manhood rear.
Ah! ere that hour, the vengeance of her foe
Shall lay in dust the tow'rs of Ilion low,
For thou art gone, whose arm alone could save
Troy, her chaste wives, and children from the
grave;

These soon, borne hence athwart the boundless
deep,
And I with them, shall, doom'd to slavery, weep.
Thou, too, my child, with me in shameful toil,
Shalt serve a tyrant on a stranger soil;
Or some harsh Greek shall grasp, in wrathful
hour,

Thy tender hand, and from the topmost tow'r,
Whirl thee to death, in vengeance of the dead,
Sire, son, or brother, who by Hector bled:
For many a Grecian felt his fatal wound,
And, pierc'd by Hector, bit in death the ground.
For not in war thy father check'd the blow;
Hence spreads o'er Troy one universal woe.
Hector! thy death has pierc'd thy parents' soul,
Mine, woe without a name, without controul;

Thou didst not press my hand to thine in death,
Thou didst not say farewell with falt'ring breath,
Words that thy wife would day and night recall,
And soothe the bitter tears they cause to fall.' "

After all, the utmost that any translator of the divine ancient can effect, is to afford us some occasional glimpses of the spirit which pervades the glorious original, a few of the *disjecta membra poetæ*, scattered at intervals along the stream of *veræ*. If the mere meaning were the thing sought, the translation should be given in prose; but, when the higher design of transfusing as much as possible of the spirit and genius of the Greek is entertained, then we think it is of far greater importance that the translation be truly poetical than accurately faithful. Paley, we remember, lays it down as a maxim, that when an author publishes a book on any subject that has been already treated of in such a manner as to elicit general approbation, he is called upon to state specifically what it is that has induced him to come forward with a work which otherwise might seem superfluous. Mr. Sotheby is so far from regarding this injunction, that he does not vouchsafe a single syllable of explanation, but rushes at once into the wrath of Achilles without note or comment. If his object was to give a middle term between the versions of Pope and Cowper, equally distant from the licence of the one and the bareness of the other, we think he has been eminently successful; but Pope will probably still continue the favourite with English readers, and Cowper with scholars. Considered by itself, we have no hesitation in characterizing Mr. Sotheby's translation as a very admirable performance. It is spirited as well as faithful, and generally harmonious: the only question with us is, whether any new translation was requisite.

The Young Duke. A Novel. In 3 vols.
By the Author of "Vivian Grey."

The reader may go through these pages as he would through St. James's-street, when the season is at its height. The air which pervades them is not the heated and unhealthy atmosphere of a saloon, but it has something of the freshness and invigorating tone which the breath of nature alone inspires, breath which may be had in tolerable purity even in St. James's-street. He will find the scene, to be sure, not all splendour and sunshine; but the shadows that fall upon it are flung only from the clouds of April. Fashion reigns absolute in these pages: nothing is suffered to intrude, that can, for a single chapter, fright her from her propriety, or shake her exclusive and absolute dominion over every individual of the scene. The reader moves along enchanted, as "she sweeps him with her whistling silks." Coleridge says, in his rhapsody on Sir T. Brown's "Urn Burial," "the gayest thing you shall meet with, shall be a silver nail, or gilt *anxo domini*, from a perished coffin-top." What a contrast to this novel; the poorest accompaniments of the scenes here presented are pearls and birds of paradise. The humblest person introduced is probably a baronet, or the younger brother of a peer; and, with the exception of a scene in a stage-coach, nothing is described or alluded to, that does not take place in the most select circles, and in the very loftiest regions of life. The names

of the principal actors of the scene, and of those who occasionally cross it, would form an Appendix to the Peerage List; but we abstain from giving a catalogue. The young Duke himself, —his Grace of St. James, is at the head of them in every sense: the Aristocracy ought to be proud of him. We had but little hopes of him at first; but he redeems himself delightfully. He is, of course, the glass of fashion, and the adored of all adorers. His career opens in folly and flirtation; but he, at last, falls really and irrevocably in love, is rejected twice, fights a duel, flies to the gaming-table, and throws away a 100,000*l.* at a sitting. (the National Debt itself seems nothing to novelists, who delight in good round numbers;) makes a brilliant speech in Parliament, and, to his infinite astonishment, and the reader's also, is accepted at the eleventh hour, just as he believes himself to be the bearer of a document that consigns the lady to another. The lady herself is a bright and intellectual portrait, but a little too self-assured and reserved. There are others that boast something better than their fashionable pretensions, and some that have no characters at all, and are, therefore, strictly in keeping with the scene. It is not, however, in its characters that the merit of this novel consists; nor in its plot, which may be read in a paragraph of the "Morning Post" every day in the week, and is composed of incidents that happen hourly; nor in its delineation of the vices of high life, which is ill defined; nor even in its specimens of fashionable society, which, though not inaccurate or coarse, are too much like each other; the scene-shifting, and presenting a distinction without a difference; the self-same dialogue by other characters;—these are not the recommendations of the "Young Duke." In what, then, does its excellence and peculiarity consist? In the variety and richness of its style; in the poetry that pervades it, and the warm mental colouring that is spread over it. There are passages in this book that are full of lofty feeling and quiet reflection, and stamp the Author as the possessor of a very observant mind, and an imagination that is kindled by the slightest touches of nature. Many of them are wild and youthful enough; but there is a wisdom in the wildness—a method in the madness. There is also a scornful spirit manifested here and there, and a Don Juan-like disposition to break off, in the midst of a profound meditation, into laughter and mockery; so that, to use a figure of Dryden's, "the fine woman often ends in a fish's tail:"—they are in the mermaid school of meditation. We suspect, however, that this practice is the result of affectation, though, in some instances, it seems perfectly natural. A dozen pages, perhaps, might be quoted, which we do not understand at all; and a much larger number that cannot be considered as adding to the interest; but there are far more that are admirable, for their acute reasoning, poetic feeling, and lively observation.

The Premier. A Novel. 3 vols. 1831.

The Author of these volumes congratulates himself upon having written a novel, which cannot possibly share the fate of most works of fiction, by being condemned as improbable. "The originals," he says, "of every character introduced are still living, with the exception of two, and the grave has closed over them only a very few

years." These two, we presume, are Mr. Canning and Lord Liverpool; but, though we can guess with some certainty at the dead, we cannot answer with the same degree of confidence for the accuracy of our guesses with respect to a few of the living characters introduced. One or two we have given up in despair: they may be, for aught we can tell, the Man with the Iron Mask, or *cet nominis umbræ* himself. Others have given rise to a not unamusing kind of mystery, and furnished an hour's entertainment, by suggesting pleasant speculations as to the originals: in tracing out the truth, we have compared them with many persons whom we should not otherwise have thought of; and we have thus been led to review and analyse the characters of all our acquaintances, public and private. This is one of the best recommendations of books of this class, that they set you wondering; and it is a great chance, even if you should miss the object of your search, that you do not stumble upon some scrap of character which you were not looking for, but which may be well worth finding. But there are other persons introduced upon the scene, too boldly and vividly sketched to be mistaken; and, if we may judge of those we do not know by those we do, there is no want of dash and spirit in the style of portraiture which the author has adopted. In some instances, his satirical vein has led him into excesses which we by no means approve; he spoils his likeness, not as painters frequently do, by leaving out the defects, but by heightening them. He magnifies, where it suits him, a slight deviation from the line of beauty, into a deformity of the first water; and, if a nose be but slightly turned up, he elevates it on his canvass into a *mass* nature. His failings do not "lean to virtue's side;" though he can admire, too, when admiration is merited, and has even given us one or two flattering resemblances. But the political and literary personages who figure in these volumes, form but a portion of the *dramatis personæ*—a tale of modern love and life, and a set of characters appropriately conceived to suit it, having little remarkable about them, completing the catalogue of mysteries comprised in these volumes. Whether these persons are also copies of living lions, or creatures of the author's invention; whether the story be a true one, or not, is not what the reader principally cares about. If they interest him, he is satisfied; and we may dismiss them, therefore, by saying, that they have an average share of the interest which belongs to people who move about very mysteriously, set the rules of reason at defiance now and then, and hide their want of character by assuming an artificial importance, and by creating a sufficient degree of bustle and curiosity, to keep the reader's attention upon the alert. Many of the scenes are cleverly, and many carelessly sketched. Perhaps the author has not been very particular as to the sources whence he has derived his materials, or the manner in which he has employed them. Like the archer in "*Ivanhoe*," he shoots his shaft "without allowing for the wind;"—they miss as often as they hit. Yet no reader will close these volumes without feeling that they contain many sketches of character which may be contemplated with an interest that few fictitious delineations can excite.

The Destinies of the British Empire and the Duties of British Christians at the present Crisis. By W. Thorp. 8vo.

It is almost an universally received axiom, that prophets seldom arrive at distinction in their own generation; and we are apprehensive the Reverend author before us will form no exception to the rule. It is sad folly in the present day, for men to assume a knowledge of the intentions of the Deity in the moral governance of the world. Whatever latitude may be allowed in the pulpit, we are not called upon to accede to the absurd dogmas of even well-meaning individuals, when they commit themselves to press. Mr. Thorp may be a very worthy man as a preacher, but we vouch for it, on the credit of our critical justice, that he is a very sorry author. His apology for author-craft is by no means an uncommon one, that of "the suggestion of numerous friends:" to which we answer, the more the pity.

But, in order that we may not be suspected of taking an unfavourable, or, as Mr. Thorp may call it, an unchristian-like view of his labours, it will be right to allow the Author to speak for himself.

After a very learned interpretation of the visions of the prophet Daniel, as applicable to "olden times," the Author proceeds to demonstrate, that Great Britain is, at no distant period, to come in for her full share of the wrathful denunciation of the ancient Prophet. But, as "the matter-of-fact" habits of the present generation require something to be said as to the more immediate causes which are supposed to accelerate this national catastrophe, Mr. Thorpe gravely assures us, that, "So long as Britain was separated from the See of Rome, the British horn was entirely eradicated from the head of that monster, on which the vials of the wrath of Almighty God are to be poured. In this state things remained until the passing of the late Catholic Emancipation Bill, as it is called by some, but for what reason no mortal can tell; when, by the breaking in of the Constitution, and the admission of the members of the Church of Rome to all offices whatever of political power, in this Protestant Government, the alliance was again formed with that apostate and idolatrous communion, and the fatal link once more appeared that connects the fate of Britain with that of the Papal Empire. And, to use the words of the venerable Lord Eldon, 'The sun of England is gone down, to rise no more!' The destiny of the British Empire is for ever sealed, unless, indeed, the fatal link can be again severed, of which there is not the remotest probability."

Now, we can readily understand why a political ex-Chancellor should pour forth these Jeremiads about the "setting sun" of British intolerance, by ascribing it to a debt of gratitude, due from an old man towards those bigoted institutions and corruptions under which he has risen to enormous wealth and high rank, by subserviency to each Minister of the day. But it is not so easy to explain why Mr. Thorp, who calls himself a Dissenter, a Minister of the Gospel of Christ, and the inculcator of meekness and good-will to all men, should stand forth as the champion of intolerance and injustice towards one-third of the whole population of the United Kingdom? That the Author considers himself a sort of inspired

being, or literal descendant of the prophet Daniel, is quite obvious from the following choice extract:—"The spirit of prophecy informed Daniel that at the time of the end, the crisis which we have supposed to be near at hand, many shall be purified and made white, and tried; that none of the wicked shall understand these events when they happen, but that the wise shall understand them!" How many of these "wise men," besides Mr. Thorp, may be in the secret as to the period of "desolation," we have no means of ascertaining; but we think it incumbent on this gentleman, if he really feels that profound regard for his country which he professes, to communicate his important discovery to his Majesty's Ministers without loss of time, in order to get them to repeal "the obnoxious Catholic Relief Bill," and put all the country into decent mourning. Owing to the failure of Johanna Southcote, Brothers, and two or three other modern prophets, perhaps Mr. Thorp hesitated in being very precise about his dates; consequently, his lectures are not likely to excite that notoriety which he aims at in their publication.

Gebir, Count Julian, and other Poems.
By Walter Savage Landor, Esq.

Nobody could read six pages of this volume without perceiving that it is the production of a mind strongly imbued with a love of the antique genius of poetry; yet few could read twice that number of pages without experiencing a feeling very nearly akin to fatigue. The attention of the reader is required to be so continually on the alert to find out what the poet really means, that, when he discovers it, he is scarcely able to do pure justice to it. He is so wearied with the tediousness of the search, that he falls fairly asleep over objects which he would willingly have admired, if he could have had them without hunting far. Mr. Landor's ocean has many gems "of purest ray serene;" but they happen to lie in such "dark unfathomed caves," that few, we apprehend, will adventure into the doubtful depths of his philosophy, however richly they may be rewarded for their perseverance. In his dedication to his friend, Mr. Hare, he intimates his consciousness that his works have been "ill received" by the public: we fear that he has not, in this volume, taken much pains to remove this unwillingness to appreciate them. Those who have hitherto remained insensible to the brightness and beauty of Mr. Landor's imagination, are not likely to have the film removed from their eyes, or to undergo a sudden conversion, by such a poem as "Gebir," of which the author can give no better account, than that it was written in his twentieth year; that many parts were composed in Latin; and that it was for some time doubtful in which language it would be finally completed; that it was reduced, four years afterwards, to nearly half, a few verses being inserted in some places "to give it its proportions." The consequence of all this is, that whatever it may have of sweetness, is wasted on the desert air of dulness; and we have no hesitation in confessing, that we should like it a great deal better if we could keep our eyes open. This poem is in blank verse: it is, in many parts, lofty and beautiful, and in none can it be said to be feeble: yet there is a formality and coldness in the air of it, that renders it rather repulsive

than otherwise, and an obscurity of style that clouds the finest of its passages. The tragedy of Count Julian is, as the Author describes it to be, rather a dialogue than a drama: but it contains several good scenes, and many discriminating touches of character. In one of the other dramatic sketches, Ippolito di Este, there is great tenderness, impassioned feeling, and grace of thought: yet we are not sure that we understand above half even of this small dramatic fragment. Among the smaller pieces, we could find many, the opening or the concluding stanzas of which we could wish to quote, or even to transfer to memory, as things not to be forgotten; but we fear there is scarcely one which could be presented entire, with any chance of its being clearly and directly comprehended. Some of them have been rescued from oblivion for the following curious reason:—"that more, and worse, either written by me in youth, or with equal idleness afterward, may never be raked together by the avarice of venal editors and bankrupt publishers, such as have lately disinterred the rankest garbage of Swift and Dryden!" Finally, we are afraid Mr. Landor will fall under the censure of that fair critic, who could never thoroughly like the old poets of England because they were such bad spellers; why our Author should persist in depriving still of its final *i*, and other words of equally lawful letters, we know not, unless we agree with the world, that genius is invariably eccentric.

An Essay on the Distribution of Wealth and the Sources of Taxation. By the Rev. R. Jones, A.M., of Cambridge. 8vo.

From the days of Adam Smith to the present hour, the complicative questions discussed in a single octavo volume by Mr. Jones, have engaged the attention, more or less, of every political economist. We had, therefore, no reason to expect any thing absolutely new, in travelling over such an exhausted field. In a well written preface, the Author makes the following very judicious observations on the writings of a celebrated political economist, whose greatest merit was that of advancing specious theories in lieu of practical information. "It is the perilous privilege of really eminent men, that their errors, as well as their wisdom, should be fertile in consequences. Those of Mr. Malthus led at once to forms of argument, and to a phraseology which cast a gloom over the whole subject, and have had a very disastrous effect on the farther progress of knowledge; more disastrous, indeed, than could possibly have been anticipated by any one not gifted with the power of foreseeing the strange combination of credulity and rashness which characterizes many of the works in which his speculations have been pushed forwards to their supposed practical conclusions." It wants no great deal of logical acuteness to perceive, that in political economy, maxims which profess to be universal, can only be founded on the most comprehensive views of society. The principles which determine the position and progress, and govern the conduct of large bodies of the human race, placed under different circumstances, can be learned only by an appeal to experience. He must, indeed, be a shallow reasoner, who, by mere efforts of consciousness, by consulting his own views, feelings,

and motives, and the narrow sphere of his personal observation, and reasoning *a priori* from them, expects that he shall be able to anticipate the conduct, progress, and fortunes of large bodies of men, differing from himself in moral or physical temperament, and influenced by differences varying in extent, and variously combined in climate, soil, religion, education, and government. But, with the first appeal from the speculation of individuals, to the results of experience, as presented by bodies of men really existing, all belief in such maxims on the distribution of wealth, as those of which we have been speaking, must vanish at once. As soon as we withdraw our eyes from books, to consult the statistical map of the world, it shows us, that the countries in which the rent of land is the highest, instead of exhibiting always indications of a decline in the efficiency of agriculture, are commonly those in which the largest populations are maintained in the greatest plenty, by the exertions of the smallest proportions of their labouring hands."

Our readers will readily perceive, that Mr. Jones offers himself as an antagonist against the hypothetical, and, we may add, demoralizing speculations, of Mesara, Malthus, and Co., respecting the moral checks which are necessary, according to these cabinet visionaries, for keeping population within due limits. We are not quite sure that Mr. Jones's work will excite that degree of attention which it deserves; for his style is too tame to compete with the works of Mr. Malthus, and his disciples of the prohibitory school of political economy. Mr. Jones candidly tells us, that his work has been "constructed on a different plan, with more humble pretensions, though, it is hoped, not less useful, than that of those who begin by laying down axioms which command the whole subject. My object has been, to get a sight of the principles which govern the distribution of the wealth annually produced by the lands and labour of the human race, and of the effects produced by the action of those principles among bodies of men, acting under different circumstances."

Mr. Jones labours to prove, that the real interest of landlords is by no means incompatible with that of the rural population, from whom they derive their pecuniary resources; and, although too large a portion of his volume relates to the different species of tenure, and agricultural resources of foreign nations, still his remarks bear so powerfully on the principal causes which serve to impede the agricultural prosperity of Ireland, that we earnestly recommend the work to every sincere friend of the sister island.

Family Library, Vol. XIX. *Lives of British Architects.* By Allan Cunningham.

This is decidedly the best of the four volumes which Mr. Cunningham has contributed to the Family Library. In dealing with the merits and defects of painters and sculptors, he could not but meet with many and conflicting prejudices among artists, while the works of which he speaks are out of the reach of the readers whom he would instruct. Hence he will, on all hands, receive the credit of a better acquaintance with the subject of architecture. It would be difficult to furnish a more interesting volume than the present. Beginning with the celebrated and magnificent William

of Wykeham, a full history of the splendid style of building adopted for our colleges and cathedrals—of opinions concerning its origin, its known progress, and the circumstances which led to its disuse, forms an appropriate introduction; while whatever is known of his private life, or his ecclesiastical affairs, is well communicated. Inigo Jones tempts the author into the contiguous field of poetry; and Ben Jonson helps us to the intrigues of court, the personal connexions, and infinite squabbles, in which Jones lived and struggled. Sir Christopher Wren, the best known of all to the greater number of popular readers—no less a philosopher than architect, an amiable than great man—is to all an object of interest, and Mr. Cunningham has well depicted his good and ill fortunes,—his successful and unsuccessful undertakings. Even the clearing away of the rubbish of the old cathedral is made a picturesque and agreeable matter for the historian's pen. The rest of the volume contains the *Lives of Sir John Vanbrugh, James Gibbs, William Kent, the Earl of Burlington, and Sir W. Chambers*; a judicious selection, save of the nobleman, whose coronet being his only merit, is, like Saul among the prophets, very much out of his proper sphere. His biographer has, however, done him justice. We regret that our limits will not allow us to enter farther into the subject.

We confess ourselves among those who admire the bold and manly tone in which Allan Cunningham has written the "*Lives of the British Painters.*" Doubtless, his fearless tone has displeased many, but we feel assured that it has at once gratified and satisfied the majority. Be it as it may, he has produced four useful and highly interesting volumes, volumes that may be perused with delight by the general and with advantage by the professional reader. To the young student they will be an acquisition of no ordinary value; for while they excite him to emulation and point the way to fame, they teach him to avoid the errors in which his predecessors have fallen, and while following the track in which others have excelled, to think for himself and to know that originality without singularity is the true evidence of a great mind. English literature is indebted to Mr. Cunningham; and Art, whatever may be the opinion of some artists, owes him much.

Framlingham; a Narrative of the Castle. In Four Cantos. By James Bird.

Framlingham Castle is a very interesting old edifice, and it will certainly lose none of its lustre and renown by being associated with such numbers as Mr. Bird has here written in its honour. The poet enters upon his task with an enthusiasm kindled by the ancient glories of his subject, and sufficiently declaratory of his sense of them. The story of this old castle is rich in traditional and historical interest, in picturesque events and romantic accidents; and Mr. Bird, whose mind seems deeply tinged with a love of such lore, has treated it with ability, and heightened its effect by arraying it in the graces of poetry. We cannot afford an outline of the story, or attempt a sketch of any one of the distinguished persons who have been connected with Framlingham, and are accordingly delineated in its poetic chronicle: but we may say, that the tale is a good one, and that the characters are as much in their "habits as

they lived," as it is desirable, for the fulness of poetic effect, that they should be. The notes contain much interesting information respecting the Castle, its annals, and inhabitants. The following reflections upon the venerable ruin, conclude the poem; we give them for their brevity, in preference to many of the more stirring or descriptive passages:—

" Dwells not a voice in things inanimate?
Does not the grey moss on the rampart teach?
The rifled battlement, though silent, preach?
Is not each stone a text? each yet proud tower
A sermon, splendid, eloquent in power?
I read them thus, and, should their influence cast
Light on reflection's mirror, that may last,
Oh! I shall joy that I, too bold, yet free,
Inscribed my verse, old Castle, unto thee."

Standard Novels.—Caleb Williams. By William Godwin.

This is a volume which every novel-reader will be pleased to see. Caleb Williams is a production that will bear reading more frequently than most works of fiction, and, at least, as often as any modern book that we can call to mind. We know of no parallel to it in English literature. The profound knowledge of character, the subtle analysis of human nature, discoverable in it; the intense interest of its incidents and situations, and the polished grace and clearness of its style; the moral and intellectual power that dignifies every page of it, render it one of the most remarkable works that any age has produced; and it is, consequently, with no slight satisfaction, that we see an edition like this, that places it within the reach of the least wealthy of its admirers. It is one of the series of Standard Novels, publishing by Colburn and Bentley; three volumes in one, and at a price scarcely exceeding that paid for binding in its original form. The type is beautifully clear, and the "getting up" generally in excellent taste.

Memoir of the Life of Robert Henley Earl of Northington. By the Right Hon. Robert Lord Henley, his grandson.

With every allowance for filial affection and devotion to ancestry, we must really take leave to doubt, like some other great judges, whether the Noble Author before us had sufficient *matériel* in the life of his great ancestor, for stringing together such a Memoir as the public have a right to expect. We are most happy to greet the works of Noble Authors, whenever such works contain any thing beyond common-place; for it is always gratifying to find literature and nobility (which is not often the case) go hand in hand. We quite agree with Lord Henley, "That the lives of eminent lawyers form an interesting study in a country like ours, whose tribunals occupy so much of public attention; and where a considerable portion of the community, from being interested with some share in the administration of the law, is in frequent intercourse with its professors:" though we do not go the length of the Noble Lord, in thinking it always a matter of gratulation. For instance, it is an interesting, and, we trust, will prove a monitory study, for every honest Englishman, to study the personal and political history of the venerable lawyer and ci-

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devout Chancellor, to whom these Memoirs are inscribed, probably as a piece of gratitude for the services he has rendered the country (not forgetting his friends) during half a century. Lord Northington, like most of the eminent lawyers and eminent statesmen of the early portion of the reign of George III., derived all the eminence he obtained from a blind adhesion to party, through which the rights of the people of England were always made subservient to the extension of arbitrary power in the Crown, and the acquisition of titles and enormous wealth by all the successful competitors for the loaves and fishes of the State. Thanks to one of the most eminent lawyers, and; what is of far more value, most eminent characters of the present age, the moment is at length arrived, when some of the legal fungi, which the learned and Noble Author before us considers as so "interesting" to the State, will be swept away for ever, with the broom of Reform. We trust the day is passed, when our beloved country shall be any longer saddled with enormous pensions and sinecures, in order to provide for the numerous progeny of the legal nobility created by each successive Monarch.

Hooker's Botanical Miscellany. Parts I. to VI. 8vo.

Dr. Hooker, Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow, is well known among botanists, not only in Britain, but throughout the world. His correspondence is, perhaps, the most extensive of any naturalist in these kingdoms; and he has, in consequence, accumulated a Herbarium, and a collection of drawings, which, as we believe, are only equalled by those of Dr. Greville, of Edinburgh, and Professor Lindly, of London, and surpassed by those of Robert Brown.

The work before us, published in quarterly numbers, contains engravings and descriptions from the more interesting objects contained in the collections alluded to. They are, of course, accessions to science, increments to the innumerable links of the chain of the vegetable kingdom, which are of profound interest to the scientific; but, as few or none of the plants described have been introduced, or exist in a living state in this country, they are of comparatively little interest to amateurs or practical botanists. The engravings, some of which are published in a quarto Supplement, are executed with great accuracy in the line manner, from drawings by Professor Hooper, and the work will be duly valued by the scientific men of a future age.

Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles I. King of England. By I. D'Israeli. Vol. V.

Illustrative of one of the most important, as well as interesting periods of English history, these volumes, of which the last is now published, cannot be too attentively examined. The rights of the people—"liberty of conscience," "freedom of speech," things now "familiar in our mouths as household words," were then first heard—it may be said, first commenced their very existence. There were two great causes for this sudden revolution in the minds of men—first, the change of wealth, secondly, the influx of classical learning. The aristocracy then was not what the aristocracy is now, when rank is the consequence of property,

and the nobles have much in common with the people, from whose ranks so many of them have but lately risen; but it was a body apart, whose feudal pretensions were at once exorbitant and vague, because founded on wants that no longer existed, and a system of defence for which there was then no necessity. These were being daily crowded in their ranks by smaller landed proprietors, whose estates, if less in name and size, were less encumbered—by men whom trade had enriched, but who as yet knew not their own consequence. These various ranks jarred one upon the other; none knew exactly what was its position, and all, like emigrants, were restless and desirous of change. The state of the Crown was still worse; its ancient sources of revenue were exhausted, and its powers were suited to the exigencies of other times, not of its own. The classical learning, which hitherto had been shut in in the gloomy manuscripts of the monastery, had become a universal study, and men came into action warmed with the eloquence of the Grecian or invigorated with the stern patriotism of the Roman, but nevertheless carrying liberty into vague and wild theories. Another, and a most dangerous spirit, was abroad, that of religious fanaticism—that spirit which as often made the name of religion as great a curse as its reality is a blessing. Of political innovation, may be said the same as of St. Denis's walk with his head under his arm, "*Ce n'est le premier pas qui conte.*" One change leads to another, till the lines of the old play are the sentiment of every political tyro—

"All your ancient customs
And long-descended usages I'll change.
You shall not eat nor drink, nor speak nor move,
Think, look, or walk, as ye were wont to do;
For all old practice will I turn and change,
And call it reformation!"

As is always the case in violent changes, every thing was carried too far; still, out of this anarchy of bloodshed, hate, and fanaticism, arose a state of things which, though very far from perfect, had, and has retained, glimpses of better and clearer light, which, it is to be hoped, every coming day will improve. It is to this momentous period that Mr. D'Israeli has directed his investigation, and a careful perusal of the work itself alone can do justice to the minute research, the laborious collation of facts, the obscure works that have been compared, the curious documents brought to light. We differ from Mr. D'Israeli's estimate of Charles's character; Charles was a weak and well-meaning man, with much of graceful accomplishment, and a talent of eloquence—his sayings were wiser than his doings—he was at once irresolute and obstinate. His death was cruel and unjust, and it threw a remorse and pathos around his memory, which, by interesting the feelings, disarmed the judgment. The last scenes of his life are as solemn and heroic as those of a Grecian tragedy, and most beautifully depicted by our present author. We, however, prefer selecting, as less known, and also a singular passage in itself, the account of Charles's arrival in the Isle of Wight, after his escape from Hampton. His extraordinary weakness in the selection of friends and advisers is strongly shown. We must just premise that Hammond was the Parliamentary governor of the island, and Ashburnham and Berkley the King's companions.

"The King warily dispatched Berkley and Ashburnham to sound Hammond, while with Colonel Leggs he retired to Titchfield, the residence of the Earl of Southampton. They were to show the Governor the copies of the letters from Cromwell, and an anonymous person, and to tell him that the King designed to fly not from the army, but from assassins, and had chosen to confide in Hammond, not only as one of good extraction, but one who, though engaged against him in war, had never carried any animosity to his person, to which he was informed Hammond bore no aversion. He asked for protection for himself and his servants, or, if he could not grant this, they should be left to themselves. Berkley tells us, that foreseeing the possibility of their arrest, and 'with the image of the gallows very perfectly before him,' he requested the King, that should they delay their return beyond a reasonable time, that he should think no more of them, but secure his own escape. Charles thanked him for the caution. It evidently inferred that Berkley had no idea of betraying to Hammond the place of Charles's concealment. The King in all appearances was to be at Hampton Court, waiting the answer of his envoys.

"If the embassy were hazardous, it was still more difficult. If we trust to the recriminatory narratives, it would be hard to decide who was the most indiscreet negotiator.

"It is extraordinary that Ashburnham, who had some personal knowledge of Hammond, instead of addressing him direct, should have deputed Berkley, who was a stranger to the Governor, and whom they now met, going from Carisbrooke Castle to Newport. Sir John at once startled the Governor by asking him 'who he thought was near him?' and then telling him 'Even good King Charles, who was come from Hampton Court for fear of being privately murdered.' 'This was a very unskilful entrance into our business,' observes Ashburnham. Berkley himself tells us simply that 'He delivered the King's message word for word;' but it is probable that Ashburnham's account is right, by an expression in Hammond's letter to the Parliament, that 'Sir John in a short discourse told him that the King was near.' We shall not attempt to reconcile a couple of discordant narrations drawn up by the parties to throw blame on each other, yet be it observed, with great tenderness, often offering excuses for their mutual indiscretions.

"What occurred is more certain than what was said. The abruptness of this overwhelming intelligence raised up the most conflicting emotions in the breast of the Governor. His consternation betrayed itself visibly—a sudden paleness spread over his countenance, and he was thrown into such a state of trepidation that with difficulty he kept his seat on his horse. The paroxysm came and went for a considerable time. Hammond, who had so cautiously avoided to take any part in the Army-measures against the King, now perceived at once how his feelings and his honour must be risked on the stake. Paramount to all other feelings was his high responsibility as a military Governor.

"With as much sincerity as naïveté, the distracted Colonel passionately exclaimed, 'Oh, gentlemen! you have undone me by bringing the King into the island! if you have brought him; if you have not, pray let him not come; for what between my duty to his Majesty, and my gratitude for this fresh obligation of his confidence on the

one hand, and the observance of my trust to the Army on the other, I shall be confounded!

"As the Colonel gradually recovered his senses, the business assumed a more tangible shape. Hammond looked more steadily on the novel position in which, in spite of himself, he now stood. He invited them to dinner and a conference, in which he professed his inclination to serve the King. They could not prevail on him to agree to a definite condition of that aid and protection which they required. After a long debate, Hammond pledged himself to perform whatever should be expected from 'a person of honour and honesty.' Ashburnham seized on the vague indefinite offer, and said 'He would ask no more!' so eager was this inefficient negotiator to conclude what he had not had even the courage to begin.

"A curious circumstance occurred when Hammond desired that one of them should remain in the castle with him while the other went to the King. Berkley declares 'He embraced the motion most readily, and immediately went over the bridge into the castle, though I had the image of the gallows very perfectly before me;' and sarcastically adds, 'Mr. Ashburnham went, I believe, with a better heart to horse.' Hammond had proposed that Ashburnham should remain, as a more precious pledge than Berkley; the reason Ashburnham alleges for preferring the imprisonment of Berkley to his own is simple—that he thought himself more useful to his Majesty. However, it seems that he dropped this part of the adventure in the account he rendered to the King, and that Berkley took care to supply that omission, to convince the King that he was in earnest, and had exposed his life to vouch for it. It was probably alluding to this, and to other circumstances, that induced Charles at a distant day to observe on the adventure of the Isle of Wight, and the strange conduct of Ashburnham, that 'He did not believe that he was unfaithful to him, but that he thought that he wanted courage at that time, who he never knew wanted it before.'

"The affair terminated unexpectedly. Hammond decided to wait on the King in person. Berkley was recalled as he was entering the castle, and remained astonished at Ashburnham's consent to take the Governor without apprising the King, and obtaining his approval. Ashburnham considered that it was now useless to refuse Hammond, who, had they departed without him, would have sent his spies. On taking boat at Cowes Castle, Hammond called on the Captain to accompany him, and once proposed to be accompanied by a file of soldiers.* Berkley opposed the supernumerary Captain, but Ashburnham observed, that 'There were but two, whom they could easily secure.' Berkley replied, 'You will undoubtedly surprise the King;' Mr. Ashburnham said nothing but 'I'll warrant you.'—'And so you shall,' said I, 'for you know the King much better than I do; but I will not see him before you satisfy his Majesty concerning your proceedings. Well! he would take that upon him.'

"When the four arrived at Titchfield House, Ashburnham alone went to the King to acquaint

him of the extraordinary visitor waiting below, whom he had conducted to him. Whatever the fear of Berkley had suggested, did not exceed the reality of the scene which occurred. Charles started in agony, striking his breast, and exclaiming, 'What, have you brought Hammond with you? Oh, Jack! you have undone me! for I am by this means made fast from stirring—the Governor will keep me prisoner.' There is reason to suspect that the King for a moment actually thought himself betrayed. I infer this, both from the extraordinary look and language with which he received Ashburnham, and from the monstrous resolution Ashburnham was induced to take on this occasion; in utter despair, Charles spoke 'with a very severe and reserved countenance, the first of that kind to me.' 'With the saddest heart that certainly ever man had,' Ashburnham proposed 'an expedient' for his fatal error. The King now told him that he had sent to Hampton for a vessel, but how could he now be cleared of the Governor? Ashburnham replied that his coming had made any other way more practicable than if he had stayed behind; and when the King pressed to know how? the feeble and heart-broken Ashburnham decided to dispatch the Governor and the Captain!

"Ashburnham describes the King, on hearing this monstrous 'expedient,' as 'walking some few times in the room, and weighing what I had proposed to him.' Surely Charles not for a moment could 'weigh' in his mind the assassination of two innocent men. It could only have been the delirium of despair in the feeble mind of the weeping Ashburnham which could have suggested such an unjustifiable deed. Long afterwards some were so rash as to censure this unfortunate gentleman for not dispatching the Governor without acquainting the King with it, aware as he was of the King's great tenderness of blood. It is curious to observe an humane man apologise for not committing a horrid murder in cold blood!"

Addison's Miscellaneous Works. 4 vols.

Our notice of this work may be confined to a laudatory sentence in reference to the beautiful and tasteful manner in which it is published. The writings of Addison will be appreciated as long as the language in which they are composed. "Whoever," says Dr. Johnson, "wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison." Mr. Talboys of Oxford, from whose press many works of standard authors have issued, may vie with the most popular and skilful typographers of the metropolis. His publications are invariably distinguished by accuracy, clearness of type, and taste in arrangement.

Wedded Life in the Upper Ranks. 2 vols.

This work is evidently the production of an author who has moved in the upper circles he endeavours to depict. With their faults and their follies, as well as with the better qualities by which they are distinguished, he or she—for we cannot determine which—is intimately acquainted. The volumes are gracefully and pleasantly written, developing character with skill, and describing "fashion" with the air of an artist who has studied his subject. But, in these days of excellence in "novels and tales," a work must

* "Dr. Lingard has mentioned this 'file,' but it is evident by what afterwards occurred, that Hammond was solely accompanied by the Captain of the Castle."

possess more than ordinary merit to be more than commonly successful. "Wedded Life in the Upper Ranks," although above mediocrity, is not, as a whole, calculated to obtain a high reputation for its Author, or to sustain it, if it has been already made. The volumes consist of two stories, "The Wife and Friends," and "The Married Man." Against the first we have to urge a very serious objection; its moral is decidedly bad. To support this assertion, we give an outline of the plot. A warm-hearted and excellent lady is wedded to a cold and selfish lord. His heartlessness and neglect lead to the withdrawal of her affection, which she soon bestows upon another—her husband's friend, and himself a married man; who, if we believe the writer, possesses every good quality in nature, at the very time he is undermining the principles, and tampering with the honour, of his friend's wife. The Author, it is true, labours to show that the love he describes is purely Platonic; but it is as like passion as passionate love can be: he endeavours to show, indeed, that it is any thing but what it really is, sinful. The amiable attachment is at length discovered by the husband, who, strange to say, highly disapproves of the little affair of sentiment; but, like both rogue and fool, takes the very wisest method to make temptation become sin, by deserting and leaving her alone to the guardianship of her own virtue. She has, however, strength and resolution enough to withstand the solicitations of her "friend" to elope with him, and he, in despair, takes ship for India. The end is very pleasant, if not very profitable: in due course of time, the lady conquers her passion, and the gentleman obtains a similar mastery over his. The cold Lord, convinced that, however tainted in mind, his wife is spotless in body, becomes a very warm and tender husband, and matters are very amicably arranged for the remaining term of their natural lives. Now it may be necessary for the painter of a fashionable novel to lay very glowing colours upon the canvas, and his portraits, to resemble the originals, may be a little more deformed than those of persons who "keep the even tenor" of the world's way; but it is neither required nor expected that they should be portrayed at all, except for the benefit of "society at large." We should be told and taught, that what is morally wrong and legally criminal in the *lower*, is precisely the same in the *upper* ranks.

The Life of Napoleon Buonaparte. By M. de Bourienne, his Private Secretary. 3 vols. forming 7, 8, and 9, of the "National Library."

So much has been said and written about Bourienne's Life of Napoleon, as to render unnecessary any detailed review of the work. Those who desire to form a correct estimate of the character of one of the most extraordinary men

"That ever lived in the tide of fame,"

will scarcely be without it. The present edition possesses peculiar advantages. It is remarkably cheap, beautifully printed, corrected with great care, and contains a large number of explanatory or illustrative notes, from the Memoirs of the Duke of Rovigo, Constant, General Rapp, and several English authors. Another attraction has

also been added: prints of the most interesting scenes and events that have fallen under the notice of the biographer, are introduced into the volumes. Those of the Emperor, of Josephine, and Marie Louise are on steel; the remainder, to the number of fourteen, in wood; but so skillfully executed, as to rank among the most successful specimens of a class of art that has recently been improved to an astonishing extent. Those by Thompson and Williams are, perhaps, the best. Gerard, David, and other eminent French painters, whose pencils so successfully described the victories of their master and patron, have supplied the artists with material. The editor has discharged his duty with taste and discrimination. The notes have been judiciously selected: they are interesting as well as useful; and, in connexion with the text, present to the English reader a most complete and satisfactory life of the great Emperor, from his birth to his exile at Elba.

Italy. By Josiah Conder. 3 vols.

The materials for a general description of Italy, which have hitherto had a scattered existence in the works of tourists and travellers without number, are condensed into these three elegant little volumes with the taste and skill which so beautiful a subject exacted from the writer. To call the work a careful and clever compilation would be to give a very imperfect notion of its merits. It has a just claim to the praise of originality, not only because there is nothing similar to it on the same subject in all English literature, but on account of the ability exhibited in analyzing the mass of information from which the account is drawn, and presenting all that is useful, interesting, or striking, in a clear and agreeable manner to the reader. The writer has had two objects in view; the one to supply the traveller with the historical and topographical knowledge requisite to enable him to enjoy and understand the scenes and objects which every where, in plains and cities, crowd upon his attention; the other, to enable him, when returned home, to recall them easily and distinctly to his recollection. In both objects he has succeeded: and it is but just to add, that there is a third point of view in which he has been scarcely less fortunate, namely, in conveying to the reader, whose feet have never trod Italian land, a faithful and full account of its principal attractions, whether wonders of art, or beauties of nature. We would particularly notice the account of the passes of the Alps, with which the work naturally opens. It is the result of a careful and scientific collation of the observations of the most intelligent and accurate travellers, and impresses the reader, as far as language can produce such an effect, with a clear idea of the tremendous scenery which leads from Switzerland and Savoy into Lombardy and Piedmont. The account of Rome, the Eternal City, we would also fix upon as a fine passage of the work. It evinces at once a knowledge of the arts, a classic taste, an acquaintance with antiquity, and a poetic feeling, which, as it animates the writer, kindles a corresponding enthusiasm in the mind of the reader. The architectural remarks everywhere are worthy of attention; and the traveller who takes a peculiar interest in that noble art will find these volumes an invaluable companion

of his steps. Here, in short, is presented to the public, in a brief compass, a vivid, accurate, and comprehensive survey of a country, whether in ancient or modern times, the most interesting region of the civilized world; unrivalled in natural attractions, both of scenery and climate; glorious in historic associations; prolific of genius, almost beyond example among nations; rich in the mightiest monuments of human art—the perennial fountain where painters, sculptors, and poets resort from every land, to draw taste and inspiration. If any thing can add to the value of Mr. Conder's admirable work, it is the series of finely executed engravings, on steel, with which it is adorned and illustrated.

Tales from the German of Tieck.

Three stories, called "The Old Man of the Mountain," "The Love-charm," and "Pietro of Abano," spiritedly translated from the original German, and possessed of considerable, though not very powerful interest, are the materials of this little volume. "The Old Man of the Mountain" is, perhaps, the wildest of the three—more in the characteristic style of German romance than either of its companions. The incidents are picturesque, the characters drawn with animation; but the interest springs from a source too little original to excite any profound emotion in the reader. "Pietro of Abano," an Italian story, as the name designates, will probably be thought, by the majority of readers, the most worthy of attention in the book. We certainly like it; but, on the whole, are disposed to give the preference to the third, "The Love-charm." Reviewers are expected to make their election in such cases, and we fix upon "The Love-charm," although neither so wild as "The Old Man of the Mountain," nor calculated so well to be popular as "Pietro of Abano," because (from what cause it is not worth while to examine) it leaves a more agreeable impression on the imagination.

Arcana of Science; or an Annual Register of Useful Inventions and Improvements.

This is the fourth annual volume of a most useful compilation of the various discoveries in science or inventions of art during the preceding year. The volume commences, very properly, with an abridgment of what may be termed the greatest work of art which has distinguished the present century—the Liverpool and Manchester Rail-way. Various other improvements in the different departments of the arts which have appeared in the several scientific journals of the last year, are here presented in a condensed form, so as to render the volume, in reality, an excellent book of reference. The object of the editor seems to have been that of blending entertainment with valuable information, the work being illustrated by many neat engravings relating to the popular branches of science. The volume, therefore, contains a very interesting compendium of information for young people.

The Dramatic Annual. By Frederick Reynolds.

The age for Mr. Reynolds's comedies has long gone by; the age for his annuals has yet to commence. We are afraid it will be some time before he can attract that new kind of audience

whose favour he is now ambitious of. Until he can succeed in inventing or bringing together a set of persons who are willing to laugh, not in consequence of a joke, but in defiance of it—who love to listen to stories that are much older than themselves, and who like them the better the oftener they are repeated—who can admire nonsense where other people look for wit—who think vulgarity the leading attribute of fashion—who prefer buffoonery to humour, and libels upon the heroes of farce, to delineations of character, and the outlines of common sense—in short, who prefer egotism and absurdity to all other earthly things—until he can bring from the obscure corners of the earth a set of such eccentric and inconceivable beings as these, he has no chance of extending the admiration of "The Dramatic Annual" beyond its present very limited range—the due appreciation of that production being confined to Mr. Reynolds himself. His sense, however, of its brilliant merits may well stand him in place of so unstable and ill-directed a thing as public approbation: his self-sufficiency supplies all that is wanting in fame. This is, after all, the best way to overcome the scorn of the world, to praise yourself in exact proportion to the censure heaped on you by others; so that you positively lose nothing by unpopularity. And as it follows, as a matter of course, that all who abuse you must be actuated by the basest and most envious motives, it is no less a matter of course that you think the worse of mankind the older and more vapid you grow. This is exactly Mr. Reynolds's case; but we should not, perhaps, have told him so, had he not so earnestly solicited opinion in his dedication. He hopes to be praised; but if praise cannot be given, he begs, at all events, that he may be "noticed." We are entreated to say any thing of him rather than be silent. We confess, accordingly, that this new annual is the last and the least of its class. It is, in every sense, despicable; or rather, it is so in every literary sense; for the volume has its wood-cuts, and the usual pretensions to neatness of binding. This is the utmost that can be said in its favour. Why it should be called "The Dramatic Annual," we are at a loss to understand, except that the hero of the tale, like the Author of it, writes for the stage. The story would have made a good third-rate melodrama; for it is full of extravagant effects, and common-places distorted into marvels. The only nature to be found in it is stage-nature. Mr. Reynolds has studied life in the theatre; and, instead of copying from society, he has copied those elevated views of it that are to be met with in farces and pantomimes. In his play-making, his memoir-making, and his tale-making, it is the same thing; he has no eye for any thing beyond a farce, and that, we may as well add, a dull one. Human nature there is precisely what Mr. Reynolds would make it.

Byzantium, and other Poems. By B. A. Marshall.

Omnipotence. A Poem. By R. Jarman.

The Traveller's Lay. A Poem. By Thomas Maude, Esq.

The Pleasures of Benevolence. A Poem. In Two Parts.

Poems. By Mrs. Charles Nealks.

No black-letter tome was ever half so difficult to describe as that class of books of which we have here selected a few specimens. Let a book have a certain character, good or bad, and we can find some point to take hold of; but such as these evade the touch; they defy description because they have been so often described; and puzzle us to find comparisons to them, because they are like every one of the ten thousand that form the class to which they belong. The principal poem in Mr. Marshall's volume was written at Cambridge, for the Chancellor's medal; and, as it was unsuccessful, the circumstance is not likely to interest us much in its favour. We can give an example of its quality in a single line, where the tears upon a lovely cheek are described as

"Glittering like dew-drops on the modest rose."

We had hoped the rose and dew-drop school of poetry had been swept away by the strong currents that have carried off so many other precious relics of antiquity. The smaller pieces are not ungracefully constructed, and have a feeling of piety in them which will serve, like charity, to hide a multitude of their sins. In this feeling, however, he is exceeded by Mr. Jarman, whose poem, "written at the age of nineteen, and under circumstances as little conducive to success as can well be imagined," contains ample evidence that he is capable of thinking, but not of expressing his thoughts with sufficient eloquence and ardour to give effect to them. His verse wants the charm of originality: every line, as we read it, appears to be a weak version of something that we have read before. Here is a specimen of its style:—

"Past childhood's hour, the boy now gaily plays,
Whirls the quick top, or dodges through the maze,
Guides the thin kite, well-poised, into the air,
Leaps the small pool, or wields the mimic spear."

A page or two farther on, we find a line—there are several such—which may be read in a very different measure:—

"Hopes which e'en angels might look on and
bless."

But the religious feeling, as well as the morality of this poem, is, we have no doubt, unexceptionable. "The Traveller's Lay" is of a livelier cast; and, though the Spenserian stanza is a little too difficult for our poet, he applies himself to it as if he were sensible of its beauty, and thought the prize worth struggling for. This new Childe Harold's pilgrimage is not a very extensive one; nor have the scenes described much pretension to novelty; yet the verse is light and agreeable, and the reflections, if not very profound, betray an observant and not unpoetical mind. What is better than all, the traveller seems to entertain a due regard for other countries as well as his own, and to have a more liberal sense of what is meant by the term liberty, than many of his renowned rivals can be said to have.

"The Pleasures of Benevolence" has been published some time, but lost sight of among more

pretending objects. It appears anonymously, but the Author need not withhold it, from any fear that his poem will attach discredit to it. It is worth all, or more than all, the moral and religious poetry that has been of late so preposterously puffed into notice, to the great profit of the Author, and the equal dishonour of the age. The feeling perceptible throughout "The Pleasures of Benevolence" is a kind and estimable one, and gives warmth and grace to the verse which has decided graces of its own, being at once vigorous and well-modulated. There are many parts that have a beauty both of sentiment and style to recommend them, and not only evince great purity, but even originality of thought.

If we have placed a lady's poems last in this little notice, it is not that we were insensible to her claim to priority, but that we were willing to close our remarks with effect, and therefore kept the gracefulest object in reserve. Mrs. Neald's has a line or two, in a playful little poem, which shows how she estimates her own capabilities, while she appreciates the high endowments of others:—

"Oh! could I rhyme but half as well
As Hemans, or as L. E. L.,
My task would then be light."

It is undoubtedly no easy thing to "rhyme" so; but there are many who, like Mrs. Nealds, though they have not the gifts of genius, and pretend to no flights of imagination, can yet describe the impressions which natural objects excite, and paint pleasingly enough the charms of domestic life, with all its humble but exquisite associations.

[Our table literally groans under the weight of political pamphlets, some for, and others against, the great measure of Reform. It is not necessary to notice the thousand-and-one arguments ranged on either side, by those who wish to correct some of the enormous evils arising out of our representative system, and others, who are determined to maintain those abuses at every hazard; but we cannot resist copying a sentence from a sensible pamphlet entitled "Pros and Cons of Lord John Russell's Bill." "A collision between the Houses of Lords and Commons upon a principle, and such as will admit of no accommodation, must put an end to the machinery of Government; and in this case, the only means which the King will possess, and, consequently, the only means that he can use, is to proclaim martial law, and put down the House of Commons. The debt, indeed, would go, but all other property would be injured likewise, and the immense masses of labourers which would be thrown out of employment, would roam about and pillage the country as the only means to save themselves from being starved to death." *Inter alia* connected with the question of Reform, we ought not to omit the notice of a printed sheet, called a "Key to the Reform Bill," containing an analysis of the present House of Commons, which will prove a valuable auxiliary to those exercising the elective franchise.]

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Nothing could have been more consonant to our wishes and taste, than to commence our Notes on the Dramatic Events of the Month, by recording the production and success of a new grand impossibility, denominated an Easter spectacle. Great is our reverence for Easter spectacles when they are superb, and grateful are we for those that are only moderately magnificent. We hold that eye to be dim and short-sighted, that can perceive no beauty in these annual absurdities, (as the unphilosophic would call them,) but the glitter and gaiety of a festival, or the picturesque arrangements of a fight. We may also pronounce that ear to be dull and unimaginative, that is awakened, upon these occasions, to no sound but that of the dread enchanter, denouncing desolation through a trumpet, the sighs of the "damsel with her dulcimer" whom he oppresses, or the vows of the gallant Knight, whom a fairy (issuing out of a rose, like a visible odour,) so invariably brings to her relief. There is something more than all this—and surely this is much—in the lustre and music of an Easter piece. And what is it? asks the reader, (who knows very well; but who, being a "kind reader," likes to give us an opportunity of replying.) The charm consists then, in our apprehension, not in the sights and sounds that attract our attention to the stage, but in those which are immediately around us, among the audience; not in the dancing of the nymphs, and the songs of the fairies, but in the shouts of delight with which they are welcomed by the younger part of the assemblage, and in the sunshine of happy human countenances. It is the enjoyment of these youthful sharers in the wonder and illusions of the scene that, in a great degree, creates ours. Probably, one-eighth of the spectators are children; enraptured little beings, who have been looking forward to the pleasure for a twelvemonth, or, at all events, since Christmas; and who will treasure up the remembrance of it for another year, and talk of it till the golden night comes round again. The effect of such a spectacle is enhanced by the consideration that many of them are in a theatre for the first time in their lives, and that they are sitting there, in raptures that are quite irrepressible, believing—this is the climax of the enjoyment—believing all they see and hear. We should envy them the possession of this faculty, if we had not an inflexible faith in fairy-tale ourselves. The exhibition, then, that we have described, is preferable even to Mrs. Barrymore's graceful action, or Mr. Wallack's "frozen hand"

itself. This hand comes in very pertinently to point us to our immediate subject—the "Ice Witch."

"The Ice Witch, or the Frozen Hand," is an adaptation by Mr. Buckstone, from a story which is familiar to all who are in any degree skilled in legendary lore. It requires but a passing note of praise to record its existence and its merit; and even that note must stand at once for its eulogy and its epitaph. The piece will probably have given place to the thirst for novelty, ere this notice of it shall have appeared. "The Ice Witch" was but "a mockery king of snow," and was not destined for a summer career. Its course was brief, though brilliant. It had several very effective scenes; one particularly, where Harold, with a hand which has been frozen by the touch of the ice-spirit, seizes his enemy in his cold grasp, and freezes up the current of life. It also contained a battle-scene, more than usually furious, and some tenderer passages, which were, at least, as pathetic as the occasion required. But the pleasantry preponderated by far; and as Mr. Harley had all the drollery of the enchantment to himself, he evinced his sense of the distinction, by shewing that he was quite able to sustain it. The incidents were novel, the dialogue light and lively, and the actor, as he ever is, indefatigable. The machinery and stage-arrangements were sufficiently magical and melodramatic; the music, though not remarkable, answered its purpose; and the scenery was as beaming and beautiful as any scenery could be, that had missed the advantages of Stanfield's masterly touches to scatter life and nature over it.

The month has been rich in novelties in fiction, as well as fact; in the drama, as well as in real life. Where much is produced, however, there is generally something that we have no cause to be thankful for; and a farce called "Nettlewig Hall, or Ten to One," is of this description. Some correspondence has taken place on the subject of this piece, and the author (Mr. Westmacott) has been accused of having produced it some years ago, at a minor theatre. If it had been acted before, it has been produced twice too often. It is a very silly superfluity; a piece of natural dulness, with an ambitious pretension to brilliancy. We hardly remember a production of this class more elaborate in its attempts at facetiousness, or more ludicrously lamentable in its failures. The brightest things in it were the candles, which illuminated two turnips carved into heads, and introduced in order to alarm an obstinate old gentleman, who is predetermined not to be

frightened at such folly. We must admit, however, that some of the incidents are exceedingly effective upon the stage—and we thought so years ago, when we saw them in other pieces. Many of the jokes too, it must be acknowledged, have often been productive of mirth, being as old as Laughter himself, though they appear by this farce to have out-lived him. In one point the piece had more decided pretensions of its own; in coarseness and vulgarity, it had some claims to character—but even in this last contemptible resource, it can boast, we are sorry to say, very little originality. The characters are of the old class, thrown into the old situations; a baronet and his ward, a nephew of the baronet's, and a shrewd scheming servant of the nephew's, a stolen marriage, forgiveness, and a finale. And this is called writing an original farce! we really think it quite as meritorious to take from the French as from the English. The actors assisted with an assiduity worthy of something better. Mrs. Waylett and Farren, however, had nothing to do; Mrs. Orger and Harley were more unfortunate, for they had more ribaldry to utter. The piece has been played occasionally, though we are at a loss to guess why; for the audience has nightly manifested symptoms of impatience. The lease of "Nettlewig Hall," however, has very nearly expired.

The popularity and high character of Victor Hugo's tragedy of "Hernani," gave an interest of no common kind to the announcement of Mr. Kenney's version of it, in the form of a tragic play called "The Pledge, or Castilian Honour." The success of it has realized the expectations which had been excited, by the fame of the original play, no less than by the skill and ability of the English dramatist. How far it agrees with, or differs from the French tragedy, we cannot precisely determine; but there is reason to think that many judicious alterations have been made. Donna Zanthé is beloved by Hernani, a bold but noble-minded adventurer, of illustrious birth, who seeks in the house of her kinsman, Don Leo, a refuge from the revenge and persecution of Charles of Spain. He is in disguise, and finds it; but Don Leo accidentally discovers whom he has sheltered, and that Zanthé, whom he himself loves, is also beloved by Hernani. The old Castilian's noble nature prevails, and his refusal to give up Hernani so incenses the king, that he seizes upon Zanthé (of whom *he* also is enamoured) as a pledge for the faith and adherence of her kinsman. Don Leo now challenges Hernani, who, instead of consenting to strike at the life of one who has sacrificed so much for him, gives him a horn, at the sound of which, whereon and wherever it may be heard, he is to be ready to yield his life upon the altar

of the Castilian's honour. A conspiracy against the king, in which they and others afterwards engage, is defeated; the monarch is unexpectedly merciful, restores Hernani to his rank, and surrenders to him the lady whom he loves. In the midst of this happiness on the bridal evening, the horn of Don Leo is heard; he comes to claim the forfeit life of Hernani. No tears can soften him, no prayers prevail. There is no honourable means of escape; the bride and her young lord swallow poison, and die in each other's arms, in the presence of the inexorable Castilian, who is finally stung by some feeling of remorse, and calls the inmates of the place about him, to witness his shame and misery. This is a catastrophe as melancholy as the taste of any age could require; it was in keeping, however, with the events, and could not have been otherwise. What should we have thought of Don Leo, who so nobly persisted in saving Hernani, whom he detested, at the risk of his life, if he had yielded up his avenging spirit at a few sighs, or permitted a tear or two to wash out the memory of his wrongs? We must have thought him very amiable, and very unlike a Castilian; nor could Hernani, as Don Juan of Arragon, Duke of Segovia, and the inheritor of fifty other titles, have accepted his pledge again, while his honour remained unredeemed. The misery was inevitable, and the apparent violation of nature and probability, becomes justified by circumstances, and a reference to the characteristic ideas of honour that distinguished the age and the country where the calamity occurred. The thunder-storm that thus burst at the close of the play, did not shake or injure it; the scene was listened to, and watched throughout with deep emotion; and the only unfavourable impression that seems to have existed was, that the interest was over-painful, and approaching to the repulsive. We gain a fine moral at the expense of our sympathies. Don Leo is not a great part, though Macready makes it one. His acting in the scene to which we have already adverted, where he saves Hernani, was admirable; his manner might be almost said to add dignity to the motive. Wallack's Hernani wore a rough and rebellious air in the earlier scenes, which made the tenderness of the close more affecting. The character of Zanthé, in spite of her heroism, is not an entire and perfect chrysolite; yet as Miss Phillips represented it, it seemed full of grace and dignity. In the more pathetic scenes especially, her voice was exceedingly touching, and true to the feeling that excited it. The play altogether has many noble and novel attractions; and though the language may not reach the higher level of dramatic poetry, it is in no instance feeble or common-place; but in all, graceful, vigorous, and condensed.

Our list of novelties here concludes with the most curious, if not the most valuable of them—a version by Mr. Planché of the French piece “*Le Centenaire*,” called “*The Legion of Honour*.” It is French throughout, being most amusingly absurd, and delightfully unnatural. Its plot is almost comprised in the simple fact that, at the age of one hundred and two, a fine-hearted old soldier, Philippe Galliard, is rewarded for a long life of service with the Cross of “*The Legion of Honour*.” There are no subtle windings and stage mystery in the piece; the arrangements are surprisingly candid and straightforward, and perhaps this simplicity was designed that we might better appreciate the charm and principle of the production—which was to introduce Mr. Farren as the “*Centenaire*,” Dowton as his son, Liston as his grandson, and Bland as his great-grandson. It is sufficiently amusing, as may be conceived, to see Farren gathering his comic progeny around him, and Liston vainly endeavouring to look like his grandson—Liston, who (we say it with all reverence) might have personated his father, and not, as far as time was concerned, have violated the unities. Liston, we think, misses the opportunities that were afforded him in this piece, and Dowton was not fortunate enough to obtain any; but their presence always enriches the scene, and attracts our eyes to what is going forward. Farren’s performance is of an extraordinary kind. We cannot say that we saw it with pleasure, but it is impossible to see it with indifference. Nobody could have guessed that he was a single year short of his full century; never, in one tone, gesture, or movement, did the charm dissolve, or the picture lose a particle of its perfection. Yet we are about to detract one particle from it;—it was too literal. “*You have not allowed for the wind*,” says Locksley to Prince John’s archer. Mr. Farren’s aim was equal to the bowman’s, but by the time his arrows had travelled over that prodigious plain the pit, they had lost something of their original intention. They struck, but not so surely and deeply as the effort deserved. It is a performance however which the old as well as the youthful should see; and it is not the only one that merits kind recollection. Miss Poole, decidedly the most pleasing of all the young prodigies that we have seen, enacts a marvellously small drummer, who performs many heroic feats, and among the rest, arranges a marriage between his mother and a drum-major, in a style that added very materially to the success of the piece. She is one of the merriest as well as the minutest of match-makers; Mr. Benson Hill is the most insinuating of drum-majors; and Mrs. Orger, as she glances at the picturesque perfection of his costume, acknowledges that

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though the arrangement may be sudden, it is natural. Harley has a character of some point and humour; and Mrs. Waylett sings very sweetly some pretty sentimental music by Mr. Lee, that forms a graceful comment upon the mirth and moral of the piece.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

The romantic has here, this time, given place to the reasonable, as far, at least, as reason can be said to be associated with a melodrama. At all events there are but few impossibilities and no magic at all in Mr. Peake’s new piece, which is a good story upon a good subject, and is called “*Neuha, or the South Sea Islanders*.” It affords Mr. G. Bennett an opportunity of displaying some energetic acting, and one or two striking points of melodramatic effect; but there is an air of mystery about him that is very often, as in this instance, perfectly superfluous. He moves about like one who carries in his breast the sting of some fatal secret; he never seems to say all he thinks; and labours, not to give loose to his emotions, but to repress them. Every note he utters is the promise of an earthquake that never comes. Yet he is always impressive, and requires only simplicity to become excellent. Miss Taylor and Mrs. Vining are among the attractions of the piece—the one as pathetic and the other as picturesque as could be desired. But Keeley is the “*feature upon which the question hinges*,” he has a character precisely suited to his quaint and comic proportions; and this, with the aid of grotesque savages and musical mariners, interesting situations and splendid scenery, produces all the effect that even an Easter entertainment can be expected to realize.

Fairy tale has not been forgotten. “*Azō’r and Zemira*,” or, to translate the title into English, “*Beauty and the Beast*,” has been produced for the purpose of introducing the genius of Spohr, under the guidance of Sir George Smart. The attempt has been successful beyond our expectations; for we must confess that we were somewhat disappointed with the general character of the music when we first heard it; we have since acquired the power of relishing it better. But we must still confess, that it appears to us to be wanting in the true genius of music, to whatever school it may belong, or by whatever emotions called forth. It does not take “*the soul and lap it in Elysium*.” It seduces the ear, but leaves the heart as free as air. It never appeals to our sympathies, and seldom to our imagination. It is deficient in intensity and expression; and without comparing it with any other order of music, but judging it entirely by its own pretensions, it may be described as being too learned and elaborately wrought out, for any ear that had not previously been

initiated into the mysteries of the science, and taught to understand what combinations had been effected, what difficulties overcome, and what triumphs achieved. An arduous path is selected, not because it leads to any promised land, but because it serves to show with what skill its windings may be explored. The result is, that many among the audience are in raptures with the genius of the composer, and many more are unreasonable enough not to be entirely sensible of the beauties that are lavished upon them; some are enjoying the sunshine, while others vainly endeavour to dissipate the shadow that obscures their perception. It would be singular if there were no exceptions to this rule; there are green spots in the wilderness to which none can be insensible; passages of exquisite grace and beauty, in which feeling and fancy are both conspicuous, and which indicate a pure taste and a profound skill. Some of these, for aught we know, may have the least merit in a scientific sense; but we are sure that they come within that description of sounds, to which the poet alludes, when he says,

"The music in my heart I bore
Long after it was heard no more."

Miss Inverarity was fortunate in having many of these passages appropriated to her share of the music—an arrangement that was no less fortunate for the audience. Her voice interpreted all that was obscure in the music, and enriched what was in itself beautiful. The linked sweetness of her tones was an exquisite accompaniment to the enchantments of the scene. She realized every hope that could be formed of her in "Cinderella;" and the Misses Cawse were, as they were in that instance, worthy to form the two remaining graces in the musical group. Wilson, Penson, and Morley, (the first especially,) did all that could be expected of them. The scene-painter had done much more; for a more splendid and poetical display has seldom been witnessed. The machinery was sufficiently marvellous; and the fairies of the rose, as well as the less gentle spirits, were as prettily attired, and altogether as ethereal as possible.

Miss Fanny Kemble's appearance in a new character must always be an event of more than common interest; on this occasion she is understood to have expressly selected for herself, an intimation that certainly did not lessen our curiosity. She was right, as regards the character—the play itself is another question. Massinger's *Maid of Honour* is a proof that not even our love and admiration of the old dramatists, and our prejudices in favour of their very faults,

can keep us awake through five unnatural acts, or induce us to mistake a few brilliant streaks of genuine poetry, for the lustre of a fine play. The golden age had its clouds, and the *Maid of Honour* is one of them—tinged, as we have hinted, with the light and colouring of an imagination that touched nothing without adorning it. The play, we believe, was revived about half a century ago, and it has become better known by recent editions of it. We shall not stop to point out all its incongruities and violations even of that kind of nature upon which it is founded. Miss Kemble was the gleam of truth in the labyrinth of error. The character of Camiola is in her hands more perfect than the author left it; for while she caught with a quick discrimination every beauty of which it is susceptible, she coloured even its inconsistencies, threw a veil over its weakness, and made much appear natural that nature had never stamped as her own. The mixture of light and shade in the character was particularly favourable to her; as it enabled her to bring both sides of her genius into play, and to turn in rapid transition from calm and quietude to light-heartedness and gaiety, and thence again to the wilder emotions inspired by a misplaced love and an unrequited generosity. She was equally happy in the gentler graces, and the self-assured dignity of the character—in her scenes of devotion and fervour, and the spirit of proud resentment which follows the bestowal of her heart and hopes upon an ungrateful and degraded object. Perhaps the finest points of the performance were, when in the king's presence, she rejects his favoured courtier with a "beautiful disdain;" and in the closing one, where she is "married to the church," and in dividing her estate, bequeaths one portion of it to her dependant who had so hopelessly loved, and so gallantly served her. The generosity of Camiola, by the way, is quite of a pecuniary kind; she is liberal of her estate, because it is large, but she might have been more sparing of her sympathy to the gentleman whose peace she had destroyed. This part was very touchingly played by Mr. Bennet. Our commendations, we believe, must end here; for Mr. Kemble's part was a bad one, and he evinced no disposition to make it better; and Keeley, in a character called Sylli, indulged in the ridiculous to a degree; that would have been inimitable in a modern farce, but was scarcely admissible within the precincts of old comedy. We recollect his performance of Master Innocent Lambakin in a revived play a few seasons ago; though there is nothing in his new character to call up a remembrance of that—for it was admirable.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

The production of Pacini's serious opera, "L'ultimo giorno di Pompej," after our monthly report had been sent to press, could only be noticed by a postscript, in general terms. We therefore intend to supply the deficiency on the present occasion, to a certain extent at least, as musical novelties are of very rare occurrence at the King's Theatre; and the few performances which have taken place during the current month were not of a nature to require any extended notice.

The idea of devising a dramatic plot connected with the destruction of Pompeii by the first eruption of Mount Vesuvius, of which history informs us, is rather ingenious. The ruins of the city, more perfect than any other remains of antiquity, not only furnished the most authentic materials for correct scenery, but even the names of the principal actors of the drama. The mansion of Sallustius, a magistrate, and the villa of Appius Diomedes, constitute some of the most remarkable relics of the ill-fated place; and these two individuals, precisely, have been selected by the poet as the main agents in his Pompeian fable.

Appio Diomede (Signor David) had long vainly sought to seduce Ottavia (Mrs. Wood), the wife of Sallustio (Signor Lablache), whose rank and upright character had procured him the distinction of being elected to the office of first magistrate of the city. The drama opens with the ceremonies and festivities attendant on Sallustio's entrance upon office, which afford to Appio a fresh opportunity of reiterating his guilty proposals to Ottavia. But the virtue of the latter rejects his suit with scorn, and Appio determines to make her the victim of his revenge. Pubblio, the keeper of the public baths (Signor Deville), a tool of Appio, is instructed by the latter to disguise his son, Clodio (Mademoiselle Filiani), in female attire, and to desire him to introduce himself imperceptibly among the female slaves of Ottavia, at the moment when they follow their mistress to the theatre. Pubblio feigns to recognise his son Clodio amidst the female train, stops and challenges him, and Clodio—tutored as he has been in the part assigned to him—implores forgiveness of Sallustio in consideration of his youth, declaring that it was with the knowledge of Ottavia that he had introduced himself in disguise among her slaves. Sallustio is horror-struck at the idea of his wife's infidelity; the people demand vengeance, and the first magisterial function of Sallustio is to be the judge in a crim. con. trial in his own family. Ottavia, in an interview with her husband, succeeds for a time in dis-

pellling his suspicions; but the self-accusation of young Clodio; the clamour of the populace; the taunts of Appio, and, above all, the rolling thunder of Vesuvius, heard for the first time, as if Heaven itself were incensed; shake the resolution of the stern Roman. Ottavia is doomed to be buried alive; the sentence is on the point of being carried into effect; she is led into the fatal vault; but the thunders of the volcano augment fearfully, and showers of cinders and stones begin to spread over the city. The Augurs interpose; Pubblio's fears awaken his conscience; he confesses the nefarious plot; Ottavia is rescued from the vault; Appio and his guilty associates are dragged down in her stead; the family of Sallustio save themselves by flight; and the piece concludes with the general destruction of the city.

It will be seen, even from this compressed sketch of the plot, that with some allowance for minor imperfections, its conduct is, upon the whole, ingenious and satisfactory; especially on considering that it owes its existence entirely to the poet's imagination. Of the merits of the music we have already expressed our opinion in a general way, and we doubt whether, under existing circumstances, we should be justified in entering upon any minute criticism. The opera, after three nights' performance, was withdrawn, not so much, probably, from a want of sufficient attraction to warrant farther repetition, but because the engagements of all the principal performers had terminated. David and Lablache have left England, and Mrs. Wood's aid was altogether of a temporary nature. It would therefore afford but little interest to enlarge at this time upon the exertions of the respective singers.

The music, although not a masterpiece in composition, has, in our opinion, not received its due at the hands of the majority of the fastidious London critics. The name of Pacini is *en mauvaise odeur* with most of our musical judges, and his works are often slighted and condemned without sufficient cause. This is not the way to extricate the art from the trammels of Rossinian bondage, under which it has groaned for so many years *usque ad nauseam*. Instead of being cramped, season after season, with the "Barbieri," the "Gazza," the "Cenerentola," &c. would it not be for our own interest to listen to the works of other composers with a more indulgent ear, and to cull the flowers which they yield, though perhaps in less abundance? We should by so doing encourage farther exertion, instead of disheartening rising genius. Things cannot remain as they are: a change must and ought to take place; and

it must, in our opinion, begin with lowering our pretensions in some degree, and with exercising greater liberality and even leniency towards musical composers in general. The Germans have acted upon this principle. When the works of Mozart and Winter began to feel the effects of endless repetition, the productions of living composers—such as Weber, Spohr, Lindpaintner, Marschner, &c.—though inferior, for the most part, to previous classic models, were listened to with favour and liberal complacency; and it is thus that Germany is now enabled to boast of a fresh succession of meritorious musical writers.

Pacini's "*L'ultimo giorno di Pompej*," though as little distinguished by grandeur and solidity of style as any of his other works, is probably the best opera he has written. It is rather deficient in good choruses, and particularly meagre in concerted pieces; but there are many arias and duets, to which it would be real injustice to deny a high degree of merit, both as regards elegance of melody and harmony and striking dramatic effect. The aria of Appio, "*Ah mio crudele affetto*," is a very fine composition; the duet between Ottavia and Sallustio, "*Squarciami il cuore*," equally deserves unqualified praise. There is also a good terzett, "*Qual denso velo*;" and we might mention several other pieces which we heard with pleasure; among others, one or two marches, and the dance entitled "*Ballabile*." In proof of the opinion thus given, in contradiction to the verdict of several of our brother critics, we would willingly refer the reader either to the adaptation of the score for the pianoforte and voice, or to the arrangement for the pianoforte alone, for four or two hands, published by Diabelli, and reprinted in this country.

We have already spoken of the scenery in our former report. It is almost a matter of regret to find so much expense and talent bestowed upon an exhibition of but three nights' duration. The concluding scene, representing the *conflagration* of Pompeii is more grand and awful than historically correct—for conflagration there was none. The city was buried under a mass of ashes, sand, and cinders, and wherever these have been removed, the buildings, with their paintings, statues, and utensils, have come to light again, as fresh as they had been seventeen hundred years ago.

After the third representation of this opera (26th March), the theatre remained closed for a fortnight, owing to the Passion Week and other impediments. Signor David and Signor Lablache, and Mrs. Wood, withdrew, as has been already observed; and in their stead Madame Meric Lalande and Signor Santini joined the establishment. Besides these, Rubini, the celebrated tenor, and his wife, were expected; but they have not come,

The company, therefore, instead of receiving the reinforcement which it so much needed, became considerably reduced in strength—indeed, next to ineffective. Curioni remained as the only tenor, Madame Lalande the only prima-donna, and Santini had to sustain the principal bass parts as well as he could; while owing to some personal objections, as we understand, De Begnis declined playing in the same piece with him.

With these limited means, the season after Easter began with "*Semiramide*," upon a reduced scale, as might be expected, when compared with the former representations. Madame Lalande produced little sensation in the part of the Assyrian Queen; Santini's Assur was a hard and unfinished performance, and the Arsace of Mademoiselle Beck, though meritorious, left much to wish for.

The "*Barbiere*," a sort of *pis aller* at the King's Theatre, came next, with Madame Lalande as Rosina, Santini as Figaro, and Monsieur Levasseur as Don Basilio. Hack-nied as the opera is, the establishment, such as it was, might have done tolerable justice to it, if Signor De Begnis had undertaken the part of Don Bartolo, as on many previous occasions. But as he declined it, it fell to Signor De Angeli; and the public were as much disappointed as the manager. After this, the "*Gazza Ladra*" was announced; but, as if Mr. Laporte's evil star was pursuing him, the audience on entering the house, were served with an apologetic address, containing not only medical bulletins of hoarseness, as regarded Madame Lalande as well as Miss Fanny Ayton, but an announcement of the failure of Signor and Madame Rubini in their engagement to be here on the 5th of April. Thus there was no prima-donna of any sort; Madame Vestris had been in vain solicited to lend her aid in this dilemma; and the theatre must have remained shut, had not a Madame Meesi, from Brussels, at a few hours' notice, offered to play Rosina, in the "*Barbiere*." Under such circumstances, it would scarcely become us to pass a critical judgment on the vocal capabilities of the fair stranger. The audience, with the good feeling called for on such an occasion, gave every encouragement to the attempt, and appeared perfectly satisfied.

It is but fair to admit that the situation in which the establishment of the King's Theatre thus finds itself at this moment, is not entirely owing to want of proper arrangement; at the same time it must be confessed, that if a company of sufficient strength had been provided from the beginning, such numerous disappointments could not have occurred. In the department of prime-donne, there was a palpable deficiency from the outset; and there is an equal poverty in regard to basses. Signor De Begnis does not sing

serious parts, which remain exclusively for Signor Santini, who, promising as he is for the future, and gifted with a good and youthful voice, is yet far from possessing the cultivation and finish requisite for a principal bass at the King's Theatre.

In the ballet department we have lost Madame Montessu; but, clever and admirable as this lady was, her loss is amply compensated by the arrival of Mademoiselle Taglioni, herself alone a host of attraction.

On Wednesday, the 20th ult. Mr. Phillips gave his fourth, or concluding lecture, at the Royal Academy of Music, which was attended by a numerous and highly-respectable audience. The lecturer made some very judicious observations on what is called English Psalmody. In addition to the monotonous character of our common vocal church service, from a multitude of discordant voices singing, or rather attempting to sing, unisons, instead of pursuing a more rational system, by cultivating and adopting harmonic music in our parish churches; Mr. Phillips showed that the obvious sense of the words, and the sentiment intended to be conveyed by the poet, is in the greater number of cases violated, by a total disregard to the most simple elements of vocal execution, and the misplacing of that accent in music which every ear is instantly capable of detecting in reciting poetry. The lecturer truly observed that the slightest degree of attention would suffice to correct this palpable error in our church choirs; and it is truly surprising that it should have so long been tolerated by the parochial clergy, who must, in almost every case, be presumed capable of detecting, and, to a certain extent, remedying, such a reproach to our musical character as a nation.

Mr. Phillips, assisted by the pupils of the Academy, happily illustrated the comparative effect of singing sacred music from different masters, in *solo*, and the same tunes *harmonized*. He also highly gratified the audience with the performance of a quartett, harmonized by himself, on the favourite Scotch air, "We're a' noddin'," which was deservedly honoured by an encore. Several other concerted pieces were executed by the pupils, in a manner highly creditable to their preceptors, and affording a demonstrative proof, that, provided English pupils have equal advantages with those in the *conservatori* of Italy or Germany, there are no physical causes why they should not attain equal eminence in the art. As the leading point in Mr. Phillips's lectures appears to be that of impressing upon his hearers both the possibility and the perfect practicability of so far improving our national taste in vocal music, as to contest the palm successfully with other nations; and as he illustrates this

fact in the best possible way—by his own chaste style of execution, we trust he will be induced to repeat his highly-entertaining, as well as very instructive, lectures on a more extended theatre.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Son finite omai le pene," Terzetto in the *petite Operetta* "Amore e Psiche." Music by G. Liverati, poetry by S. E. Petroni.

The above terzett forms part of a new operetta, composed by Signor Liverati, and recently sung at a private concert by his professional pupils exclusively; viz. Miss Fanny Ayton, Miss Palmer, Miss Absolon, Mr. Glubbilei, and several other ladies and gentlemen employed in the choruses. Though we were prevented from attending this interesting representation, we not only have heard it spoken of in terms of great praise, but have ourselves had an opportunity of forming a corresponding judgment of several of the pieces, from an inspection of the score. The music is well calculated to uphold the reputation of the Author of *Davidde*, *I Selvaggi*, *Gastone e Bayardo*, &c., and the correct execution of a work of this importance by his own pupils, must have been highly gratifying to the maestro. The present terzett, especially when sung to the English text, in some respects resembles an English glee: it is intended for three female voices, and, though a piano forte accompaniment is added, may be sung without it. The melody is extremely sweet and tasteful, and occasionally seasoned by interesting turns in the harmony; but, like the generality of Signor Liverati's compositions, much of its effect depends upon pathetic expression and emphatic delivery. The division of time also requires particular care, and some experience; owing to the numerous notes and rests, of varied value, with which the air has been diversified. The poetry of this operetta is of a very superior stamp, far above the level of the generality of the opera libretti, the mediocrity of many of which has had a great share in the low estimation in which operatic texts are held by the public.

Weber's Last Thoughts, arranged and adapted to his last Waltz. By W. Hawes: the Poetry by Augustus Walter Arnold.

A sweet and effective arrangement of one of the most touching airs that has ever been composed; the poetry is elegantly written and appropriate, and the portrait on the title-page painfully like the noble genius who is lost to us for ever. All those who admire Weber ought to possess this song.

Apphion; or, the Flowers of Melody, familiarly arranged for the Spanish Guitar.

The numbers we have seen of this interesting and elegant little publication, well deserve the patronage of those who love the more simple and touching melodies of Spain, Italy, and Germany; there are also many choice morceaux taken from some of our favourite operas—particularly suited to the favourite instrument of the Boudoir and Serenade. We cordially recommend the publication to all guitar-players.

Spanish Maiden's Graceful Move. A Ritornello, sung by Madame Vestris.

The success of "Gentle Zittella" has brought this style of composition into vogue. We do not quarrel with the want of originality in the one before us. To be effective, the present aria must be sung with animation and expression. Vestris has doubtless made it, as she does every thing of the kind, delicious.

Melodies of the Singers of the Alps of Styria, in form of Waltzes, for the Piano Forte. The subjects by the Styrian Alpsinger Carl Fische.

Ten light and pleasing melodies, in varying keys and styles, and within the compass of any pianist. Some of the airs are singularly wild and plaintive, and the whole agreeable if not effective.

FINE ARTS.

Rights of Artists.—It appears, by the following extract from "Le Globe," that the right of painters to give or to withhold permission to engrave their works, even when sold, which has been, for some time, the subject of warm discussion in this country, has been brought under the consideration of a legal tribunal in Paris. "Does the right to have an engraving made from a picture belong to the purchaser of the picture, or does it remain with the painter, even after the sale of his picture; and, by consequence, does an engraver, who engraves a picture by the sole authority of the purchaser, expose himself to prosecution for piracy, either by the painter, or by any one whom the painter may have empowered to engrave his work? This was the question brought before the court with reference to an engraving of M. Gerard's picture of 'The Battle of Austerlitz.' The Court decided in favour of the painter's exclusive right."

FINE ARTS—PUBLICATIONS.

Views about Kurrah Manickpore, taken by Lieut. G. Abbott, 15th Regt. N. I. Drawn on stone, by M. Gauci, F. Nicholson, and W. Gauci. Folio.

We have here nine pleasing and picturesque views, in lithography, from drawings by Lieut. Abbott, of the East India Company's Service. The scene which they depict, derives considerable interest from its architectural remains, which are prominent objects in the several landscapes. In addition to its intrinsic claims to attention, this publication possesses one which is irresistible, having been undertaken for the benefit of the mother of Lieut. Abbott, and of her younger children. Mrs. Abbott, we are informed in the prefatory statement, is one of the numerous sufferers by the failure, some time since, of a well-known mercantile firm at Calcutta. We are happy, therefore, to observe, that their Majesties have patronised the work, and that the example has not failed of producing its effect in several quarters.

The Children in the Wood: Engravings on Wood, from Drawings by Harvey.

This little book contains, without exception, the most exquisite specimens of wood-engraving that

have ever passed under our notice. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of their delicacy and beauty. They are chiefly executed by Messrs. Branston and Wright, and completely set at naught the far-famed productions of Mr. Bewick's graver. The one by Thompson can scarcely be surpassed.

The Bride, painted by C. R. Leslie, R.A. Engraved by Thompson.

A very beautiful print, that loses none of its effect, although made familiar to us in the pages of "The Keepsake" for 1830. What it wants in novelty it gains in size. Mr. Thompson has engraved it with that accuracy and delicacy which distinguish all his works. In the dotted style, he is certainly unequalled. We should not desire a more favourable specimen of a class of engraving so peculiarly calculated for portraits.

Portrait of the King. Engraved by F. C. Lewis, drawing-engraver to his Majesty, from a drawing by the late Sir Thomas Lawrence.

The portrait of a patriot King is indeed a rare gift to his subjects. That of William the Fourth should grace the drawing-room of the wealthy, and obtain the most honourable station in the cottage of the poor. This splendid work is an acquisition to the former class; the artist will do well to prepare a smaller and a cheaper print for the latter. We venture to assert, that if it were placed within their reach, ten thousand impressions would change owners before it had been ten days published. The fac-simile print before us is as large as life: it is a striking, although a favourable likeness of his Majesty; and, as a work of art, has, perhaps, never been excelled. It was the almost peculiar gift of the late President, that his drawings appeared as finished, and were, in reality, as effective, as his most elaborate pictures. We believe no one attempts to rival Mr. Lewis in his art of imitating them on copper.

Portrait of Mary Russell Mitford. Engraved by John Bromley, from a painting by John Lucas.

A portrait of the author of "Rienzi," and "Our Village," one of the most powerful and pleasing writers of the age, whose mind is a rare union of strength and beauty, is an acquisition of no ordinary value. It is like the fair lady, but by no means a flattering likeness. It is not Miss Mitford when her countenance is lighted up, as we have often seen it, with playful animation, or when "deep thought" gave an almost masculine

character to her features. Still, it is skillfully painted, and, we believe, by a young artist. He has begun well, and he will, no doubt, do better. The print is ably engraved, and is altogether a very effective work.

England and Wales, from Drawings, by J. M. W. Turner.—No. 11.

The eleventh number of this valuable and interesting publication contains views of Ludlow Castle, Folkestone, Tynemouth, and Gosport. The pencil of our English Claude is well employed in describing the picturesque of his native country. The work is one that we earnestly desire to see prosper. Our artists are too fond, perhaps, of looking abroad for the sublime and beautiful in nature, and too often neglect the home attractions of our mountains and our valleys, our cities and our forts. It has been long the reproach also, of the English traveller, that though he may have visited other lands, (*à Gadibus usque ad Auroram et Gangem*;) he knows but little of his own. He may, however, easily become familiar with their peculiar beauties through the medium of these prints; and, perhaps, become somewhat of a patriot when he has looked them attentively through. As works of art, they rank among the most perfect of the British school. The drawings of Turner have received justice from the engravers.

The Bridesmaid. Engraved by Bromley, from a painting by E. Parris.

A delicious illustration of a passage in one of Haynes Bayley's songs. The Bridesmaid is mournful, but not from envy: it is for the loss of one who has passed the threshold of her own home to enter that of another. To the talents of Mr. Parris we have heretofore had occasion to allude: it is almost an anomaly in art, that he who painted the immense and magnificent panorama at the Coliseum, should possess the skill to delineate the most delicate and feminine beauty. The picture from whence this engraving has been taken, attracted universal attention at the British Gallery: the value of the artist was at once seen and appreciated. We believe his pencil has been since confined to the production of such works. It requires no great foresight to predict that he will, ere long, rank among the most distinguished artists of the British school. The engraving is

calculated to uphold the reputation of Mr. Bromley.

The Enthusiast. Painted by Theodore Lane; engraved by Robert Graves.

The fate of the artist becomes more and more a subject of regret, as the productions of his pencil are laid before us. It will be in the recollection of our readers that Mr. Lane fell from the roof of the Horse Bazaar some two years since, and actually perished with his sketch-book in his hand. The pictures he had executed afford ample proof of the talents with which he had been endowed. The work under our notice is published by Messrs. Moon, Boys, and Graves, for the benefit of his widow and children; we trust the experiment will prove a profitable one, and that it will lead the way to other publications for the same laudable purpose. The Enthusiast is a richly-humorous picture of an old gonty man, who, no longer able "to angle by the calm and silent stream," contents himself with fishing in his chamber—the baited hook waving to and fro over the surface of an enormous tub; lines and nets, and bait and baskets, are mingled with pills and lotions on his table, or lie scattered around his room. The engraving is from the burin of Mr. R. Graves, a young artist, who has obtained a very high reputation within a short period. There is a breadth and vigour of style in his works, that cannot fail to be effective in these days of neatness and namby-pamby.

Select Views of the principal Cities in Europe. From Paintings by Lieut.-Colonel Batty. Part IV.

The fourth part of this work contains Views of Edinburgh. They are exceedingly well chosen, and afford correct ideas of the splendour and picturesque beauty of the Northern capital. Colonel Batty is eminently successful in the accuracy of his descriptions; his object is to copy literally, to paint to the memory rather than the fancy. It is seldom, he fails to interest. He has a true feeling for art, and for what is attractive and peculiar in nature. In the more delicate and graceful, he is excelled by some, but there are few who equal him in the strength and vividness of his delineations. The engravings, of which there are eight, accompanied by marked outlines, are executed by the most skilful of our landscape engravers.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

[We extract the following sensible remarks from the Literary Gazette.

Association for the Encouragement of Literature.—On Tuesday, there was another meeting of the friends and subscribers to this project, at which W. A. Mackinnon, Esq. presided. The Report of the Provisional Committee, and a series of resolutions, were read; from which it appeared, that, of the proposed capital of 10,000*l.* in 50*l.* shares, to endow the Association, nearly a third had been subscribed; the deposits upon which would amount to five or six hundred pounds. The Rev. Dr. Savage

Wade addressed the meeting, and warmly panegyrized the objects of the Institution, which were to patronize and assist sterling literary merit, destitute of resources, and unable to procure the publication of their works by "the trade." To a question put by Dr. Conolly, it was replied, that an individual was to be "hired" to decide on the merits of the manuscripts offered to the Society; and a permanent managing Committee was appointed, with Sir Thomas Gates and Mr. Thomas Campbell as Secretaries.

With every respect for the good intentions of the promoters of this plan, we must again observe, that its means are utterly inadequate to its objects, and its machinery quite ludicrous. To be able to effect any really beneficial results, a far different association would be necessary, with much greater funds, in larger shares, and under another sort of management. The sum total would barely cover the expense of two sterling publications; and, if they failed to please, where would the Society and its hired Midas be? Not in the *Literary Gazette*, certainly. But there is little chance of any productions of intrinsic value being sent into this channel. It will be choked with the pretensions of the mediocre and the bad, of which classes we have already too many performances, even from the shops of the cautious booksellers.

The Committee, and its organ too, will soon find, that by every refusal to gratify self-opinion, they have added to the hornet's nest, which at present only buzzes in their praise. If they resist intrigue and patronage, they must then expect the stings of the disappointed; and if they intrigue and favour, they will speedily dissipate the poor fund on which they set out. There is no safe course between this Scylla and Charybdis, even were the details of business, printing, engraving, &c. &c. not enough to sink the adventure. But, in truth, the whole design is hardly worth an argument,—it is a benevolent and silly absurdity, though graced by the names of the Duke of Somerset, the Marquess of Londonderry, Earl Dudley, Sir Gore Ouseley, Sir T. Phillipps, Sir G. Duckett, and others, who have entertained the laudable view without reflecting much on the intervening way to its accomplishment.

Royal Irish Academy.—At a recent meeting of this learned body, a very interesting paper was read by Mr. D'Alton, (the author of an *Essay on the Ancient History of Ireland*, which we had occasion to notice a few months ago in very favourable terms,) upon the necessity of publishing the ancient annals, &c. of Ireland, which now exist only in MS. and are fast mouldering into decay. Of the authenticity and importance of the Irish annals, the public has been for some time in possession of ample proof, in those invaluable volumes entitled, "*Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores veteres*," collected by the late Rev. Charles O'Connor, from the Duke of Buckingham's MS. in the library at Stowe. It is well known, that the manuscript room of Trinity College, Dublin, likewise contains a rich treasure of native records, which has long lain hid in dust and obscurity, but which will now, we trust, ere long, be brought to light. The Royal Irish Academy itself, the only Society, in-

deed, which seems to take a lively and active interest in the ancient literature and antiquities of Ireland, is also possessed of an extremely valuable body of Irish MSS., amassed with extreme care and zeal, and recently enriched by the collections of Chevalier O'Gorman and Mr. O'Reilly, author of the *Irish Dictionary*. "We have," says Mr. D'Alton, "some MSS. of the very highest antiquity; we have native historians preceding those of every other country; we have legal and state records illustrative of every Irish family and place; we have poems of the ages when poetry was the voice of history. We have lives of Irish saints as innumerable as the '*Insula Sanctorum*' could afford; and which, however some unthinkingly decry them, present passages that, if published in judicious extracts, as those of other countries have been, would greatly elucidate Irish manners, history, and topography. We have, it is believed, yet extant the *Psalter of Cashel*, a document which Bishop Nicolson confidently refers to the year 900. We have *Tighernach*, the most candid, as he is indisputably the earliest, northern annalist. We have the *Metrical History of the Kings of Ireland*, composed by Flannus, in the eleventh century. We have the *Annals of Ulster*, *Inisfallen*, *Boyle*, and *Mulfarnham*; the *Chronicles of Pembridge and Clynne*; the books of *Howth*, *Ballymote*, and *Lecan*; the collections of *Flattisbury*; and, above all, we have now enshrined in our Academy, not only the most perfect copy extant of the whole of the *Annals of the Four Masters*, but also the original Second Part of that interesting Chronicle; by means of which an hiatus of a century and a half, which intervenes between the First Part at Stowe, and the Trinity College copy, can be supplied. We have most copious compilations of our ancient Brehon Laws; and, for the legal and historical illustration of all these subjects, we have charters, patents, and records innumerable, a vast quantity of which have been copied into the MSS. collections of the Dublin Society, and thus, by the liberality of that body, rendered most accessible for all literary purposes.

"Happy, indeed, would be the writer of this article, if his humble exertions could inspire his countrymen at length to mingle with the families of literature, and apply themselves to the great work of national regeneration and intellectual reform. The first step towards this grand object, must be the publication of our Historic MSS. I am aware that the Royal Irish Academy have not funds for the adequate execution of such a work: I know not how far those of our University could be applicable to its accomplishment; but I will say, that if an appeal were laid at the foot of the Throne, to faci-

litate the great design, by the establishment of a Royal press, and the extension of Court patronage, its concession would be as popular and beneficial a tribute as could be conferred upon Ireland.

"Having thus offered an earnest opinion on the propriety, or rather the necessity, of publishing our Irish annals and records, it is not, for the present, intended to enter into any detail of the measures by which this could be best effectuated.

"The object of the writer is, after thus early submitting the subject to the consideration of the Royal Irish Academy, to give this paper as much publicity as he can procure for it, through the medium of those periodicals that will feel an interest in the restoration of Irish literature. Fortified, as he trusts he will be, by their sanction, he will then bring before the Academy at large such a form of resolutions on the subject, as may be the result, not so much of his own consideration, as of the patriotic suggestions and information as to existing MSS. &c. which he hereby invites and hopes to receive from every lover of Irish literature."

Most heartily do we concur with Mr. D'Alton as to the expediency of inducing and diffusing, in every possible way, a national literary taste in Ireland; and we shall gladly hail and support any judicious measure for the accomplishment of so desirable an object, than which none, we are persuaded; could redound more highly to the honour of an Academy which already possesses strong claims upon the gratitude and admiration of the Irish public.

Artists' and Amateurs' Conversazione.—

The last meeting for the season of this Society has taken place. It was not, perhaps, so well attended as on former evenings, nor was there so extensive a display of works of art. Several, however, of a very high class were laid upon the tables: one exquisite sea-view of Bonington's excited considerable attention; and a large collection of lithographic drawings, submitted by a German artist, M. Schloss, were universally admired. His anatomical studies, as formerly stated by us, in noticing his publications, are extraordinary specimens of accuracy and delicate finish. To the student, either in anatomy or in art, they are acquisitions of no ordinary value. In bidding our annual farewell to this interesting Society, we would say a few words by way of advice and encouragement. If it be intended to produce effects of greater value than mere amusement, it can only be by the personal exertions of such of its members as are artists: we believe it consists of seventy individuals, about forty of whom live by their profession. To such, therefore, any opportunity of exhibiting proofs of their talents or improvement is of essential

importance. As comparatively few of the forty, however, have availed themselves of this advantage, it may be well to impress upon them the policy and the propriety of attending more to this matter hereafter. By so doing, they would at once advance their own interests, and add greatly to the enjoyment of the amateurs and visitors.

We have endeavoured to ascertain whether the Society has led to the purchase and sale of pictures; we believe such has not been the case to any material extent. A main object of the Institution should be, to attract *customers* (we do not use the term disrespectfully) to their meetings; and they may be assured, that the demand will be in proportion to the supply. This talk about buying and selling, and getting gain, may be considered by some as derogatory, and by others as apart from the nature of the Institution. We think otherwise. The Society will do little, if it merely amuses, or affords opportunities of enjoying a pleasant cup of coffee and some agreeable chit-chat. It is capable of leading to more important objects—the advance of art and the benefit of artists. We hope next year these points will have their due weight with the Committee and the Secretary, to whose industry and attention it is mainly indebted for the popularity it has acquired, even in this early, and by no means matured, stage of its existence.—*Literary Gazette*.

Royal Institution.—A paper was read by Mr. Ritchie, lecturer on natural philosophy in the Institution, on elasticity, particularly the elasticity of torsion. He first gave a general view of the elasticity of matter in its two states, solid and fluid. After describing the method by which Mariette investigated the law for the compression of air, he remarked, that this method could not be employed beyond a very few atmospheres; but that M. Ørsted had, by a powerful condensing apparatus, proved the same law to hold when the air was compressed into the one-sixth part of its original bulk. Mr. Ritchie then stated, that there was a striking deviation from the law, "that the volume into which any quantity of air is compressed is inversely as the compressing force," in the case of those gases which Mr. Faraday has liquefied by simple condensation. When sulphurous acid gas is compressed with a force of about three atmospheres and a half, it is converted into a liquid; and, when the pressure exceeds two atmospheres, it begins to give signs of this change of state by deviating from the general law of condensation; or, in other words, it begins to lose a portion of its elastic force. The lecturer then made a few observations on the three kinds of elasticity of solid bodies; namely, the elasticity of compression, the elasticity of tension, and

the elasticity of torsion ; the last of which formed the principal subject of the lecture. After stating the laws of the elasticity of torsion, discovered by Coulomb, in fine wires of iron, brass, silver, &c., he investigated experimentally these laws, as belonging, in a perfect degree, to threads of glass. If a fine thread of glass, two or three feet long, be attached to a small handle, and the other end prevented from turning round, it may be twisted two or three hundred times without breaking ; and, when allowed to untwist itself, it will return exactly to its former position. By attaching a fine thread of glass to the edge of a delicate balance, and fixing the other end securely in a torsion key, and then putting successively equal weights into one of the pans, Mr. Ritchie showed, that the degrees of torsion necessary to raise the weights, were directly proportional to the weights employed. By this means, the weight of minute portions of matter could be ascertained, which would scarcely be sensible with the finest balances. Mr. Ritchie then showed the application of this beautiful property to the construction of an electrometer, and proved, from the perfect elasticity of the thread, as well as from its insulating power, the advantage of glass over the finest metallic wires. But the most elegant application of the elasticity of glass was in the construction of an exceedingly delicate galvanometer. A fine magnetic needle is suspended above a coil of wires by a glass thread, several feet long, the upper end of which is attached to a torsion-key. A current of voltaic electricity is then made to circulate along the wires, the needle is instantly deflected, the torsion-key is turned round till the deflecting force of the current is vanquished by the elasticity of the glass. The experiment is repeated with different currents, and the degrees of torsion afford an accurate measure of the deflecting forces of the currents. Towards the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Ritchie showed two beautiful applications of this property, in threads of glass, to the experimental demonstration of two properties belonging to a horizontal or vertical pendulum, when deflected or made to vibrate by the magnetic influence of the earth, or simply by the earth's attraction. These properties involve mathematical considerations, which could not, with propriety, be brought before the general reader, but will likely find a place in the more detailed accounts of the evening lectures, contained in the *Journal of the Royal Institution*. Mr. Ritchie remarked, that the galvanometer was so delicate as to detect the slightest difference between alloys of the same metal, and might thus be employed as a test for detecting a base gold coin, or even one having too much silver or copper combined with it.

Society of Arts.—An Essay on Rail-road travelling was read by Mr. Ainger. After dwelling on the early knowledge of the subject, and the defeated hopes of travellers to be propelled by steam without rail-roads, the lecturer spoke of the antiquity of wooden rail-roads, and continued :—“ The first iron rail-way was laid down in 1770, and consisted of plates cast in short lengths, and having a transverse section, like the letter L ; the horizontal part of which received the tire of wheels, while the upright part served to prevent them from sliding off the rail. Such a form is manifestly very imperfect, because the internal angle is apt to receive any stones or dirt that may be thrown into it ; and, in practice, this proved so great an inconvenience, that roads constructed in this manner, were often so choked up, as to become little better, or even worse, than a common road : yet it is a singular fact, that in so apparently simple an arrangement, no improvement was effected till 1790, when the rails were made in the form of a parallelogram, or like a board turned up edgeways. This form presented so narrow an edge at the top, that the wheels were cut by running upon it. To these succeeded rails of a compound form, having the lower part of the section a parallelogram, and the upper part an oval, as at the Liverpool and Manchester rail-road. The iron is farther economized, by making the rails deeper in the middle of their length than at their bearings, an expedient now commonly practised in all kinds of metal machinery. The plates rest upon bearers, called ‘ chairs,’ and are united by a very ingenious contrivance, which prevents the possibility of derangement from expansion. Whether wrought or cast-iron is best adapted for rail-ways, is still a question among engineers. Cast-iron is cheapest, and least liable to rust ; but wrought-iron may be forged in pieces of great length, by which great firmness is given to the road.” Of steam-carriages, several accounts have already appeared ; and the principal fact connected with their construction, and in which they differ most essentially from carriages drawn by horses, is this, that they are employed to most advantage when the maximum of their power is adapted to a perfectly level road. It does not answer to have much power in reserve, and, therefore, they are not at all calculated to ascend hills. Various contrivances have been made to overcome this difficulty ; and fixed engines, and others, to act as auxiliaries in particular situations, have been resorted to, and may be used with success, where the nature of the country renders a level surface impracticable, with due attention to economy. The expense of the rail-way itself forms a very inconsiderable portion of the total cost

of a rail-road. In that of Liverpool, it did not exceed twenty per cent. of the whole expense; and, if we may judge from the general face of the country, there can be few situations where so naturally level a line exists for so great a distance.

Royal Geographical Society.—Dr. Holland called the attention of future travellers in Greece to various desiderata, among which were the following:—1. There being evidence that the great plain of Thessaly was once covered with water, to examine whether there be any lacustrine or tertiary formations skirting the chain of older hills which surround it. 2. The site of the celebrated cave in Delphi, from which the Pythian oracles were delivered. According to a passage in Justin, (lib. xxiv. 6.) Dr. Holland is of opinion, that it may be sought for at some point above the Castalian fountain, ascending the steep cleft, or break, which separates the two Delphic summits; and that inflaming currents of carburetted hydrogen gas, from crevices in the rock, might lead to its discovery. 3. The site of the celebrated oracle at Dodona, in Epirus, Dr. Holland is of opinion, might be found in the district of the river Arta, (ancient Aracthus,) instead of that of Joannina, where it is arbitrarily placed by travellers. 4. The monasteries of Meteora might be examined for ancient manuscripts; and the geological formation of the rocks of Meteora, as well as that of the lofty chain of Pindus; the course of the valley of Aracthus, from Kalarithes upwards to Metzovo, and the pass over the mountains into Thessaly. 5. The district of Paramithia, in Albania, might be examined for remains of antiquity. 6. The ancient theatre near Joannina would be well worthy the attention of travellers; with the exception of Colonel Leake, having been entirely overlooked by those who have already visited that district. 7. The site of the Tetrapolis of Doris has never been sought for; but, among the various points in Greece affording a field for future research, Thebes, Corinth, Argos, and Olympia, may, perhaps, be more especially mentioned, having, from political circumstances, never been minutely examined, and being important in history, as well as famous for works of art.

A geographical and topographical memoir on the empire of Morocco was communicated by Lieut. Washington, R.N. with the result of observations made by him, in October to December 1829, when accompanying a mission to the court of the Sultan, headed by Mr. Drummond Hay, his Majesty's consul-general in the empire. The route was first along the sea-shore as far as Azamor, near Cape Blanco, and thence across the country direct for the imperial city,

where the mission was hospitably and respectfully received, and lodged in one of the sultan's palaces for a month. On returning, Mr. Drummond Hay obtained permission to ascend the Atlas, as far as might be practicable for the snow; and this forms, accordingly, the chief deviation from the ordinary route pursued by all travellers who have made this journey. But great attention was paid throughout to the determination of positions and heights, noting at the same time minutely the geological character of the country. And thus, aided by a careful incorporation of the best materials at home, (particularly the charts of the coast, constructed by the late Captain Boteler of the navy, who was employed to survey it,) Mr. Washington is persuaded that the map accompanying his memoir, and also presented by him to the Society, with a perpendicular section annexed to it, showing the level, is very much the most correct which has yet been compiled of this empire, the physical features of which are sufficiently remarkable. From the sea to the foot of Mount Atlas, the land stretches away above 150 miles, apparently on about a dead level; but at the city of Morocco, sixteen miles distant from the mountains, the height was ascertained to be 1200 feet; and on an attentive examination, three different steps, or breaks, in the continuity of the plain may be detected, by which altogether, although the ascent is in each easy, the above height is attained. The soil is light and dry, being chiefly sandstone, and the aspect is generally parched and barren. Wherever water runs, however—and there is abundance of it, were it but distributed—the most exuberant fertility is found; and there can be no doubt that, properly cultivated, its productiveness would be very great. But at present the returns are limited, though all of excellent quality—grain, fruits, and vegetables, of all sorts. The wood is generally stunted, not warranting Pliny's accounts of it, and tropical in its character quite to the base of the Atlas, with the eternal snows of which it thus presents a striking contrast. The ascent of the mountain itself is extremely steep and difficult, and the greatest height attained was only 6400 feet, the travellers being then stopped by the snow. In summer, however, this ascends higher; and an aboriginal tribe, the Shellahs, who neither speak nor understand Moorish nor Arabic, thickly people the clefts and ravines, intermingled, to the extent of almost a fourth, with Jews, individuals of whom take refuge here when singled out for particular oppression by the caprice or tyranny of the Moors below. The mountain, where thus ascended, was chiefly composed of limestone, schist, and sandstone, only transition and secondary rocks—no traces of primitive, except boulders

of granite, or rather gneiss, in the valley below, and veins of foliated quartz among the schist. The tendency of the formation also is to table-land, and ridges and rounded

summits, not to sharp or alpine peaks. The highest point in sight was ascertained to be 11,400 feet high.

VARIETIES.

The Revenue.—The accounts of the produce of the revenue for the quarter ended 5th April, exhibit a falling off in the revenue of the year ended 5th April, 1831, as compared with the 5th April, 1830, of 1,134,947*l.*; and a falling off in the Revenue of the quarter ended 5th April, 1831, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1830, of 740,309*l.* In the Customs, the increase on the year ended 5th April, 1831, is 433,565*l.*; and the increase on the quarter ended 5th April, 1831, is 194,864*l.* The great decrease is in the Excise. In the year ended 5th April, 1831, it is 1,371,220*l.*; in the quarter ended 5th April, 1831, it is 826,163*l.* The repeal of the Beer, and several other duties, sufficiently accounts for this decrease in the Excise. From the recent reductions, we must expect that the Revenue of 1832 will fall short of the Revenue for the year ended, which is 45,759,114*l.*

It appears, from a Parliamentary Return, that the net amount of malt drawback paid on proof spirits in Scotland, during the last year, (under 6th George IV. cap. 58,) was 334,446*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; in Ireland, 7328*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* The number of Imperial gallons on which it was paid, in Scotland, was 6,021,556; and in Ireland, 127,248. The total net amount of malt drawback, paid up to the 5th January, 1831, (under the Acts 1 and 2 George IV. cap. 82., 4 George IV. cap. 94., and 6 George IV. cap. 58,) was, in Scotland, 1,896,502*l.*; and in Ireland, 40,835*l.*

Subterranean Forests.—Professor Jameson has published a notice of a subterranean forest, discovered in the coal formation near to Glasgow; communicated by James Smith, Esq., of Jordan Hill. Several trees were discovered, many feet below the surface, vertically imbedded in a stratum of sandstone, but with the trunks abruptly cut off by the superincumbent shale. The bark is converted into coal, but the woody structure, for a considerable space downwards, is of a shaly nature.

The Commissioners of the Treasury have given notice to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, that the total surplus Revenue of the United Kingdom, over the expenditure of the year which ended on the 5th of January last, amounted

to 2,913,673*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* One-fourth part of this surplus will be made applicable to the reduction of the National Debt; namely, 728,418*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

Exchequer Bills.—The Bank of England have given notice, that they have made an agreement with the Commissioners of the Treasury to circulate Exchequer Bills, made, or to be made, forthwith, pursuant to the Act of Parliament for that purpose, now in force, to the 3rd of April, 1832.

On a careful and minute inquiry into the condition of a portion of the female sex in London, it has been calculated, that the number of females, of a certain class, exceeds 80,000; that there are, at present, 15,000 girls, children of the poor, who have no visible means of subsistence, the greater part of whom are trained to every variety of vice, and are without shelter or home. It is also ascertained, that the number of female servants in London, is 165,732; that the time each servant remains in one situation, by an average, taken at seven different periods, is 462 days, consequently, on an average, 358 leave their situations every day. Seven out of every ten are young women from the country.

The New London Bridge.—The works at this splendid structure are rapidly advancing to a state of completion; but the Bridge will not be open for public use until about Christmas next. The works on the bridge are carried on with great activity. Three-fourths of the parapet, on either side, have been completed, and nearly the same quantity of the foot-way is finished. The stairs on the four sides of the bridge are completed. On the Surrey side, the water is approached by a descent of about sixty-five steps, which have a very noble appearance, and are of very easy ascent, owing to their width and slight acclivity. On the City side, there are about eighty steps, the ground being here higher than on the other side of the river. The road-way upon the bridge is about forty feet broad, and the pavement about nine feet. The road will be much deeper than the pavement. The approaches to the bridge, on the Southwark side, are nearly completed; but, on the London side, it will require some time to complete that part of the work.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Cholera Morbus in Russia.—By accounts lately received from St. Petersburg, some particulars have been obtained of the extensive ravages of the cholera morbus since it has prevailed in Russia. The Government returns show, that since June last, up to last month, there have been attacked with cholera not less than 66,000 persons, and that the deaths in the several places where the malady has prevailed, amount to nearly 38,000. At Saratoff and its vicinity, and on the Caucasus, the cholera raged most violently, the deaths in the former place amounting to 6000, and in the latter to above 11,000 persons. There were ill in the former, 12,000 persons, and in the latter, 22,000 persons. At Moscow, in the whole, 6500 persons have been attacked, and about 3700 have died. The disease, in all places, was giving way to the extreme severity of the weather. The Emperor of Russia, in order to promote education among the lower classes, had directed the Finance Minister to appropriate a sum of money to the establishment of schools in various parts of the Empire, in which poor children were to be instructed in the common branches of education.

Newspapers in the State of New York.—“The State Register” for 1831, gives the number of newspapers in the State of New York at 234, of which about 70 are favourable to the present Administration, and 80 against; 45 of the latter number are anti-masonic. In Putnam and Rockland counties only, no papers are published. In the city of New York there are 51 papers of all kinds; daily, 11; semi-weekly, 10; weekly, 24; semi-monthly, 1. There are supposed to be 16,000 daily sheets published, 18,000 semi-weekly, and 50,000 weekly. The whole number of papers printed in the city in a year, is supposed to be 9,536,500; in the whole State, 14,536,000. The paper consumed by the Journals of the State in a year, is estimated at above 33,000 reams, and the cost of it, at four dollars a ream, 133,000 dollars.

The Skeleton Man.—A report has been made to the Academie des Sciences, of an uncommonly lean man, once a soldier, and thirty-four years of age. Having been wounded, and left for three days on damp ground, he was taken to a house, when he

was seized with a deep sleep, that lasted three months. From that time his emaciation commenced, and his muscles are now so reduced, that they have become flat cords, invisible on the surface. The weight of his body has been reduced from 135 French lbs. to 58. His sight is good, but his heart, from its beating, does not apparently exceed the size of a kitten's. His intellect is perfect; he eats and drinks well, and has had four children since the commencement of his emaciation.

The Academie de l'Industrie, at Paris, has offered a gold and silver medal (the former of the value of 500 francs) for the best and second best “Inquiry into the scientific and practical principles most favourable to the progress of agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial industry of France.”

The Fossil Elephant in Tertiary Sandstone.—Professor Jarocki, of Warsaw, states, that in digging a well in June 1829, there was found, in a white quarzose, slightly calcareous sandstone, the head, a tusk, and a grinder of an elephant, now preserved in the Museum of Krzeminiac. Several other bones, which were too firmly attached, were left in the rock. Here, then, (says Professor Pusch, in a memoir on the formations of Podolia and Southern Russia,) we have an elephant in the middle of a rock, containing only sea-shells, and at a depth of 456 feet beneath the surface. Now, this rock is identical in mineralogical and palæonthological characters with the tertiary sandstone, near Szydtow and Chmielnik, in Poland, or with the upper marine sandstone of Paris. This remarkable fact connects itself with the discovery of an elephant's tooth at Wieliczka, in the tertiary sandstone of Rzaka, a sandstone which contains the *pectinites polonicus*, *saxicaves*, and several other marine shells. We see, then, that the remains of such *mammifera* exist, not only in the sand and marly clay, called diluvium, as M. Cuvier and others have stated, but are found already, in the tertiary period, at the same time with the palæotherium and the anaplotherium, since, in Poland, the beds which inclose them correspond to those which, at Paris, cover the deposit containing the palæotherium, &c.

RURAL ECONOMY.

New Method of Multiplying Dahlias.—Some dahlias, belonging to M. Jacquemin, having been injured by the wind in the first days of June, and some branches broken off, he placed them in the ground, in hopes of developing the flower. This did not take

place; the vegetation languished, but the plants appeared good; and, being carefully taken up, were found furnished with tubercles. Hence a new means of multiplying these flowers, and the illustration of a curious physiological fact.

USEFUL ARTS.

Among the more interesting occurrences of the past month, may be mentioned the rapid, and we may add, the perfectly unexpected success, which has attended the exhibition of some new locomotive steam-carriages in the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. The power of the engines first used on this splendid line of rail-road being deemed quite inadequate to the conveyance of heavy goods, Messrs. Stephenson and Co., the engineers to the railway, constructed a steam tug-carriage, with a cylinder of fourteen inches, and combining certain other improvements, which has imparted to the machine a degree of power far exceeding the estimate of the engineers. This beautiful engine, which has been very properly named the Samson, from the following statement of its gigantic powers, was first tried on the rail-road, by way of experiment, on the 25th ult. In that experiment no less than one hundred and fifty-one tons, including thirty waggons, with merchandize, passengers, &c., were drawn on the railway at a rate, during some part of the journey, of nearly twenty miles per hour. At the foot of the inclined plane, the Samson was assisted by three smaller engines, the power of the latter engines being applied in pushing on the waggons from behind, while the Samson was employed as a tug in front. By this means, it was easy to ascertain the exact power of the latter engine in moving up the ascent of the railway, which was proved to be equal to a gross weight of eighty tons! The whole distance from Liverpool to Manchester was performed in the short period of two hours and thirty-four minutes; but, after deducting thirteen minutes for taking in water, the actual time of travelling was only two hours and twenty-one minutes. It is stated, that if the Samson were put at its full power, it is capable of drawing, at the dead level, the enormous weight of two hundred tons, and that the expense of fuel consumed in the journey did not exceed twenty-shillings. It is impossible to foresee the extent to which this gigantic power may be substituted, should the line of railroad be continued on from Manchester to Birmingham and the metropolis.

A specification has been lately enrolled among the new patents by Mr. William Dobree, for certain improvements in the construction of boats, by which they may be rendered, not only incapable of sinking, like other safety-boats, lined with cork, or air-chambers on the sides; but these new boats are described by the patentee as capable of effecting "a total displacement of shipped water, without the aid of pump, or baling, or the shifting of position by crew or passen-

gers." It would not be easy for us to render any account of this locomotive faculty of Mr. Dobree's new boat without a drawing. But it appears this important object is accomplished by providing a sort of false deck, which he terms the "independent deck." This lower deck is furnished with air-boxes, or cylinders, beneath, and is convex on the upper surface, and it is fitted so as to throw off the whole of the water that may be shipped, either by means of a longitudinal opening through the upper deck, or through the openings of the sides, between the futtocks. The patentee states, that the available space of these safety-boats is not interfered with by this arrangement; if so, their application as life-boats bids fair to become general. The only question to be determined is, whether the necessary degree of strength for safety or life-boats is not, in some measure, compromised by a boat of this construction.

Steam-coaches on common Roads.—The extraordinary and, we may add, unlooked-for success of the application of locomotive carriages, for the conveyance of passengers and heavy merchandize on the Liverpool and Manchester railroads, having fully demonstrated the *perfect safety* of this mode of conveyance, when the slightest attention is paid by the passengers themselves to the instructions given by the managers of the works and conductors, has already had the effect of greatly diminishing those apprehensions which were industriously circulated by interested parties against the repeated experimental trials of Messrs. Gurney and Co. for propelling steam-carriages on common roads.

The perfect success which has attended the carriages of Mr. Gurney, which have now been running twice a-day for nearly three months between Gloucester and Cheltenham, during which period not the slightest accident has occurred, either with the machinery or to the passengers, must set the question at rest as to any danger. Accordingly arrangements are making for immediately running two carriages of Mr. Gurney's construction between Edinburgh and Glasgow. This arrangement will prove equally complimentary to the liberality of the intelligent engineers of the North, and the perfection to which this beautiful machine has arrived through the indefatigable genius and perseverance of Mr. Gurney, against almost insurmountable impediments; for many engineers, whose names have acquired very high celebrity, have constantly, and even down to the present day, declared it impossible to propel carriages by steam-power on common roads. When Fulton's beautiful improvements in propelling boats was first

announced in this country, not twenty years back, many sages, we remember also, stated that it was all "American fiction," the thing was impossible!

The carriage of Mr. Gurney, now running at Cheltenham with perfect safety, and under far more control of the engineer than a coach drawn by four horses, and beating the mail-coach thirty per cent. in speed, and one hundred per cent. in economy and wear and tear, must, we trust, remove every particle of scepticism on the subject, and lead, at no distant day, to their general adoption. A contract, we understand, has been entered into by some coachmasters on the great Western road to adopt these no-horse coaches without delay, by which, it is said, the rate of travelling will be reduced from the average charges to one-third the present fares, exclusive of saving expense on the road from greater expedition.

The Life-preserving Arrow.—An arrow of peculiar construction, about 18 inches long, weighing about 6½ ounces, and having a cord attached to it, is shot from a common blunderbuss, or a three-pounder swivel, from the shore to the vessel. The arrow is barbed with iron, so as to fix itself in what it strikes. The cord thus conveyed on board is strong

enough to bear the weight of a rope, which can thus be hauled to the vessel, and the necessary communication is effected. There is a farther contrivance of a combustible substance, which, when necessary, can be attached to the arrow, and which, catching fire by the action of the air during the arrow's flight, to use the author's phrase, "illuminates the scene." The efficacy of this invention has been established by a variety of experiments, in the course of which it was found practicable to throw a line one hundred and thirty yards, and seventy yards in the teeth of a strong gale of wind—and with a steady aim, whatever was the direction of the wind. Its immense practical utility is shown from several considerations. The loss of life by shipwreck on the British coast is more considerable than is generally supposed. It has been computed, that in twenty years prior to 1812, more than eight hundred persons perished on the coast of Norfolk alone, exclusive of the crews of vessels known to have been totally lost. By far the greater number of shipwrecks take place at distances from the shore from fifty to one hundred yards, and therefore within the range of the arrow.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

J. Grime, the younger, of Bury, Lancashire, Copper-plate Engraver, for a certain method of dissolving snow and ice on the trams or railways, in order that locomotive steam-engines and carriages, and other carriages, may pass over railroads without any obstruction or impediment from such snow or ice.

R. Burgess, of Northwick, co. Chester, M. D. for a drink for the cure, prevention, or relief of gout, gravel, and other diseases, which may be also applied to other purposes.

S. Dunn, of Southampton, Engineer, for certain improvements in, or a method of generating steam.

R. Trevithick, of St. Aith, Cornwall, for an improved steam-engine.

R. Trevithick, of St. Aith, Cornwall, for a method or apparatus for heating apartments.

W. Sneath, of Isen Green, Nottinghamshire, Lace-maker, for certain improvements in, or additions to, machinery for making, figuring, or ornamenting lace or net, and such other articles to which the said machinery may be applicable.

R. Abbey, of Walthamstow, Essex, Gent. for a new mode of preparing the leaf of a British plant, for the producing a healthy beverage by infusion.

W. Furnivals, of Wharton, co. Chester, Esq. for certain improvements in evaporating brine.

J. Phillips, of Arnold, Nottinghamshire, Servant-man, for certain improvements on bridles.

R. Williams, of College Wharf, Belvidere-road, Lambeth, Surrey, Engineer, for certain improvements in steam-engines.

D. Seldon, of Liverpool, Lancashire, Merchant, for a certain improvement or certain improvements in machinery used to give a degree of consistency

to, and to wind on to, bobbins, barrels, or spools, rovings of cottons, and the like fibrous substances. Communicated by a foreigner.

D. Napier, of Warren street, Fitzroy-square, Engineer; and J. Napier and W. Napier, of Glasgow, Engineers, for certain improvements in machinery for propelling locomotive carriages.

A. Pellatt, of Falcon Glass Works, Holland-street, Blackfriars-bridge, Surrey, Glass Manufacturer, for an improved mode of forming glass vessels and utensils with ornamental figured patterns impressed thereon. Partly communicated by a foreigner.

R. Stephenson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northumberland, Engineer, for an improvement in the axles and parts which form the bearings at the centre of wheels for carriages, which are to travel upon edge-railways.

W. Peeke, of Torquay, parish of Tormsham, Devonshire, Shipwright, and T. Hammick, of the same place, Shipsmith, for certain improvements in rudder-hangings and rudders for ships or vessels.

G. W. Turner, of Bermondsey, Surrey, Paper-maker, for certain improvements in machinery or apparatus for making paper.

P. Phillips, jun. of Bristol, Vinegar-maker, for certain improvements in manufacturing sulphuric acid, commonly called oil of vitriol.

John Potter and James Potter, of Spiedly, near Manchester, Spinners and Manufacturers, for certain improvements in machinery or apparatus applicable to the spinning or twisting of cotton, flax, silk, wool, and other fibrous materials.

G. Royl, of Walsall, Staffordshire, Whitesmith, for an improved method of making iron-pipes, tubes, or cylinders.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Paris's Life of Sir Humphry Davy. 2nd Edit. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

Lord Henley's Memoir of Lord Northington. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Epps's Life of Dr. Walker. 8vo. 12s.

BOTANY.

London's Encyclopædia. New Edit. 8vo. 50s.

EDUCATION.

Arrowsmith's Eton Ancient and Modern Geography. 8vo. 16s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Chitty's Burn's Justice. 6 vols. 8vo., bds. 5l.

Stewart's Conveyancing, Vol. III. 24s.

MEDICAL.

Paxton's Introduction to the Study of Anatomy. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Clarke on Female Complaints. New Edition. 2 vols. royal 8vo. 1l. 16s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Young Egyptian's Dictionary. 8vo. 12s.

Family Library of French Classics, Vols. I. & II. 8s. 6d. each.

Leigh's Guide through Wales and Monmouthshire, with Map and View. 9s.

Roberts's Welsh Interpreter. 3s. 6d.

Leigh's New Pocket Road-Book of England and Wales, 3rd Edit. with Plans of Tours and Map. 8s.; with 55 County Maps, 12s.

Panizzi's Bojardo e Ariosto. Vols. III. & IV. crown 8vo. 12s. each.

Hamilton's English School of Painting. Vol. I. 12mo. 18s.

Letters to a Mother. fcap. 3s. 6d.

Backker's Petit Théâtre de la Jeunesse. 12mo. 6s.

Outlines of History (from Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia), for Schools. 12mo. 6s. 6d.

Social Life in England and France, from 1789 to 1830. 8vo. 7s.

Crotche's Lectures on Music. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

The King's Secret. 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

The Premier. 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

Society, or Spring in Town. 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

Wedded Life in the Upper Ranks. 2 vols. 21s.

Alibeg the Tempter. 4 vols. 22s.

The Old Man of the Mountain, &c.—Tales from the German of Tieck. fcap. 6s.

POETRY.

Mitchell's Siege of Constantinople. 8vo. 5s.

Bennett's Albanians, and Miscellaneous Poems. 7s. 6d.

Greene's Dramatic Works. 2 vols. 21s.

Bird's Framlingham. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Landor's Gebir, and other Poems. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Moore's (Dugald) Bridal Night, and other Poems. 7s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

Lovett's Revelation of Saint John explained. 8vo. 9s.

Brown's Bible. imp. 8vo. 28s.

Hall on the Faith and Influence of the Gospel. 12mo. 5s.

Bunyan's Pilgrim, by Smith, with cuts. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Thorpe's Lectures on the Destinies of the British Empire. 8vo. 6s.

Thornton's Bereaved Parents Consoled. 32mo. 1s. 6d. cloth.

Morrison's Counsels for the Communion-Table. 32mo. 1s. 6d.

The Evangelical Spectator, Vol. III. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Clarke's Scripture Promises. 12mo. 3s.

Dr. Pye Smith's Discourses on Prophecy. 8vo. 12s.

Hinton's Lectures on Revivals. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Pietas Privata, chiefly from the writings of Hannah More. 2s.; morocco, 3s.

Hall on the Athanasian Creed. 8vo. 5s.

Edwards on the Freedom of the Will, with Essay. 8vo. 12s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Burckhardt's Travels among the Bedouins and Wahabys. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

Keppel's Narrative of a Journey across the Balcan, with Maps. 2 vols. 8vo. 32s.

Italy, by Josiah Conder. 3 vols. 18mo. 18s.

LITERARY REPORT.

A Tale of Fashionable Life, entitled "Pin-Money," by the authoress of "Manners of the Day," may be very shortly expected.

Miss Landon, the popular authoress of "The Improvisatrice," and other poems of great beauty, has nearly completed a prose fiction, to be called "Romance and Reality."

Mr. Ross Cox's forthcoming work, "The Columbia River," will include a narrative of his residence of Six Years on the Western side of the Rocky Mountains, among various tribes of Indians hitherto unknown, together with a Journey across the American Continent.

Paris and London, a story of modern life and manners in these two great cities, is announced for early publication.

"Standard Novels." The present number of this work contains "The Spy," by Mr. Cooper, complete in one volume, beautifully embellished by engravings from original designs by MacIise.

The chief attraction, however, consists in a new Introduction, Notes, and other illustrative matter, written expressly for the present edition by the Author, who has also revised and corrected the text, the former editions being very incorrect.—The volume to be published June the 1st will comprise the whole of "Thaddeus of Warsaw," by Miss Jane Porter.

The public will be glad to hear that a cheaper edition, in 2 vols. of Mr. Gleig's Life of Sir Thomas Munro is in the press.

Jacquelin of Holland, by the Author of "The Heiress of Bruges," will very shortly make its appearance.

The Ninth Number of the National Library, just ready for publication, contains the third and concluding volume of Bourienne's Life of Napoleon.

In the forthcoming History of Medicine, Surgery, and Anatomy, by Dr. Hamilton, the Author's

object has been to trace the progress of medicine from the earliest period, and to introduce an account of the various discoveries and improvements that have, from time to time, been made in the "healing art," with biographical sketches of the distinguished characters to whom we are indebted for the state of perfection which this branch of knowledge has now attained.

Mr. James's new tale of Philip Augustus will be published in a few days. The French Monarch, after whom the work is called, it will be recollected, accompanied our first Richard to the Holy Land, where the combined efforts of two Monarchs were attended with the most splendid success. Interesting as have been the former productions of this novelist, we think his present story promises to eclipse them.

Nearly ready, a new and superior French edition of Bourienne's Life of Napoleon, printed verbatim from the last Paris text, the ten volumes being comprised in five, with all the embellishments and important notes belonging to the English translation just published by Messrs. Colburn and Bentley, which is to be sold at half the price of the Paris edition.

The Life of Sir Thomas Lawrence, which has been so anxiously expected, will be immediately published. A great mass of correspondence, of a most interesting nature, will be included in the work, together with a Diary kept by the President during his sojourn with the late Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold at Claremont.

A Work, consisting of Illustrations of the rarer Plants contained in the Herbarium collected by Dr. Horsfield in the Island of Java, selected and described by Robert Brown, Esq. and entitled

"*Plantæ Javanicæ Rariores descriptæ Iconibusque illustratæ*," is announced.

Dr. Thomas Mayo is engaged on an Essay on the Influence of Temperament in modifying Dyspepsia, or Indigestion.

A Second Series of Sketches of Irish Character, by Mrs. S. C. Hall, is about to issue from the press.

The History of Poland, from the earliest period to the present times, with a narrative of the recent transactions by a Polish Nobleman, is in preparation.

The Staff-Officer, or the Soldier of Fortune, by Oliver Moore, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. J. F. Pennie, the Author of "The Royal Minstrel," "Rogvald," "Ethelwolf," and other poems of a high class, announces, by subscription, and under the patronage of the King, a volume entitled "Britain's Historical Drama," being a series of National Poems, intended to illustrate the manners, customs, and religious institutions of different early eras in Britain.

Mr. Richard Watson is about to publish the Life of the Rev. John Wesley, M. A., including Notices of the Rev. Charles Wesley, M. A.

Mr. Forde announces for publication, a work under the title of The True Spirit of Milton's Versification, developed in a New and Systematic Arrangement of the First Book of Paradise Lost, by which the difficulties commonly experienced in the reading of that Poem are entirely removed; with an Introductory Essay, explaining the principles of the new arrangement, and tracing the progress of blank verse from its origin to the time of Milton.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

JOHN HOPE SMITH, ESQ.

On the 15th of March, in Baker-street, died John Hope Smith, Esq. late Governor-in-chief of the British Settlements on the Gold Coast. It is alike impossible for those who knew Mr. Smith as a private individual, or those who were acquainted with his public career, to suffer him to sink into the grave without some tribute to the noble qualities by which he was distinguished in each capacity. Respectably born and educated, he followed the golden illusions which tempted so many to the coast of Africa, and was placed at Cape Coast Castle by his father, as a writer in the service of the African Committee, at the early age of fourteen. Thus left to his own guidance, with only the years of a child over his head, ruin might have been predicted; but to an enterprising and energetic mind like Mr. Smith's, it at once raised him to manhood, and two years after, we find him selected for a dangerous service in the first Ashantee war. The enemy surrounded the fortress of Annamaboo, and its inhabitants were reduced to the last hope of defence, when Mr. Smith was sent to de-

mand a truce, and afterwards assisted in securing one of the rebel chiefs who formed the subject of the war, and who had been protected by the nation in which our settlements stood. This man was taken at the imminent risk of all engaged in the task, and Mr. Smith was ordered to conduct him by sea from head-quarters to Annamaboo. Bound to the bottom of the canoe, he yet attempted, by means of a knife concealed about him, to scuttle her, and in one moment all would have sunk with her; but the vigilant eye of the young officer detected the scheme, and saved himself and soldiers from destruction. In consequence of his excellent conduct, Mr. Smith was made the bearer of the despatches to England, where he received the most flattering marks of approbation from his employers. Shortly after his return to Africa, he succeeded to the command of a fortress; and he who had so suddenly sprung from boy to man, now as suddenly became the dignified superior, whose commands were law, and whose words were never uttered in vain. Wherever he assumed the reins of Government, order and discipline followed; human sacrifices disappear-

ed; the natives were kept in awe with a handful of soldiers, and the British name was respected. At the age of thirty he was appointed Governor-in-chief, being promoted to that station out of the usual routine, in consequence of his merits; and from that moment the settlements managed for Government by the African Committee assumed a respectability and importance to which they had long been strangers.

The mission to Ashantee, the first successful travel in the west of Africa, took place during Mr. Smith's command, when the uncle and nephew,* of kindred spirits, formed a treaty of peace and commerce with these barbarians, which would have been a lasting advantage to England, had it not been overthrown by subsequent interference, and which was so well recognised as beneficial, that the English gave two thousand pounds to the Ashantee monarch to restore that which cowardice and inexperience had destroyed. On the resignation of the settlements into the immediate hands of Government, Mr. Smith was offered either a pension of 700*l.* per annum or a regiment and the continuance of his command at Cape Coast, subject to the control of the staff at Sierra Leone. Mr. Smith's views but ill accorded with those of the late Sir Charles M'Carthy, and accepting the usual pension, he withdrew from public service. A life of tranquillity and retirement was but little suited to his habits and feelings, and he by turns resided in the different countries of Europe. A severe cold, caught and neglected in Paris, prompted his return to England, and, after five weeks of dreadful suffering, he expired in a rapid consumption, at the age of forty-four. The following anecdote speaks so loudly in Mr. Smith's praise, that it is better to relate it than to employ the multitude of measured phrases which are so often lavished on departed excellence: the fortress of Whydah was the most distant of the posts occupied by the servants of the Committee, and was commanded by Mr. Henry Meredith, who was supposed to have realised a considerable property by his commercial intercourse with the natives. His isolated position, and the small force contained within the fortress, made him an easy prey to the Whydahs, who were desirous of stripping him of his wealth, though cupidity was their sole motive, and they had not a single act to complain of that could have excited their revenge. They contrived to quarrel with him, and demanded a sum of money, in order to settle the palaver (as they term all sorts of disputes). Mr. Meredith resisted, and was one night seized by the savage wretches, and led by them into the bush or forest. A faithful servant contrived

to escape unnoticed in a canoe, and made the greatest haste to Mr. Smith's fortress, which was the nearest. He arrived there in the middle of the night, and alarming the sentinels, he was suffered to enter, even as far as the Governor's bed-room, where he told his story. There was no time to lose, Mr. Meredith might have perished before assistance could have reached him from head-quarters, and Mr. Smith's soldiers were too few to allow of his marching a detachment of them against several hundreds of the Whydahs; but his resolution was soon taken. Calling the captain of the guard, he desired him to lock the gate after him and assume the command, and went alone in the canoe with Mr. Meredith's servant. On his arrival at Whydah, one of the barbarians, more humane than the rest, motioned him away, and gave him to understand, by signs, that he would be destroyed if he landed. Mr. Smith, however, persevered, and placed himself in the hands of the Whydahs, as a pledge for the settlement of the palaver. But the monsters were too much excited to hear reason; they deprived Mr. Smith of clothing, and marched him naked, under a burning mid-day sun, with his unhappy friend, in the like condition, for miles; and finding that this failed to exhaust them, they cut the stiff grass of that country into a slanting stubble, that it might lacerate their feet; nor was this enough—the wretches set fire to it, in order to scorch their legs as they walked over it! All day were the victims exposed to these sufferings, when at length Mr. Smith obtained a hearing, and when he had reduced the demand of many hundreds to *two*, he was detained till the return of messengers from his fortress, where he had sent them for the amount, Mr. Meredith having some time before transmitted his property to England. It is grievous to tell, that the devotion and heroism of Mr. Smith only shortened the torments of his friend for a few hours, for he died of exhaustion that same night. The fortress of Whydah was afterwards raised to the ground by a British frigate.

It is not necessary to expatiate on the affliction caused by losing such a man from a circle of friends and relatives, for with these sorrows the world has little to do; one who loved and respected him for his private virtues—one who was an incessant object of his kindest cares—one who was an eye-witness of his exalted worth as a public character, now closes this brief allusion to his excellencies, with the sincere hope that they have met with their heavenly reward.

PROFESSOR NIEBUHR.

This distinguished writer and historian died lately at Bonn. He was by birth a Dane, the son of the celebrated traveller in Arabia, and was born at Meldorf, in Holstein, about the year 1780. He was for a

* Mr. T. Edward Bowditch.

number of years Director of the Bank at Copenhagen, but having devoted himself to literary pursuits, became a professor in the University of Berlin, when it was re-organized after the disastrous campaign of 1807. Mr. Niebuhr took an active part in the patriotic movement which led to the overthrow of the French dominion in Germany in 1813, and in 1815 vindicated the principles of the celebrated Society of the Tugendbund, which had been so instrumental to it, from the attacks of Mr. Schmalz. The Government put an end to the controversy by sending Mr. Niebuhr to Rome, as Prussian Minister to the Holy See—a mission which was regarded as a sort of honourable exile for the part which he had taken. He had some years previously (in 1811 and 1812) published the first edition of his “Roman History,” a work which, in Germany, is considered as the commencement of a new

era in historical science. Mr. Niebuhr turned his residence at Rome to good account, and was led, by the discoveries and observations he made there, entirely to remodel his history. He was fortunate enough also, while there, to discover some Palimpsests containing remarkable lost fragments of classic antiquity, such as the Institutes of Gaius and some of Cicero's Orations. He published an interesting notice of the Vatican manuscripts in Savigny's Journal of Jurisprudence for 1821. On his return to Prussia, after some years' absence, he was immediately appointed one of the Professors of the newly-established University of Bonn, to the success of which his great reputation and the fame of his lectures have in no small degree contributed. Ever since, his time had been divided between the duties of his chair and his various literary undertakings.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Opening of Exeter Hall.—This spacious and splendid building, situated in the Strand, has been opened for the purpose of accommodating the members of the religious, benevolent, and scientific societies and institutions connected with the metropolis. The company, which consisted of between 4000 and 5000 persons, were admitted to the body of the Hall, while the platform, which will hold 400 persons, was occupied by many respectable individuals. Sir F. Baring took the chair, after which, the meeting was addressed by the Revs. Cunningham, Burnett, Townley, D.D., Noel, and Cox, D.D., Professor Hoppus, and Dr. Morrison.

Bank of England.—A very numerous meeting of Bank proprietors, for the purpose of considering the half-year's dividend on Bank Stock, has been held. Several gentlemen were anxious that greater publicity should be given to the affairs of the Bank, the better to enable the proprietors to come to a decision respecting the amount of the dividend; for they considered the plan at present adopted to savour little of that wisdom which should belong to so great an establishment. After some discussion, however, upon the motion of the Governor, it was agreed that a dividend of four per cent. should be resolved upon. In answer to a question from a proprietor, the Governor answered that the Branch Banks were working well, and attended with profit. The meeting then adjourned.

A Chinese, having a remarkable abdominal tumour, reaching to his toes, (professionally termed *elephantiasis of the scrotum*,) recently brought to this country for

its removal, has been operated upon at Guy's Hospital, by Mr. Key. The poor fellow was an hour and three-quarters under the knife, and survived his protracted sufferings but a short time. Sir Astley Cooper, and numerous eminent members of the faculty, were present. The tumour, when separated from the body, weighed 56lbs.

The Society for the Suppression of Vice has instituted a prosecution for blasphemy against the avowed infidel, who calls himself the “*Reverend Robert Taylor, the Devil's Chaplain*.” The indictment came before the Grand Jury at the Surry sessions, and a true bill was returned.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The King has appointed Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, G.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.

Colonel J. B. Savage has been appointed Colonel Commandant and Deputy Adjutant General of the Royal Marine Forces; and Colonel Tremebere, Aid-de-Camp to his Majesty, succeeds Colonel Savage in the command of the Chatham division of Marines.

Sir Henry Parnell has been appointed Secretary at War.

William Brougham, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, brother to the Lord Chancellor, has been appointed a Master in Chancery.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Richard Williams, of Old Radnor, to the Vicarage of Kidwelly. Patron, the King.

The Rev. Thomas Loveday, B.D. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, to the Rectory of East Illey, Berkshire. Patrons, the President and Fellows of Magdalen College.

The Rev. Charles Wheeler, M.A. to the Perpetual Curacy of Stratton Audley, Oxford. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church.

The Rev. W. P. Williams, of New Radnor, to the Vicarage of Nantmellian. Patron, the King.

The Rev. William Marshall, B.D. late Fellow of Baliol College, to the Rectory of Chickerell, Dorset. Patron, Lord Bolton.

The Rev. W. R. Crotch, A.M. Fellow of New College, Oxford, has been appointed to the Mastership of the College School, Taunton, and will enter upon its duties at Midsummer next. Mr. Crotch is son of Dr. Crotch, the highly distinguished musical professor.

The Rev. Robert Tomes, B.A. has been instituted to the Vicarage of Coughton, in the county of Warwick and diocese of Worcester, void by the death of the Rev. Francis Gottwaltz, clerk, the last Incumbent. Patron, *pro hac vice*, Thomas Bowles, Esq., of Milton Hall, Berks.

The Rev. William Crawley Leach, M.A. has been instituted to the Vicarage of Dilham with Honing, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Bishop of Ely.

The Rev. Alexander McDonald has been instituted to the Vicarage of Cotterstock with Glapthorne, in the county of Northampton, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Martyn Hitchens. Patron, the Right Hon. the Earl of Westmoreland.

The Rev. R. J. C. Alderson has been instituted to the Rectory of St. Matthew's, Ipswich, on the presentation of the King.

The Rev. J. Fisher, jun. has been instituted by the Bishop of Lincoln to the Rectory of Stoney Stanton, in the county of Leicester. Patron, the Marquis of Hastings.

The Rev. A. Roberts, M.A. has been instituted to the Rectory of Woodrising, Norfolk, on the presentation of J. Wayland, Esq. of Woodrising.

The Rev. W. Pullen, Curate of Caversham, has been presented, by the Lord Chancellor, to the Rectory of Gidding Parva, in the county of Huntingdon.

The Rev. J. Bartholomew, to the Rectory of Morchard Bishop, Devon, void by the death of the Rev. C. H. Tuckfield.

The Rev. J. Flockton, B.A. to the Vicarage of Sherborne, Norfolk.

The Right Hon. Lord Holland has appointed the Rev. H. P. Willoughby, M.A. one of his Lordship's Chaplains.

Married.—At St. David's church, Exeter, by the Rev. Edward Rhodes, William Mackworth Praed, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's Inn, eldest son of Mr. Serjeant Praed, to Anne Frances, only daughter of Treby Hele Hays, Esq., of Delamore, in the county of Devon.

By special licence, the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrington, to Miss Foote.

By special licence, at the Hon. Mrs. Burrowes's, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, his Excellency Baron de Cetto, the Bavarian Minister, to Elizabeth Caroline, only daughter of the late Colonel Burrowes.

At St. James's Westminster, the Rev. C. D. Hill, M.A. of Fetcham, Surrey, to Cicely, youngest daughter of the late Sir C. Willoughby, Bart. of Balton House, Oxon.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Cun-

ninghame, Esq. of Hensel, county of Dumfries, to Eliza Mary, eldest daughter of the late Clotworthy Upton, Esq. Captain R.N. and Commissioner of his Majesty's Navy at Trincomalee.

Charles Ralph Bigland, Esq. son of Ralph Bigland, Esq. Clarenceux King-of-Arms of the Heralds' College, Doctors' Commons, to Rachael, youngest daughter of Mr. Crane, of Creeting, St. Mary's, Suffolk.

In France, Edward Turnour, Esq. eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. Edward John Turnour, of Arundel, and late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Miss Elizabeth Maunsell Crease, daughter of the late W. Crease, Esq. of Dublin.

At the residence of the British Ambassador, at Berne, W. W. Cerjat, Esq. to Maria, third daughter of Peter Holmes, Esq. of Peterfield, in the county of Tipperary.

At All Souls, Marylebone, Edward Fuller Dampers, Esq. to Mary, second daughter of George Fennell, Esq. late of Iver, Bucks.

At the residence of his Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty, by the Rev. Dr. Scott, J. M. de Orense, Esq. to Gertrude, eldest daughter of J. A. de Lisaur, Esq. of Chester-terrace, Regent's-park.

Died.—At Coventry House, George Earl of Coventry, Viscount Deerhurst, and Baron Coventry, of Aldborough, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Worcester, Recorder of the city of Worcester, High Bailiff of Tewksbury, and High Steward of Evesham. His Lordship was in his seventy-third year, having been born in 1738, and is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Lord Viscount Deerhurst.

At Pisa, the Hon. J. K. Erskine, second son of the Earl of Cassillis, and son-in-law to the King.

In Park-place, St. James's, Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart. of Mostyn, in Flintshire, and M. P. for that county.

At his seat, Enfield, after a long illness, Mr. Abernethy.

At Paddington Green, in his seventy-first year, universally beloved and lamented, the Rev. Basil Woodd, for thirty-eight years Minister of Bentinck Chapel, St. Marylebone.

At Pendennis Castle, the lady of G. Hall, Esq. Storekeeper of the Ordnance Department.

In Hertford-street, May Fair, Catherine Sophia, wife of Captain the Hon. George Poulett, R.N. and eldest daughter of Sir George Dallas, Bart.

At Mulgrave Castle, Yorkshire, Henry Earl of Mulgrave, Viscount Normanby, Baron Mulgrave, G.C.B. a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 31st regiment of foot.

At Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, Emily, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Sturge, of Laugharne Castle.

Elizabeth Honor, wife of the Rev. E. Andrews, LL.D. Minister of Beresford Chapel, Walworth, and only daughter of the late William Symons, Esq.

At his seat, Maristow House, Devon, Sir Massey Lopes, Bart.

In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Sir Henry Hawley, of Leybourne Grange, Kent. Bart.

At Versailles, James Langdale, Esq. late of Lavender Hill.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A general meeting of the proprietors of the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal has been held, the result of which must be highly gratifying to all who take an interest in the prosperity of this navigation. After considerable discussion, a plan was unanimously agreed to, by which the various and conflicting interests in the concern are equalised and consolidated; and measures were resolved upon, by which a sanguine expectation is afforded, that the Company may speedily be enabled to satisfy the heavy debt due to Government, and which has so long been a clog to the exertions of those private individuals who so spiritedly embarked their capital, at a time when the Canal did not assume its present promising and flourishing appearance. A Committee of seven gentlemen was appointed, with full powers to negotiate with the Commissioners of the Exchequer Loan Board, upon this very important point. — *Gloucester Journal*.

NORFOLK.

The expenses incurred by the late disturbances in this county amount to nearly 4000*l*.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A Society has been recently established in Peterborough, on a very respectable footing, both in point of numbers and in the character of the members, embracing, in its objects, the discussion of historical and literary questions, and the formation of an extensive library. It is also the intention of some of the members to offer occasional contributions of papers, in order to make a collection of manuscripts illustrative of the history and antiquities of Peterborough and its neighbourhood, and other compositions, of a miscellaneous nature. The ends the society have in view are, "the general improvement of the intellectual powers, the promoting a love of literature, and the diffusion of useful knowledge."

SOMERSETSHIRE.

It has been resolved to establish another hospital in Bristol, on the ground of the inadequacy of the Infirmary to afford accommodation to the numerous applicants for relief.

Three hundred and sixty persons, principally labourers and mechanics, among whom were many entire families, lately sailed from Bridgewater, in two vessels, the *Friends* and the *Euphrosyne*, as emigrants for Canada. Nearly one hundred of the above were sent out, it is stated, at the expense of the Marquis of Bath.

SUSSEX.

We regret to learn, that in many parts—we believe in the greater part of this county—the wages of labourers are reduced quite as low as they were before the late tumults, and that the working people complain they are even worse off now than before. We understand they are aware that this does not arise from the wish of their employers to oppress them, but from their inability to give them better wages, the farmers themselves being on the very verge of pauperism.

The designs for the new Zoological Gardens, in this town, have been made by Mr. Wilds. The principal building is in the shape of a cross, extending 120 feet from point to point, and the centre surmounted by a dome, upwards of 50 feet in height. In this building are to be dens for certain classes of the animals. The dome is to contain a conservatory, to which the ascent will be by a circular staircase; and in the conservatory is a fountain, from which a cascade falls over artificial rocks to the base of the building. The site selected is in the present Cricketing Ground, the remainder of which will be occupied by aviaries, an elephant bath, bear pit, &c., planted with shrubs and trees, and divided by a Boulevard in the centre. The gardens, northward of the Saloon, are to remain in their present state.—*Brighton Gazette*.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and other towns in Scotland, have celebrated the victory of the Reformers on the late division, by general illuminations. The rejoicings at Edinburgh were mingled, however, we regret to say, with pane-breaking, and other specimens of mob violence. This, we observe, some of the Edinburgh papers attribute, in part at least, to the magistracy, who first met the proposition with discouragement, and, at a late hour in the evening of the illumination, expressed their sanction. In consequence of which vacillation, many persons had not joined in the illumination, and thus encountered the displeasure of the mob—not the Reformers, but the blackguards of the city—whose mischievous propensities the authorities had taken no precautions to control.

Sir Walter Scott, at a meeting in Scotland, has declared himself, in the most strenuous terms, opposed to the Reform measure proposed by the Ministers. Sir Walter is said to have declared, that "he would willingly yield his last breath in opposition to the measure now before Parliament!"

Every attentive observer, who visits the Pentland Hills once only in three or four years, must be struck by the progressive, and, it may be said, rapid change in their appearance. Year after year, acre after acre is brought into cultivation; the dark and useless furze and heath are rapidly disappearing; and, guessing from the progress of cultivation in that quarter within these few years, and from the exertions made this spring, there are good grounds to conclude, that they are already at school who will live to see the "yellow harvest" wave on every rood, except where the steepness of the precipices and a surface of solid rock, set bounds to human perseverance and human ingenuity.—*Scotsman*.

We have again to announce the sailing of a number of vessels from Greenock, with passengers for America. The *Rebecca* sailed on Sabbath morning, with 58, and the *Canada* with 74, for Quebec and Montreal. The passengers by these vessels are principally of that class of our popu-

lation who have amassed a little money. The *Francis* is the third vessel from Greenock, with passengers for New York this season. Total passengers sailed from Greenock, for New York, in the first three vessels this season, 245; ditto, last year, 378; decreased this season, 133. The vessels that have as yet sailed from Greenock, have had a greater number of applications for passages than they could accommodate. A vast number of emigrants, both for New York and Canada, have been forced to go to Liverpool and Belfast. The second of the regular American packet-ships this season, the *Francis*, sailed on Monday, from Greenock, with 131 cabin and steerage passengers.—*Glasgow Journal*.

IRELAND.

The *Limerick Journal* gives the following gloomy picture of the state of one of the largest counties in Ireland:—

"With concern we have to proclaim the astounding fact, that, in the county of Clare, heretofore one of the most tranquil and well-affected in Ireland, there exists, at present, neither security for human life, nor protection for private property, at any hour, either of the day or night! It is no less notorious than true, that a broad and deep-laid conspiracy has been formed against the principal gentry and landholders of that county, who, from fear of the assassin, are afraid to walk their demesnes by day, and whose houses, towards the evening, assume the appearance of fortresses in a state of siege. Travelling the high road is equally unsafe, and many of the country families have deserted their mansions, and are now come into town for that refuge and protection which their native domiciles are unable to afford them. Incendiary notices have been served upon the proprietors of ground, to let out and dispose of only at certain prices, which the secret dictator fixes, and under penalty of death for disobedience. This mysterious personage, with the terrific signature of Terry Alts, issues his mandate, and woe to the caitiff who presumes to neglect it. The veriest eastern tyrant never exercised over his obsequious minions a more grinding and formi-

dable despotism, than the fearful name of Terry Alts contrives to uphold in the county Clare. No peasant will dare, at his peril, to work for the landlord who is denounced by this ruffian legislature, whose vulgar, bloody, and ill-spelt scroll has more actual sway in the county than a volume of his Majesty's statutes. Before the noonday sun vast tracts of land are maliciously turned up with the spade, and thus an irreparable mischief is done to the property of those who are obnoxious to the Reckites; walls and gates are levelled to the ground, and cattle hunted to death, at night, over hedges, briars, and fastnesses; the usual boundaries and landmarks are destroyed; houses attacked, burglaries committed, and a most extensive seizure of fire-arms effected! These, however, are minor offences compared with the murders and assassinations of the last six months, for which not one of the sanguinary authors has been, to this day, brought to the bar of justice. The lives of the high in station have been plotted with as little concern as the animal of the field is consigned to the knife. Every hour the danger is more imminent, the alarm increases, and the illegal confederacy against life and property acquires a new and ten-fold strength. The combination is inoculated, too, with the grand features of the Whiteboy system, while union is upheld by the abominable administration of secret oaths on the most extensive scale." Other accounts corroborate this dreadful statement. The murder of five policemen, in Clare, is, unhappily, not a solitary instance of open defiance alike of all law and humanity. The Lord Lieutenant has personally visited the county; but, as yet, no beneficial effects have resulted from his visit.

It appears, from a return to Parliament, that the Directors of Inland Navigation have the management in this country of 874 miles of roads. The entire expenditure of the Board on these roads, in the past year, was 4,056*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* They have had no roads in the west of Ireland under their superintendence for the past year. The balance in the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the Board, is 1,187*l.*

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

Business has been, upon the whole, rather slack in the Cotton Market of the metropolis and of Liverpool, during the month of April, most of the manufacturing establishments in the country having previously completed their stocks for the execution of orders for the spring trade. The greater part of the operations were for exportation. The imports have not been considerable, and Stocks remain low. The prices are well sustained.

During the first half of the month there was a very extensive demand for foreign Coffee, and large parcels were disposed of at good prices. For British plantation descriptions there were also extensive inquiries, and the middling qualities of Jamaica were selected for exportation. The business for the home consumption was also considerable, and the finer descriptions for Barbice obtained good prices. Latterly, the market became less brisk, in consequence of nearly the whole stock of foreign having changed hands. Two public sales of the new crop took place; the

Coffee proved of fine quality, and sold 1*s.* to 2*s.* above the valuation. The purchases by private contract were limited.

The stock of West India Sugar, in the latter part of the month, amounted to 8035 hogsheads, which is 2604 less than last year. The deliveries were 2281 hogsheads, which is 202 hogsheads less than last year. The delivery of Mauritius was 6235 bags, which is 2366 less than the corresponding period of 1830. The last average price of sugar was 1*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* per cwt. Upon the whole, the month's supplies of the article were inconsiderable, and very few buyers appeared besides those who were entirely out of stock; so that the market has borne rather an appearance of dullness than otherwise. Towards the latter part of the month, some business was done in the refined market, chiefly in low and middling descriptions of lumps, and some inquiry had begun to prevail for the descriptions entitled to the double refined bounty.

Although the great monopolizing operation in tallow continues to be rigidly acted upon as originally intended, the market has not been otherwise influenced than by a tendency to high prices. Some how or other, the tallow-chandlers contrive to dispense with the necessity of applying to the monopolizers for the chief part of their supplies; and, upon the whole, the market has been in a depressed state. The stock in London is at present 41,658 casks.

The April sale of Indigo, at the East India House, lasted some days, and terminated on the 17th. There had been declared 3415 chests, of which 2000 were the Company's. Owing to the scanty supply offered of late on the market of old stocks, the sale went off with great spirit. The quantity of Bengal (2720 chests) put up at this sale, being barely adequate to the demand, competition was great, and a considerable rise on the preceding sale's prices occurred. This afforded an inducement for bringing out some parcels of Madras indigo, of old importations, which went off very successfully, at an advance of 3d. on former sales. The Company's 2000 chests were all sold, and what was bought in by the proprietors is very trifling. Nearly two-thirds of the stock disposed of was taken up for exportation; but the limits accompanying the orders will hardly allow of any shipments being made after the prices given. Country buyers bought sparingly. Since the conclusion of the sale, the market has assumed a rather heavy appearance, and few lots have been disposed of at any profit.

There has been a considerable demand for raisins of the common descriptions, and sales went off at advanced prices. For red Smyrna the price has been 38s. and large parcels were taken up for exportation. The last arrival was from Smyrna, and consisted of 1200 barrels, a part of which were immediately sold at the above price.

No important business has been done in silk. The arrivals from Italy have continued free, and they have rather tended to keep the market down.

In rice, cocoa, tobacco, saltpetre, pimento, and oils, nothing worthy of notice has occurred.

There has been much less fluctuation in the prices of public securities than might have been expected from the effects of the important events which have occurred since our last report. Great efforts were made on behalf of certain capitalists in the west end of the town, for the purpose of producing a fall in prices, with the view of making it appear, that the monied interest of the country has taken alarm at the progress of the Reform Bill, and the increasing prospect of its being ultimately carried: but these manoeuvres proved, in every instance, a complete failure, from the very cause that the proposed Reform is looked upon, in general, as decidedly calculated to maintain public credit, by restraining all future Administrations in any propensity for extravagance, or wish to involve the country into foreign wars, for the purpose of upholding despotism abroad. The settlement of the Account, on the 12th, went off rather better than was expected. A few failures occurred on the following day, in consequence of principals, not members of the Stock Exchange, having refused to make good their losses to the agents in the house acting for them; but they were not of any importance. The

fluctuations during the account have ranged between 74½ and 81, being an extent of 6½ per cent. The price for the May settlement opened at 80 to ½, since when it rose, for a short time, about 2 per cent. in consequence of the sudden and extraordinary rise of 10 per cent. which took place in the funds in Paris on the 8th. The cause of that rise was a plan set up by some French capitalists, to take the whole of the loan of 120 millions of francs by private subscription, under the pretext of saving the French Government from the perplexing necessity of offering the loan at a moment when its coming into the market, in the usual way, might produce depressing effects on the value of French public securities. But the people at our Stock Exchange did not easily become the dupes of this pretended demonstration of loyalty, in a quarter where there has never been an example of any giving way to impulses from mere disinterested motives. A suspicion soon got possession of our jobbers, that the whole was a manoeuvre concocted here by parties who had deeply speculated for the rise during the account, for the purpose of saving themselves from loss threatened, if Consols were not pushed up by some desperate effort before the day of settlement arrived. This view of the business was, in a great measure, borne out by the immense quantity of stock brought in for sale, at the advanced price produced by the news of the French "loyalty loan;" and Consols did not, therefore, long maintain the price to which they had risen. The other funds have kept pace, as they usually do, with the fluctuations in Consols. Exchequer Bills have been gradually declining; the fall in the premium on them, since our last report, is of 18s.

In foreign funds no transactions of the least importance have taken place, and the quotations have been nearly stationary and nominal.

The subjoined list exhibits the closing prices of all public Securities on the 25th of April:—

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Three per Cent. Reduced, 77 seven-eighths, 78.
—Three per Cent. Consols, 78 seven eighths, 79.
—Three per Cent. Consols for Account, 78 three-quarters.—Three and a Half per Cents. Reduced, 87 quarter.—Three and a Half per Cents. New, 88 quarter.—Four per Cents. 1826, 94 half, 95.—India Bonds, Par, 1 pr.—Exchequer Bills, 6, 7.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazilian Five per Cent. Bonds, 57 half, 8.—Chilian Six per Cent. Bonds, 19 half, 20 half.—Colombian Six per Cent. Bonds, of 1824, 14, 15.—Danish Three per Cent. Bonds, 50 quarter, three-quarters.—Greek Five Cent. Bonds, 19, 21.—Mexican Six per Cent. Bonds, 36, 37.—Peruvian Six per Cent. Bonds, 13, 14.—Portuguese Five per Cent. Bonds, 42 half, 43 half.—Russian Five per Cent. Bonds, 88 half, 89 half.—Spanish Five per Cent. Bonds, 16 quarter.—Spanish Five per Cent. Bonds, of 1823, 14 half, 15.

SHARES.

Anglo Mexican Mines, 26 half, 27 half.—Bolanos, 175, 185.—Brazilian Imperial, 55 half, 56 half.—Brazilian National, 24, 25.—Brazilian Company's, 6 half.—Brazilian Cocas, 6 half.—Colombian, 7, 8.—Real Del Monte, 32, 4.—United Mexican, 9 quarter, three-quarters.

BANKRUPTS

FROM MARCH 25, TO APRIL 15, 1831, INCLUSIVE.

March 25. J. ADAM, Road-lane, Fenchurch-street, furnishing ironmonger. T. R. PALMER, Cecil-street, Strand, wine merchant. J. J. ROUTLEDGE, New Bond-street, haberdasher. J. DOUGLAS and C. K. COOPER, Woodcotes, Tipton, Derbyshire, cotton spinners. B. BEACH, Hunslow, Middlesex, market gardener. T. WEBB, Osborn-street, Whitechapel, tyre smith. G. BURRINGTON, Stock-exchange, stock broker. G. MUIR, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper.

March 29. B. HAINES, Royal Hospital-Row, Chelsea, grocer. T. BENSUSAN, Fenchurch-street, merchant. J. WILSON, Cannon street, wholesale grocer. E. PEARSON, York-street, Westminster, furniture broker. H. WARNER, George-street, Adelphi, coal merchant. G. COTTEE, Farnham, Surrey, boot maker. J. WOOD, jun. Grit's-green, Westbromwich, Staffordshire, shoemaker. M. EMANUEL, Birmingham, jeweller. J. DAVY, Davenport, brewer. M. MYERS, Birmingham, auctioneer. G. OSBORNE, Colchester, Essex, seedsman. H. SUTTON, Newark, mercer. H. W. DANSON, Bristol, merchant. J. NALL, Manchester, dealer. S. WOOD, Lingard's Wood, Marston, York-shire, clothier. T. CROOKHALL, Manchester, inn-keeper. T. MURRELL, Evesham, Worcestershire, grocer.

April 1. D. BYWATER, Baker-street, Clerkenwell, cement merchant. W. SEWELL, Brewer-street, Pim-lieu, stable keeper. J. H. JONES, Gutter-lane, Lon-don, warehousemen. G. STRUTTON, Mitre-court, Fleet-street, tavern keeper. J. HALL and H. GER-RISH, Bristol, grocers. G. GRAVESON, Bradford, Yorkshire, ironmonger. J. HAWKINS, Bristol, grocer. J. SOUTHERN, Manchester, wine merchant. T. TUMBERVILLE, Worcester, grocer. P. HIGGINS, Scarborough, Yorkshire, miller.

April 5. E. DENMAN, Windsor-terrace, City-road, jeweller. T. GINEVER, Arundel-street, Panten-square, tailor. B. BOND, and S. SPATTISALL,

Change-alley, Cornhill, bankers. R. R. STRICK-
LAND, Coventry, chemist and druggist. H. WAL-
KER, Lancaster, cabinet maker and upholsterer. J.
PEARNE, Chul-leigh, Devonshire, linen draper. T.
OLDHAM, Manchester, calico printer. C. TASKER,
Liverpool, joiner and builder. T. E. PENNER,
Bristol, currier.

April 7. A. S. CHAPPELL, late of Walbrook, plum-
ber. W. DRABBLE, Lemon-street, Goodman's-Belds,
pewterer. T. SHAW, Bishopgate-street, Without,
grocer. T. E. WELLS, Cheltenham, Gloucester-
shire, bookseller. T. B. HARRIS, Leicester, hatter.
J. LOGWELL, late of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire,
baker. T. PHILLIPS, Swansea, Glamorganshire,
grocer. G. HANSON, Swansea, Glamorganshire,
baker. T. HUBERT, Commercial Wharf, Regent's
Canal, coal merchant. H. BATH and H. BATH,
Gun-street, cabinet makers. S. WILLOUGHBY and
B. WILLOUGHBY, Birmingham, brass ring manufac-
turers. J. HEWITT, Nottingham, lace manufacturer.
J. D. SWEETAPLE, Godalming, Surrey, mealman. C.
FLETCHER and A. WOODHEAD, Salford, common
brewers.

April 12. R. POWELL, Llangammarch, Brecon, cattle
dealer. G. SMITH, Mayfield, Staffordshire, and J.
B. SMITH, Liverpool, cotton spinners. J. LAP-
AGE, Leeds, and F. LAPAGE, Liverpool, merchants.
J. C. READ, Leicester, tailor. J. G. SHACKLES,
Kingston-upon-Hull, hosiery draper. W. MUIR, New-
castle-upon-Tyne, draper.

April 15. C. TUCKER, Bartlett's-buildings, bronzeist.
A. HALSON, Bridgewater-square, merchant. W.
MOFFETT, Great Bell-alley, Colman-street, baker.
R. G. GUNNELL, and W. SHEARMAN, Salisbury square,
printers. E. WELLDON, Cambridge, butcher. T.
MOORE, Allington, Shropshire, butcher. W.
GARRISH, Bristol, dealer. T. SAXBY, Loughbo-
rough, Leicestershire, lace-manufacturer.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM MARCH 21 TO APRIL 21, 1831.

March to April.	Lunations.	Thermo- meter.	Baro- meter.	Winds.		Atmospheric Variations.				Prevailing modifi- cation of Cloud.
		Mean Alt.	0 hour.	A.M.	P.M.	9h A.M.	0 h.	8h. P.M.	During Night.	
Tues. 22	8 h. 21' A.M. ○	46	30.10	N.E.	N.E.	Clear	Cldy.	Clear	Fair	Cirrostratus
Wed. 23		33.5	.05	N.E.H.	N.E.H.	Cldy.	—	Cldy.	—	—
Thur. 24		30.5	29.80	N.E.	N.E.	Snow	—	—	—	—
Fri. 25		38.5	.40	E.H.	E.H.	Clear	—	Rain	M.rain	—
Sat. 26		48.5	.05	S.	S.	Rain	—	Clear	F.	— cum. cirr-cum.
Sun. 27		49.5	.63	S.W.	Var.	Clear	Clear	—	F.	Cumulus
Mon. 28		48.5	.75	Var.	N.E.	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	F.	—
Tues. 29		48	30.00	N.E.	N.E.	Cldy.	—	—	—	—
Wed. 30		43	.10	—	E.	—	—	—	—	Cirrostr. cum.
Thur. 31		43	.27	—	N.E.	—	Clear	—	—	—
Fri. 1	0 h. 30' P.M. D	42	.35	—	—	—	Cldy.	Rain	—	—
Sat. 2		40	.00	—	—	—	—	Moist	Moist	—
Sun. 3		30	29.80	N.	N.	—	—	Cldy.	Fair	—
Mon. 4		40	.55	Var.	Var.	—	—	—	—	—
Tues. 5		50	.35	N.W.	N.W.	—	—	—	—	—
Wed. 6		52	.25	S.W.	S.W.	Clear	—	—	—	—
Thur. 7		53.5	.10	S.	S.	Cldy.	—	Shrs.	Rain	—
Fri. 8		51.5	28.96	—	—	Rain	Rain	Rain	—	—
Sat. 9		55	29.15	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—
Sun. 10		51.5	.30	—	—	Clear	Clear	—	Fair	Cym-cirr., cum.
Mon. 11	4 h. 0' A.M. ●	52.5	.70	S.E.	S.E.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	—
Tues. 12		55	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rain	Cirrostr.
Wed. 13		51	—	N.	N.	—	—	—	Fair	Cumulostr. cir. cum.
Thur. 14		50	—	—	—	Clear	Clear	Clear	—	—
Fri. 15		57	.75	N.W.	N.W.	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	Cirrus. cym-cirr.
Sat. 16		55	.78	N.W.	N.	Cldy.	—	—	—	Cirrostr.
Sun. 17		48	—	N.E.	N.E.	—	—	—	—	—
Mon. 18		47.5	—	—	—	—	Clear	Cldy.	—	cum.
Tues. 19		48.75	—	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	—	—
Wed. 20		50.5	.53	—	—	Clear	Clear	—	—	—
Thur. 21		49.5	.85	S.E.	S.E.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	— cir. cum.

Mean temperature of the Month, 47 deg. Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.48. Highest temperature, 64 deg.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

JUNE 1, 1831.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE most important contested election ever witnessed in this country has just closed. The greatest political question that ever agitated the people of England was at issue. It lay with the electoral body to decide whether the abuses of rotten boroughs, and generally of mock representation, should have legislative sanction, or whether a remedial measure proposed to the late Parliament by his Majesty's ministers should be embodied into the number of charters and statutes which form the outworks of British liberty. The electoral body had to decide this vital question in consequence of the constitutional and patriotic conduct of the King in dissolving the late and convening a new House of Commons. They have shown that they felt the weight of the duty reposed on them, and they have discharged it so as to share with the monarch the gratitude of the nation.

The following is an abstract of the returns of members to serve in Parliament, and their sentiments on the Reform Bill, so far as they are at present known.

	Members	For	Agst.
39 English counties returning	80	74	6
11 Welsh counties	11	5	6
23 Cities	50	42	8
93 Boroughs (not comprised in schedules A and B)	172	126	46
54 Boroughs comprised in schedule A	107	30	77
43 Schedule B	86	29	57
	306	200	
(Majority for England Wales, 106)			
20 Irish counties	40	32	8
27 Ditto cities and boroughs	28	15	13
13 Scotch counties	13	5	8
2 Cities and boroughs	2	1	1
326	589	359	230
	239		

Majority in favour of Reform 129

The victory thus obtained over the friends of corruption exceeds all that the most sanguine speculator could have conceived it possible for the people (fettered as they were by the very mischiefs of the system which renders reform necessary) to achieve. The first object of attention is, of course, the positive majority that will now go into St. Stephen's Chapel pledged to vote for the Bill. The next circumstance to be attended

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to is the composition of that majority. It is formed not of members for counties in Scotland, or rotten boroughs in Cornwall; but of knights and burgesses freely elected by the open constituencies of the English and Irish counties, and the cities and populous towns of the empire. Generally speaking, indeed with very few exceptions, wherever the voice of the people could make itself heard, there the Reform spirit triumphed, and supporters of the Bill were returned. The ranks of the anti-reformers are filled with the representatives of rotten boroughs and confined constituencies; schedules A and B contributing no fewer than 134 votes to that creditable cause. It is melancholy to find the Church, which should be ever on the side of purity and morality, leagued in too many cases, with the borough-mongering system. The two English Universities, and that of Ireland, have allied themselves at once imprudently and scandalously with the enemies of the people. The Universities and Ecclesiastical institutions, and the feelings of the Church as a body may fairly enough be judged of from their conduct. Besides, the Clergy came forward in a great majority of the contested elections both with numbers and zeal on the anti-reform side.

English Counties unanimous for Reform.—

The following Counties are unanimous in their returns both of Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, for the measure of Reform submitted to Parliament:—

Counties.	No. of Mem.
Bedfordshire	4
Berkshire	9
Cheshire	4
Derbyshire	4
Hertfordshire	6
Leicestershire	4
Middlesex	8
Nottinghamshire	8
Rutlandshire	2
Warwickshire	6

In all ten counties, returning fifty-five members.

Counties returning more Anti-Reformers than Reformers.—In the following Counties the number of Members returned for Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, as Anti-Reformers, exceeds those of the Reformers: they are, of course, the great borough counties:—

	For Reform.	Against.
Buckinghamshire	5	9
Cambridgeshire	2	4
Cornwall	10	32
Devonshire	10	16
Huntingdonshire	1	3
Shropshire	4	8
Suffolk	5	11
Westmoreland	1	3
Wiltshire	14	20
<hr/>		
Nine Counties	52	106

Giving a majority of fifty-four against Reform; in the other counties, a majority of Members favourable to Reform has been returned.

There are only two Counties in which Reform has lost by the result of the General Election. These Counties are Cambridge and Norfolk. In the former, the result of the University election caused a comparative loss of four to the measure, but this has been diminished to two by the election of County Members. In Norfolk the loss of two was sustained by the return of Mr. Alexander Baring, anti-reformer, for Thetford, and the displacing of Mr. F. Baring, jun., who supported the Bill.

In Ireland the cause prospers well: the friends of Ministers are secure of *two* Members in twenty counties out of thirty-two, and in the rest (with two exceptions) of one representative for each. The Metropolis, by one grand act of constitutional mutiny, has unshipped its Corporation; and Dublin, the corporate, close, and hitherto anti-national Dublin, has followed the example of London, and returned Reformers.

Rumours are abroad that many of those Peers who, till now, have been active and zealous in their opposition to Reform, have at length become converts to a measure, whose imperative necessity the present electors have placed beyond the possibility of doubt. Among the Peers thus won over to the cause of justice and the people, we believe we may enumerate the Marquis of Bath, Lord Carteret, the Duke of Buccleuch, and Earls Cawdor, Chesterfield, Harewood, Cork, and Orrery. We trust the Church will see the necessity of following the example of these Noblemen. Were we enemies to the establishment we should wish otherwise; we should devoutly pray that they might still continue in their course of blind unyielding bigotry; but we respect the Church, though we cannot be blind to its defects, and would earnestly desire to see its foundations rooted deep in the affections of the people, and not in the sand; which every wind and tide has power to influence.

The British Government, with a proper regard for national honour, and a humane

attention to the remonstrances of British subjects in Portugal against the revolting atrocities practised upon their persons and property by Don Miguel, despatched a fleet to the Tagus, for the purpose of exacting redress by the only means intelligible to a tyrant. The armament, consisting of the Windsor Castle 78 guns, Alarm 28, Ariadne 28, Despatch 18, Savage 10, Nautilus 10, together with the Briton frigate of 46 guns, and Childers 18 guns already in the Tagus, appeared off the bar on the 25th of April, and caused no small sensation in the Councils of Don Miguel. Upon the 26th the Consuls called a meeting of the British residents in Lisbon, and communicated to them that the English Government had demanded full and prompt satisfaction for the various insults to the British flag, and for the numerous outrages sustained by British residents in Portugal, both in their persons and property, through the acts of the Portuguese Government, in open violation of the treaty subsisting between the two countries. The terms imposed were—

The dismissal of the present Judge Conservator of Oporto, Caneiro, and Sa, and the immediate recognition of Joao Manuel de Oliveira, the one elected by the British merchants residing in that city.

The dismissal of the Captain of the Diana frigate, who detained the St. Helena packet off Terceira, for his ungentlemanly and unmanly conduct towards Captain Warren, and the cruel and brutal treatment of the invalided officers and soldiers who came passengers in her.

The dismissal of the noted Joze Verissima, for the illegal arrest of M. Joze Maria O'Neill.

The dismissal of the magistrates, and punishment of the soldiers who broke into the house of Mr. Roberts, on the night of the 26th March, at Val de Perreira.

The dismissal and punishment of the Sota and soldiers who broke into Mr. Caffray's ropewalk, and so degradingly took his foreman prisoner; a compensation of 20,000 reis per diem for each day he was in prison, (ten days,) 200,000 reis.

Compensation and an apology to Mr. Heckeley, who was proceeding from Seville to Lisbon, for having been compelled to return from Elvas back to Badajos, for the purpose of obtaining the signature of a Portuguese authority to his passport.

A reprimand to the magistrate who attempted to levy a tax called Maneio on Mr. Levi, in direct violation of the privileges of his Britannic Majesty's subjects in Portugal, with a promise to hold sacred the rights and privileges of his Majesty's subjects for the future.

To refund half of the 30 per cent. paid at the Custom-house at Lisbon, on a cargo

of coals imported from England in a Swedish vessel—to direct the Custom-house at Oporto not to exact more duties than are allowed by the treaty.

The payment of claims for the British vessels detained off Terceira, within a month.

The following is the preamble of the note of the British Consul addressed to the Portuguese Government.

“The under-signed, his Britannic Majesty’s Acting Consul General in Portugal, has received the instructions of his Government to state to his Excellency the Viscount de Santarem, that his Majesty’s Government having taken into their serious consideration all the recent insults which the Portuguese Government have offered to the British nation—the outrages which they have committed upon the persons and property of British subjects—and the violation of which they have been guilty of the treaties subsisting between the two countries, have directed the undersigned to make to the Portuguese Government, through his Excellency, a peremptory demand for immediate and full redress of the same.”

“Many of the grounds of complaint advanced by his Majesty’s Government are of recent occurrence; whilst others, comprising the repeated, and till now neglected, demand of compensation for the injuries inflicted upon British commerce, as well by the unjust seizure of British vessels, as by the non-observance, on the part of the Portuguese Government, of the stipulations of the treaties existing between the two countries, have been the subject of much correspondence between his Excellency and the under-signed. Having so often remonstrated against these infractions of solemn treaties—having so repeatedly, and, until recently, in vain called upon the Portuguese Government for the compensation to which his Majesty’s subjects are entitled, for the injuries they have received at their hands, the under-signed deems it unnecessary, at the present moment, to do more than to re-call his Excellency’s attention to the various notes which his predecessor and himself have had the honour to address to his Excellency upon these subjects, substantiating the various grievances they complained of, appealing to the several articles of the treaties upon which they founded their complaints, and warning his Excellency of the probable consequences of any farther disregard of them.”

Then follow the demands; all of which were complied with under the threat, that, if not immediately acceded to, recourse would be had to reprisals.

The offenders, whose dismissal and punishment had been required, have been

dismissed and punished, and their names are published in the *Lisbon Gazette*.

Thus has an effectual stop been put to a course of conduct, as pitiful on the part of Don Miguel, as it has been insulting and vexatious to England.

The Portuguese are represented as much displeased with the concessions of their government, and seem to have imbibed a hatred against England. “That nation,” say they, “regards nothing but its own interest, pursuing that through thick and thin.”*

The present frightfully disorganized state of the County of Clare will be attended with this advantage—that it will direct the notice of the legislature to the municipal affairs of Ireland, with a degree of attention which it is difficult to induce it to give in ordinary times. The fact is, the affairs of Ireland have been left too much to Government, and have never yet received that attention from Parliament, without which Government can do little that is permanently beneficial to the country. It is acts of Parliament, not acts of the Privy Council, that Ireland stands in need of. We do not, however, mean to say that the document subjoined is not imperiously called for by the present shocking condition of the southern districts of Ireland. Force must now be resorted to, or the whole frame of society will go to pieces.

PROCLAMATION OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

“ANGLESEY.

“Whereas, by an act passed in the 54th year of his late Majesty George the Third, entitled “An Act to provide for the better execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties, in certain cases,” it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Lord-Lieutenant, or other chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, for the time being, by and with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by proclamation, that any county, county of a city, or county of a town in Ireland, or any barony or baronies, or half barony or half baronies in any county at large, to be therein specified, is or are in a state of disturbance,

* The French papers apprise us that Don Miguel has consented to make the reparation required by France, and to pay the indemnity demanded. The levy of sailors in the French ports has in consequence been suspended. A squadron from the United States was expected in the Tagus, to demand satisfaction for insults offered to the American flag.

and requires or require an extraordinary establishment of police :

“ And whereas it hath sufficiently appeared to us, that the county of Clare ; the baronies of Leitrim, Loughrea, Athenry, Clonmacowen, Longford, Kilconnell, Killyan, Ballymoe, and Kiltarton, in the county of Galway ; the baronies of Moycarne and Athlone, in the county of Roscommon ; and the baronies of Upper Ormond and Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary, are in a state of disturbance, and require extraordinary establishments of police :

“ Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, by virtue of the said act, and the powers thereby vested in us, do by this our proclamation declare that the said County

of Clare ; the baronies of Leitrim, Loughrea, Athenry, Clonmacowen, Longford, Kilconnell, Killyan, Ballymoe, and Kiltarton, in the county of Galway ; the baronies of Moycarne and Athlone, in the county of Roscommon ; and the baronies of Upper Ormond and Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary, are in a state of disturbance, and require extraordinary establishments of police.

“ Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin, the 10th day of May, 1831.

“ Plunkett. John Radcliff.

C. Guillamore. H. Joy.

Charles Bush. F. Blakburne.

William M'Mahon. E. G. Stanley.

“ God save the King.”

THE COLONIES.

CANADA.

The Lower Canada House of Assembly have obtained the suspension from his functions of the Attorney-General of the province. Mr. Stuart is coming to England to defend his conduct. The Council likewise adopted a series of resolutions, amounting nearly to an impeachment of the provincial Judge, Fletcher. The most perfect willingness appears to be entertained by Lord Aylmer to act in concert with the local legislature, as far as may be consistent with his view of the interests of the province and his duty to the King's Government.

EAST INDIES.

Madras papers, to the 26th of December, have been received. The monsoon was considered at an end. The quantity of rain which had fallen during its continuance was considerably short of the average annual supply, but it does not appear that any deficiency has been experienced in other parts of the country. The season has been healthy at Madras. A stage-coach has been set up to run from Madras to Palaveram. One of those severe hurricanes, which are not of uncommon occurrence in that part of the world, was experienced in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry and Cuddalore, on the 2nd of December. Much damage had been sustained by the blowing down of trees and houses, and many of the natives had lost their lives.

Accounts from Calcutta to the end of December state that disturbances of a serious nature had broken out at Rajpootana, and that application had been made by the Ranees of Jeypore to the British Government, for the assistance of troops to put down the insurrection.

Calcutta, Dec. 13.—Letters from the upper provinces do not serve to allay our apprehensions of disturbances breaking out in states which we had hoped the former

success of our policy and our arms had guarded against such evils. They speak of such a degree of disorganization in Rajpootana, as, if left to itself, cannot fail to entail the old evils of pillage and rapine over that part of the country ; and with such scenes in the centre of our dominions it were in vain, we fear, to look for the permanent peace in the provinces not under our immediate sway.

JAMAICA.

The Governor prorogued the Houses of the Legislature on the 24th of February. His speech alludes to an Act passed for placing free persons of colour on a level with the white population, and to the Act for the government of slaves, amended from that of 1826.

SIERRA LEONE.

We have the most heart-rending accounts from this hotbed of disease. In December, a boat's crew of the Plumper sailed up the Pongas, and took a slave schooner with thirty-five unfortunates, who were released. Since that period, twenty-eight of the brig's crew, including two officers, have perished from contagion taken in their work of humanity. Five men of the brig survive, but they are desperately ill. Mr. Lynch, the barrack-master, died in three months after his arrival ; a wife and six children lament his loss. Every man on board the Shakspeare fell a victim to the climate, after one month's breathing its infected air. Another vessel in the Mallacurrie river lay without a living soul on board.

SWAN RIVER.

By the Medina, from Freemantle, Swan River, some additional and cheerful accounts have been received. The discovery of the lands to the north-west had given new spirits to the colonists, and had increased their enterprise. A labourer's wages were at five shillings a-day.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

The accounts from Van Dieman's Land, from the 1st of August to the 21st of November, are of a very alarming character. It would appear, that nearly the whole of the population of Hobart town were up in arms to oppose the aborigines, who had been committing serious outrages, having killed many of the colonists, and destroyed a great quantity of property. The Lieutenant-Governor

had declared all the blacks under martial law. The chief of the blacks, Pelerga, had been captured, and lodged in Hobart Town Jail. A Government order had been issued, calling upon the inhabitants, *en masse*, to oppose the natives. A complete line had been drawn, by which it was hoped that the marauders would be captured: many of them had been taken prisoners.

FOREIGN STATES.

AUSTRIA.

Lord Cowley, the English Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, received from London, on the 3rd instant, his letters of recall, and will be succeeded by Sir F. Lamb, brother of Lord Melbourne.

BRUNSWICK.

The banished Duke has been succeeded by his brother William, by the consent of the States and with the entire approval of the King of Hanover and the Court of Brandenburg.

BUENOS AYRES.

A definitive Treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, between Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Entre-Rios, and Corrientes, we are assured, has just cemented their intimate union, giving the first step towards the execution of the great work which is the object of their most constant and ardent desires—the redemption of the interior provinces from their present ignominious oppression, and the restoration of the laws and institutions trampled upon by the profane footsteps of soldiers of fortune; and thus accelerating the much-wished-for day in which the Argentine Republic will see itself constituted according to the free and spontaneous wish of its inhabitants, and enjoying that happiness of which its magnanimous efforts, in the cause of liberty has rendered it so worthy, and occupying that station in the scale of nations to which its high destinies call it.—*Gaceta Mercantil of Jan. 22.*

CHINA.

By advices from China, we learn that the disturbances between the British and Chinese authorities had been amicably adjusted.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies, soon after the Three Days of July, decreed medals to such as had been wounded and had not received pecuniary aid; of these there were about fifteen hundred. The King has issued the medals; but, instead of being described as the gift of the Nation, they are presented as that of the Monarch. In consequence, they have been unanimously refused, by a meeting attended by one thousand out of the fifteen hundred persons for whom they were destined.

GREECE.

Count Capo d'Istria has abdicated the Government of Greece. A Provisional Government has been appointed, at the head of which is Mavro Michali.

ITALY.

The determination of the Austrian cabinet to keep down, at all hazards, the tendency to revolt in Italy, is showing itself with such imposing force, as to leave no chance of success to any opposition unaided by foreign resources. The present amount of the Austrian troops in that country is estimated at about 110,000 men, and it is designed to increase them to 200,000.

In consequence of the death of the King of Sardinia, the Prince of Carignan has succeeded to the throne of Piedmont. The new sovereign was first distinguished as the leader of the Piedmontese insurrection in 1821. Afterwards, to efface the stain of rebellion, he served at the Trocadero, under the Duke d'Angouleme. He was pardoned, but his associates in rebellion, however, are still in exile; and it is a curious question, whether or not their former leader will bury their political offences in oblivion, and, by an act of amnesty, restore them to their country.

MEXICO.

Letters of the 6th of May, from Madrid, state that information had been received there from the Havannah, stating that M. Claude Pinillos, Intendant-General of the Island of Cuba, was to embark for Spain, charged with a mission from the Mexican Government, to demand of Spain the acknowledgment of their independence, for which the Mexican Government would conclude with Spain an armistice for ten years, with a treaty of commerce.

POLAND.

A slight check has been sustained by the Poles, attributable, however, to a rash devotedness in provoking danger, and not to any increase of spirit or activity on the part of the Russians. A corps of 6000 men attacked a Russian body of four times that number, and were compelled by the issue of the unequal contest to cross the Vistula precipitately, with a loss of 1200 men. The encounter of this partial reverse may proba-

bly prove a valuable lesson, rather than a discouragement to the Poles. The insurrections in Volhynia are stated to be formidably advancing.

According to the latest accounts from Warsaw, the Russians have been forced to evacuate Ostrolenka, with considerable loss of men. Nothing of importance had occurred. The Poles were determined not to give a general battle to the Russians, but wished to draw them towards Warsaw, as the position of Praga, which has of late been so strongly fortified, would prove most advantageous to the Poles in case of a general attack from the Russians.

PORTUGAL.

The French Consul-General, with whom the Portuguese authorities refused to treat officially, regarding the French subjects, Sauvenet and Bonhomme, has left the kingdom. His demands on Portugal were, a revocation of the sentence, the dismissal of the judges who condemned the prisoners, 20,000*l.* for damages, and an apology in the Gazette. The Portuguese Government scornfully rejected these humiliating terms, and awaits a visitation from France, or the mediation of Europe. Miguel has issued an edict of protection for French subjects who remain in Portugal. We have, however, accounts from France, (not authentic,) which state that the affair has been "settled."

SWITZERLAND.

A communication from Lord Palmerston to the Swiss Diet, dated 21st of March, and read on the 20th of April, reached us on the 2nd of May. The British Minister not only acknowledges the independence of the Cantons, but cordially congratulates the Diet on its successful efforts to defend the inviolability of its soil. The Government of his Britannic Majesty, says the document, is convinced that none of the Great Powers has a *deliberate intention* to violate the Swiss territory.

TURKEY.

The French papers contain a number of ominous accounts and anticipations of the danger to the Sultan Mahmoud from the anti-reform party of Turkey, under the banner of which profession the rebellion against him has been concocted. The progress of the Pacha of Albania is peculiarly dangerous, and it is by no means unlikely that Russian intrigue has been at work, both in this quarter and at Bagdad, the Pacha of which is also in a state of open revolt. The following are extracts:—The civil war which is going on in the interior of the Turkish Empire becomes, from day to day, more

menacing. The Pacha of Albania, the chief of the revolt, keeps the Grand Vizir blockaded at Monastir, in Rumelia. On the other hand, the insurgents of Bulgaria are masters of Sophia, the capital of a pachalic. After a few farther successes, they may reach the borders of Constantinople. The Divan is deliberating, and taking serious measures: the Sultan is urging on with ardour the organization of his army, and is sending reinforcements to his Generals with all speed. The eastern part of the Empire is already torn to pieces. The Pacha of Bagdad is in open rebellion. The Porte has charged the Pacha of Aleppo to assemble all his disposable forces in Asia Minor, and to march towards the Euphrates and Tigris. He has even conferred on the Pacha the title of Caliph of Bagdad. To second his operation, the Viceroy of Egypt has been invited to furnish a body of men against the Pacha of Bagdad; and, as a recompense of the services which the Porte expects from him, the Pachalic of Syria has been added to his extensive territory, an addition which makes Egypt a power almost equal to the Porte, if it be remembered that the Viceroy reigns at the same time over Arabia, Nubia, Sennaar, Fezzan, and the large island of Candia. The aim of the revolted is, in fact, to destroy the administrative and military innovations introduced by the Sultan Mahmoud on the European plan, and to place all things on the footing of the old Turkish system. The Sultan has been desirous of placing in a state of regularity finance, taxation, and justice; to withdraw from the Pachas, and other military commandants, those rights of exaction which they have arrogated to themselves; to submit them to fixed appointments, and to separate the administrative from the military authority. He has laboured especially to create an army of European discipline, depending directly on the head of the State, and not on the Governors of the provinces. He has also reformed the Turkish costume, too heavy for military manœuvre, and has, in every instance, in his public and private conduct, evinced a propensity for Europeans and European manners, and a relaxation of the old Eastern etiquette, which has scandalized the ignorance, routine, and pride of the ultra Turks. Whilst insurrections are breaking out in Europe to reform abuses, the contrary is the case in Turkey: grandees and pachas unite with the people, and rise against a reforming Monarch, who is aiming to introduce a regular administration into a country in which no one is certain either of his property or his head.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Correspondence of the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart.

The worthy Baronet is a veteran of seventy-seven years' standing in the world; he has seen a vast deal of service, and appears to have no immediate intention of retiring upon half-pay. He announces himself to the public as "the most indefatigable man in Britain, and the man in Europe of the greatest acquaintance." Such, he tells us, is the compliment he recently received from his respected friend the Abbé Gregoire, Bishop of Blois; and it must be owned that the prelate, although a Frenchman, and licensed to aberrate in matter of compliments from the strict rule of verity, has in this instance gratified his friend in Scotland with little sacrifice of principle. Unquestionably, Sir John has been, and is, an indefatigable member of society; and, most unquestionably, his list of correspondents is populous, almost beyond precedent, in the annals of epistolary publications. His first volume contains his Correspondence, classed under the heads of Imperial, Royal, Ministerial, Female, Naval, Military, Clerical, Agricultural, Statistical, Medical, Commercial, Political, Literary, and Miscellaneous. So much for variety. Next is to be considered the names that come under each of these numerous heads, and we find those of all the most celebrated persons of the time—a long and brilliant array of princes, senators, philosophers, and, in fact, every remarkable individual of every country of Europe. So extensive a collection cannot but merit the attention of the public. It requires no recommendation but a statement of its contents. To mention a few out of a thousand names, the reader will find letters of Pitt and Fox—we pass over emperors, kings, and archdukes—of Lord North and Canning; of Madame de Stael, Madame de Genlis, and Miss Edgeworth; of Lords Nelson and St. Vincent; of Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, and Dr. Priestley; of Washington and La Fayette, Romilly, Ricardo, Whitbread, Adam Smith, Malthus, Arthur Young, Godwin, Dugald Stewart, Sir Humphry Davy, &c. &c.—it is voluminous even to recount them. In the miscellaneous article alone, we have the King of Haiti, the Persian Ambassador, Kean, M'Adam, Brougham, Gibbon, Bentham, Peel, and another series of etceteras. The second volume consists chiefly of the travels of Sir John in France, Holland, Denmark, and other countries. These will be found to contain valuable statistical and agricultural remarks—such being the subjects to which his genius seems always to have particularly inclined him. To pass from the work to the author, it is clear, from the correspondence alone, that he must be a man of extensive and various information, of active habits of observation, of social qualities of a high order, and a large fund of what is generally called knowledge of men and things. We should expect to find Sir John's organ of *individuality* in a state of remarkable development—we are not so sanguine with respect to his *creativity*; he appears to us to be rather a full than a deep man—the quantity of his acquisitions great—the reach of his mind, as commonly happens, much more limited. We judge this chiefly from his politics, which are Toryish and narrow; but what

Scotsman of his time was more liberal or democratic? The venerable Baronet, we should remark, has still many plans in contemplation—Heaven spare him days to complete them all! He is a marvellous lover of codification—beats out old Jeremy himself—the work which, verging on his eightieth summer, he promises the world, is to be called "The Codean System of Literature;" and it is to be quartered into four codes—agriculture, longevity, political economy, and religion. We repeat our prayer for his life and health. He is a fine sturdy old oak—may he long be the glory of the forest!

Destiny, or the Chief's Daughter. By the Author of "Marriage."

Miss Ferrier, the author of "Marriage," and "The Inheritance," has long enjoyed a very high reputation. The tribute publicly paid to her merits by the Author of "Waverley" contributed greatly to direct attention to her works, and few were disappointed in the perusal. It is now some years since "The Inheritance" was published, and we understand her time has been since exclusively devoted to the volumes before us—a somewhat rare occurrence in this age of rapid writing. Though, as a whole, we cannot give such unqualified praise to her last as might be unhesitatingly bestowed upon either of her earlier productions, we are far from dissatisfied with the result of her labours. Why it has received the title of "Destiny" we are at a loss to conceive. "Dismay," or "Confusion," or, in short, any English term, would have been as applicable to its contents. The story is also liable to objection—the marrying a beautiful and high-minded heroine to a second love is against all the established rules of poetical justice. But if the name and the plot are both unsatisfactory, there is enough to compensate for defects of a much more serious nature. We have seldom met with a novel so destitute of that often agreeable method of reading, which permits the occasional skipping of a page or two. Its more prominent features are a perfect knowledge of human nature, and of Scottish nature in particular—a keen and penetrating judgment—clever and pointed, but not ill-tempered sarcasm—spirited descriptions of scenery, and a matured and masterly skill in the delineation of character. With such requisites for success, failure was impossible. Of the persons who figure in its pages, Molly Macanley, the humble friend and kind governess of the Chief's Daughter; the proud and irritable Chieftain himself; and the fair and excellent Edith Malcolm, will please universally. We hope, however, for the honour and well-being of the Scottish Kirk, that the amusing, but vulgar Mac Dow, is coloured for effect, and not drawn from the life.

Sketches of Irish Character. By Mrs. S. C. Hall.—Second Series.

This volume is inscribed to Miss Edgeworth. It is now several years since that distinguished lady laid down, amidst general regret, the elegant pen which had done so much to present Irish character, in its true colours, to English notice. With her may be said to have originated a class of popular publications, relative to Ireland, which

are but half estimated when they are viewed merely as works of entertainment; for they merit, in our opinion, the higher commendation of having fanned a flame of attachment between two countries which nature would have separated by a broader sea, had she not destined their inhabitants for a closer friendship than has hitherto subsisted between them. The volume before us, like that of which it is the sequel, breathes, in every line, the generous and kind spirit of the class of works we allude to. "To make Ireland agreeably and advantageously known to England," is the object, the Author tells us in her introduction, "nearest to her heart;" and few will read these "Sketches" without acknowledging that she has had all the success so amiable a purpose deserved. A series of interesting stories, sometimes humorous and cheerful, sometimes serious, and even tragical, reflect with singular truth the distinctive character of the Irish people, which, like their music, is compounded in nearly equal proportions of melancholy and good-humour. There is, besides, in the manners, in the feelings, in the mental habits, in short, in the very constitution of the peasantry of the Green Island, a dash of romance or poetry, which, more than any other trait, discriminates them from the peasantry of England. This peculiarity is very happily preserved; and, with the same fidelity to nature, the conversations, with which the tales are interwoven, vary from the lightness and elasticity of French dialogue, to the almost oriental strength and beauty of expression that characterizes the ancient and expiring language of the country. The enthusiasm with which the Author dwells upon the fine qualities of her countrymen pleases us extremely. Patriotism is graceful in the female character. But, while she is kind to their virtues, she cannot be accused of blindness to their faults. If she visits them with a gentle hand, it is not that she does not perceive them keenly, but from a conviction, in which most reflecting persons coincide, that it is not to the cottage-door the offences of the Irish peasant should be laid, but to the door of "the proud contiguous mansion," whose heartless master has more generally been the tyrant and spoliator, than the friend and father of the people. In conclusion, we must remark, that this volume, although addressed particularly to the public in this country, has an irresistible claim to a favourable reception in Ireland. This, however, we do not venture to anticipate at present. There is still too much sectarian feeling alive in that unhappy part of the Empire, to suffer us to be sanguine about the success of a work, which is tinged with the principles of no party, which is neither Catholic nor Protestant, but truly Christian in its spirit; evidently the production of a mind which readily overlooks distinctions of faith in its anxiety to see repose restored to a troubled land, and the blessings of wealth and knowledge bestowed on a fine population equally in want of food for the mind and for the body.

A second edition of the first series, published uniformly with the work under notice, also lies upon our table.

Sketches in Spain and Morocco. By Sir Arthur De Capell Brooke, Bart.

These are light and agreeable volumes. Generally speaking, the narrative of the traveller, be

he ever so dull and unobserving, contains matter of interest. Objects must force themselves on his senses, if he be not a literal sleep-walker; and the simple faculty of recording what he sees, even when unaccompanied by tact and discrimination, cannot fail of presenting to those of the homestead something which is novel and instructive. A new fact, a novel class of circumstances, are intrinsically valuable and entertaining in themselves, and such must occasionally be evolved in the journal of the tourist, let common-place, on the one hand, or invention, on the other, or both, be ever so much the complexion of his pages. We do not mean to say, that there is not, in this department of literature, as in every other, room for the display of various and the highest capabilities, nor do we detract aught from superior talent by recognizing in most men the faculty of entertaining us by the pure recital of events. The facilities of a subject do not infer, that genius of a high order in those who treat it, is in any wise dispensable. A Humboldt and a Stamondi abundantly vindicate the reputation of their caste. Philosophic narration and the merest gossip are extremes as naturally to be found in the literature of travel, as philosophy and trifling are in any other. All we mean to state is, that even the gossip of a tourist contains in it something to amuse, and that herein this walk of authorship has an advantage over most others. The "Sketches" which we now notice, without attaining, or, indeed, aspiring to the dignity of scientific inquiry, hold a highly respectable station between the extremes we have alluded to. They are written in an extremely lively and unaffected strain. They keep attention anxious and wakeful, and, with an artificial air of authenticity and truth, allow the reader, at the same time that he is amply entertained by the variety and nature of the incidents, to repose with full confidence on their veracity. The scene of Sir Arthur's sojournings adds also to the interest of his work. Spain and Morocco are regions but little known to the English reader, whilst the characteristics of both nations with which we are already acquainted, are such as, by their peculiarity, create in us the wish to acquire a more intimate knowledge of them. As far as our Author's researches in Spain extend, they exhibit, we are sorry to find, no promise of any amelioration in that country. We are carried back three centuries when we contemplate the moral and political state of the Spaniard, as portrayed in these volumes, and are made painfully sensible of the wide anachronism of our own modern habits of thinking, and those of this ill-fated people, when thus suddenly put in juxtaposition by the Author. Morocco gives rise to other and different sentiments; and the unvaried barbarism of its gloomy inhabitants, by never having allowed the transmission of a single glimpse of civilized humanity, does not excite the same yearning after its well-being, as a region over which prosperity and knowledge had once lightened. Still the common sympathies of our nature cannot but incline us to compassionate the lot of a people, whose moral deformities are not so much the result of any abuse of their own free-agency, as of the fortuitous influence of climate, of organization, or of circumstances generally. In the "Sketches of Spain," we point the attention of the reader to the third and fourth chapters, in which are given an entertaining account and comparison of the two

remarkable cities of Cadiz and Seville. The Author is not sufficiently copious when speaking of Madrid. England is, perhaps, the only country where a narrative of provincial and rural life is sufficient to give a tolerable notion of the customs and nature of the inhabitants at large. In the Continental kingdoms, the history of the capitals is the history of the people, and the chief seat of government, the only repository of national character which can furnish the narrator with data sufficient to portray it. In the "Sketches of Morocco," we would recommend to the attention of the reader the eleventh and twelfth chapters of the first volume, as also the fourth and fifth of the second. They are replete with entertaining information. On the whole, we have no hesitation in giving our highest testimony in favour of this extremely agreeable work.

The Mythology of Ancient Greece and Italy. By Thomas Keightley.

Towards a true solution of many of the phenomena of mind, we conceive the study of mythology, on philosophical principles, is mainly contributive. It exhibits all the helpless and jejune efforts of intellect in its infancy, essaying to grasp the most stupendous subject of contemplation that in its maturity it can entertain, and, furnishing us with innumerable cases of ideas, freshly transferred from the senses, of the first impressions made on the understanding before it has acquired the more subtle process of abstraction, affords, on the whole, a class of metaphysical data, which become highly important objects of reflection. The superstructure of invention which is reared on these simple bases, is also an edifying subject of contemplation, and is equally an example of the temerity of imagination and the blindness of credulity, where knowledge has not as yet progressed and truth is veiled. A minor, but, perhaps, in the eyes of some, a more practically useful consideration of mythology, is its close connexion with the ancient classics. To the Latin and Greek scholar, a tolerably extensive knowledge of the Heathen superstitions is, indeed, indispensable. Without such information the works of the ancients are sealed books. For an accurate translation of the author's text we are hardly more indebted to our Dictionary than to our mythology. Were a person, wholly ignorant of ethics, theology, and metaphysics, to take up almost any current work of the present day, more than half he read would be unintelligible to him. Now, the mythology of the ancients was the chief repository of these three branches of knowledge, from which the poets drew. Hence the manifest necessity the classical student is under, of becoming generally, if not thoroughly, acquainted with it. To Mr. Keightley we can, without almost any reservation, say we are indebted for a very valuable work on this interesting subject. In its compilation he has had no small difficulties to contend with; but we think he has ably surmounted them. The classification of various superstitions, in which the connecting link of resemblance is all but lost in the plenitude of fiction, is no easy task. It requires an analysis of no ordinary kind. The uncontrolled imagination of every bard and minstrel having tricked out the several divinities of Polytheism with whatever fabulous appendages such extravagant licence might choose to dictate, and innume-

rable shoots, grafted on the parent stem, having budded forth, from time to time, with a luxuriant bloom of fresh demons and demigods, the bewildered historian loses almost every clue to any thing like arrangement. Here classification, not Mr. Keightley, must, of necessity, be at fault. Linnæus himself, had he been a mythologist, could not have discerned "essential differences" where "essentiality" was "totality." We cannot classify things purely distinct, and separate individualities into tribes. The fiction of Homer and the lie of Ovid are similar in the one respect only of being equally repugnant to truth: in every other they are unlike.

We perfectly coincide with Mr. Keightley in his adoption of Lobeck's Theory of the Origin of Mythology, or rather in his admission of a theory which embraces many others. A vain desire after a unity and simplicity of theoretical form, had induced the ancients, and still prompts some of the moderns, to refer to some one cause that which Mr. Keightley justly and philosophically ascribes to the co-agency of many. We think no person who is really more zealous for truth than solicitous to uphold an apparently ingenious and uniform hypothesis, can, for a moment, hesitate in adopting with the Author the doctrine of the "rationals." As a specimen of the Author's critical powers, we point the attention of the reader particularly to the second chapter, in which the origin of the Homeric poems and the question whether they were the work of one or several bards, is very ably discussed. The digression at the end of the eleventh chapter, in which a slight sketch of the Eleusinian mysteries is given, is instructive and interesting. We direct the reader also to the fourteenth chapter: it is well done. The style of the work, making allowance for the difficulty of imparting any of the graces of composition to such pure narrative as mythology necessarily describes, is not inelegant. The commencement of the first chapter of the Second Part is a fair specimen. The fault we would find with the work is such as scarcely detracts from Mr. Keightley's merits as an author, however it may from his foresight as the proprietor of what we conceive he would wish to be, even on the most disinterested motives, a marketable commodity—we fear the work is too voluminous to have general circulation. We also do not hesitate to say, we should be very sorry indeed that the youth of these countries were doomed to make themselves masters of all this work contains, valuable as we avow it, on the whole, to be. Though we conceive a knowledge of mythology to be necessary to the classical student, we would never recommend a youth to burthen his memory with all the idle fictions which are swept into this department. We hold the doctrine of those who believe that too much time may be devoted, and is devoted, in the first place, to classical attainment generally, in the schools and universities. It follows, that, consistently with this our creed, we would seek to curtail proportionally that portion of labour which is unprofitably consumed upon this subordinate, though, we admit, necessary key to these acquirements. When we speak thus, we by no means intend to pass a censure on Mr. Keightley's work. It was his business to make a book of reference; and we might as well fall foul with a lexicographer for presenting pedantic or exceptionable terms in his Dictionary, as with Mr. Keightley

for introducing to our notice a host of heroes and demigods, whose fabulous narratives are a matter of indifference to those in quest of useful information. We, however, think it well, while on the subject, thus to record our condemnation of that prodigal waste of time which still disgraces our present system of national education.

Few Words on Many Subjects. By a Recluse.

In the preface to this volume, the Author, with much simplicity, if not absurdity, announces the origin of his undertaking. "A habit of contemplation, and of occasionally committing his thoughts to paper, had, in the course of thirty years, produced a large pile of scattered compositions." The course of thirty years! What, then, can we expect less than thirty volumes, one per annum, from such patiently protracted incubations?—yet, lo and behold! the "large pile" dwindles down to one diminutive duodecimo. Well, perhaps as the chaff has been so rigorously sifted from the fruit, we shall be repaid in quality what we lose in bulk. We are, indeed, in the general, more than content to act the part of the epicure, rather than that of the all-devouring glutton, when seated at our feast, if it can so be called, of criticism. But before we fall to, let the Preface again speak:—"The chief part of the volume was composed from twenty to thirty years ago." Now, we take this said Preface to be a false friend to the simple-hearted Author. It cannot have been written by himself. What are we to think of the common prudence of that person who tells us on the threshold, that the chief part of a volume, professing to treat of law and *politics*—politics, the versatile and ever-changing, the true and unalterable principles of which are only now in the dawn of developement—was composed from twenty to thirty years ago. What would our Recluse say, let him be ever so secluded from the ways of the world—what would Domine Sampson himself say, if he were offered a commodity for sale, which the vender, with abundant frankness, confessed was stale and obsolete? However he might have been trepanned into purchasing the commodity, by a prudent suppression, on the part of the merchant, of its antiquity and uselessness, if not a voluntary assertion of its possessing the contrary qualities, sure we are, that the Domine, or even the Recluse himself, with the open and damning confession of its utter worthlessness ringing in his ears, would hardly, from a mere admiration of candour in the abstract, think of trafficking for an article which was wholly without value. Now, only let the Recluse for a moment transform himself into the vender—we speak respectfully—would he, we ask, practise a method of disposing of his goods, the absurdity of which even the Recluse himself could see through? Impossible! The Preface, as we before said, could not have been written by the Author. It has been introduced surreptitiously by the malicious cantrip of the printer's devil. The Author has met with foul treatment. Not a soul will read his book who has read his preface, except those, such as ourselves, who are under a "bitter constraint and sad occasion." We have read it; and we must own, that the printer's devil, although a malicious wag, is a true satirist, and that the Recluse, besides being an ill-used gentleman, is a

convicted dealer in rubbish. As might have been expected from the Preface, the book is a medley of all the opinions on law, politics, and miscellanies, which were put forth in the good old times of the Jenkinsons, the Roses, the Scotts, *et hoc genus omne*. The Recluse, by reason of his sequestered habits, acquired, we suppose, in his flower-garden and closet, seems to have made no account whatsoever of the progress of time and thought, and, lulled by the monotony of his pursuits into a kind of waking dream, appears to view the world at a remote distance with half closed eyes. The book is really an amusing one, as furnishing a compendium of the obsolete maxims of our forefathers. We read it with the same interest we would a book dug up at Pompeii, professing to prove that the earth was an extended plane. Sir Richard Vyvyan, or Sir Robert Inglis, or Mr. Sadler, might feel dissatisfaction in seeing their opinions stated in plain prose, without the coverlet of grandiloquence and redundant diction, to which the latter gentleman, in particular, is so much indebted, when he wishes to wrap up a fallacy, or swathe an insignificant commonplace into magnitude and importance. They, indeed, by plucking from our Recluse's tree of knowledge, might "see one another's nakedness, and be ashamed;" but we contend, that no liberal, as the class is called, could read the book without all the accompanying indications of mirth and merriment. We read it through in the same humour as we did the scenes of "Gay Mannering," where the Domine disports himself, and we think we may fairly recommend the volume on this understanding,—had the Recluse, at the first, hit upon the lucky thought of entitling his book "The Old Comic Annual for 1831," he would have made his fortune by it.

Outlines of the Ancient History of Medicine. By D. M. Moir, Surgeon.

On taking up this little volume of Mr. Moir, we were at the instant tempted to exclaim *cui bono?*—A very slight inspection of the book and reflection on the subject, served, however, both to remove our doubts, and prove the folly of forming hasty opinions.

The voluminous mass of historical evidence connected with the healing art, which is to be found in almost every ancient author of repute, from the time of Herodotus, down to Pliny, loses half its value, from being blended with fable, and intimately connected with those mythological institutions, which successively prevailed from the period when Egyptian learning and refinement had reached its zenith, to that of the decadence of learning and civilization, after the fall of the lower Roman Empire. It has often been a matter of regret with the modern scholar, who is obliged to wade through the multitudinous treatises left us by the ancients—too often interpolated with the opinions of modern annotators—that something in the nature of an abridgement of each separate branch of human knowledge has not been attempted, on the plan of the present little volume, compiled by Mr. Moir, on the healing art; or, more correctly speaking, the science of medicine.

It is not a mere matter of curiosity to the learned—it is a matter of great interest to the

profession, to ascertain the state of the medical art among the ancients, and compare their practice with the practice of modern professors, in order to arrive at correct principles, and be able to distinguish between that which is consistent with the application of sound chemical and physiological knowledge, and those empirical pretensions which too often disgrace the science of medicine. So far as the attainment of this object is allowed to be a desideratum, so far will the unpretending little work before us, possess strong claims to public approbation. The author justly observes, in his preface,—“All who are conversant with medical literature, must be aware how often time and talents have been mispent, not only in the defence of deceptive theories and erroneous modes of practice, but in the account of alleged discoveries, which have proved, in fact, to be only resuscitations of doctrines which were once supposed to be valuable, but have long since been exploded as unimportant or useless. It is not necessary, therefore, to be acquainted with the system which obtains for the time being, but to have some notion of the opinions which regulated the treatment of diseases in by-past ages, otherwise, like the mill-horse, we may work in a circle, tread the same ground over and over again, and, without progressing, leave matters just as we found them. Without this knowledge, a practitioner, however observant, and however wide the range of his personal experience, must ever remain only half informed, for although medicine is, perhaps, beyond all other arts or sciences, essentially practical, and books without the bed-side of the patient, can never form the real physician, yet the most valuable deductions are those which are confirmed by an extensive comparison of what is seen with what is read; and diseases can at best be only empirically treated, if our attention is not constantly directed to their original causes.”

Mr. Moir has condensed a vast mass of evidence, from all the ancient authorities of any note, tending to show that the healing art made much slower advancement among the ancients than it otherwise would have done, owing to its being blended, in a great degree, with the occult science of astrology, and practised by the Magi, who, for their own advantage, concealed any discovery that might be profitable to their own fraternity or family. The same system, indeed, prevailed in the worst periods of the Monkish era in later times, when priests usurped and monopolized the practice of medicine, as well as every other branch of knowledge that could be turned to profitable account. The practice of prescribing, both for mental and corporeal ailments, being blended in the Pagan priesthood, they took care to recommend, if possible, elevated situations for the erections of temples, commanding beautiful prospects and noted for salubrity, where, as the author justly observes,—“the sick were induced to pay visits to these delightful resorts, and probably derived more benefit from the free exercise and the fresh air, than from the worm-eaten recipes of the physicians, who, in the latter ages, became notorious for fraud and imposture.”

It appears, from Mr. Moir's excellent abridgement of the ancient authors, that medicine, though long practised by the Esculapian priests, had not arrived at the rank of a distinct science till the time of Hippocrates, who established a

school in the isle of Cos; and from whence schools were founded in Crotona, Athens, and other places, by Pythagoras and his disciples. Our author then traces down, in a rapid and luminous style, the progress of the art, and the several doctrines or dogmas which prevailed at the various epochs of the Grecian and Roman republics, and the Arabian schools. And whether viewed as a work of reference for the medical student, or the classic historian, the little volume before us is equally entitled to our warmest commendation. We have met with nothing equal to Mr. Moir's work, except the excellent little “History of Chemistry,” by Dr. Thompson.

Family Library.—No. XXII. Lives of the Scottish Worthies. Vol. I.

This is a very delightful volume, likely to be popular on the other side the Tweed for its nationality, and on this side for its amusement. Alexander III. is placed at the head of the series, as he well deserves to be. During his reign, the last great effort of the once famous sea-kings was made. Haco, of Norway, invaded Scotland with a powerful fleet, which was almost utterly destroyed by the equinoctial storms, the intervening time having been artfully consumed in negotiation by the Scottish Monarch. Thus freed from the danger of foreign foes, Alexander devoted all the efforts of a most powerful mind to strengthen and civilize his kingdom. He encouraged commerce, and contracted the most judicious alliances with his more powerful neighbours; and, at his death, Scotland was left in a high state of civilization, when compared with its former condition. How much may be effected by one individual mind! Alexander III. is the hero of the host's story in “Marmion,” where he vanquishes the ghostly knight, and forces from him the foreknowledge of his victory over the Danes. Michael Scott comes next, and a curious history of this extraordinary and learned man is given. To these succeed Sir William Wallace and Robert Bruce; the life of the latter is not, however, completed in this volume. The lives are written with spirit and research, and do Mr. Tytler much credit. The work is embellished with curious engravings of the various seals used by the Scottish Kings, and three very pretty views of places made famous for their historical associations.

Rev. John Scott's Continuation of Milner's Church History.—Vol. III.

The character of the Vicar of North Ferriby's Continuation of the work of the Milners, Reverend and very Reverend respectively, is already well known to such of the public as take any interest in modern Ecclesiastical History. The present volume contains the sequel of the Swiss Reformation, including the latter years of Zwingli and Oecolampadius, the whole of the history of Farel, of Calvin, and of the Reformation of Geneva. The difficult and delicate task of giving a review of the writings, and an account of the doctrines of Calvin, has been performed, we think, with great judgment and fairness. That Mr. Scott is not what is commonly called a Calvinist, is, indeed, abundantly apparent; but, on the other hand, he never loses sight of the profound respect, and even reverence, unquestionably due to the sanctity, benevolence, and piety of that great Reformer,

whose name is so often taken in vain by those who are greatly ignorant of the real scope and tendency of his "Institutes," and other religious writings. It is, at least, certain that the doctrines of predestination and election, which are generally deemed the peculiar characteristics of Calvinism, were held in quite as high a degree by Luther, Melancthon, and Zwingle, and long before them, by several writers of the Roman Catholic Church: but on these, and all such high and mysterious matters, we would earnestly recommend the golden rule of Dr. Paley, for true fortitude of understanding, "Not to suffer what we do know, to be disturbed by what we do not know." It is truly observed, that this brief sentence contains the seed of answers, not only to the great mass of infidel objections, but to almost every perversion of either Christian or philosophical truth.

The Science of Book-keeping exemplified in Jones's English Systems of Single and Double Entry and Balancing Books.

This work, it appears, is the production of a practical man, bred up from his youth in the business of a public accountant; and who has spent a long and active life in matters of commerce and accounts, and in endeavours to supersede the old modes of book-keeping, which are always uncertain, and often ruinous in their results. We therefore took up the work expecting to meet with a body of information worthy of public notice, and on perusing it, with the attention it merits, our expectations were realised. It contains nothing borrowed; a master's hand is seen in every part; and the plans given are calculated to get rid of the defects in book-keeping, which are universal, though prejudice for ancient usage will not admit it. Not only is the theory of Mr. Jones's systems simply and clearly defined, in the most familiar style, but the formulas of the old systems, with all their defects, are clearly exhibited, while the same transactions are given in formulas after the English systems, thereby presenting that comparative view, which at once displays their great advantages. Distinct treatises follow on the accounts of bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and every other class of traders, and for each of these an abundance of formulas and necessary instruction are given. These are accompanied with a treatise on the Government accounts, exhibiting their disorganised and confused state, with the consequent bad effects, and the source from whence all these evils spring.

The trade of this kingdom is not now carried on as it used to be—the competition is greater, and profits are smaller, and if the books of accounts are not kept well, and frequently balanced, insolvency will ensue. We have, as a nation, extended our intercourse to every part of the globe, millions multiplied by millions are embarked in commerce, and credit is given to an incalculable extent. Mr. Jones has evidently made very great exertions in the last thirty-six years, to induce the commercial public to look with candour at this important subject; but we do not think there has been that disposition manifested to investigate the matter, which the suffering interests of commercial men require. For who is there, we would ask, that has not suffered, or, that cannot name some person who has suffered, by false accounts? and may not, therefore, the word "uncertainty" be with great

propriety endorsed on almost all our books of account; and if this be the real state of things, is it not sufficiently alarming to promote investigation? Mr. Jones says that, in discussing this subject with numerous persons, he "was informed of frauds committed in various houses to the amount of more than one hundred thousand pounds," which we think should arrest the attention of every one in trade, who has any thing to lose. Mr. Jones's close attention to matters of account for half a century, his having visited above five hundred houses and seen their books in operation, for their improvement, and his having "discussed this subject with more than one thousand five hundred persons," has evidently fitted him to the task he has undertaken; to him the public are indebted for his exertions for their benefit.

La Nouvelle Messiade: Poème, par Edouard Alletz. A Paris.

The singularity and boldness of an undertaking like this—a new sacred poem, on the lofty subject that exercised the imagination of Klopstock, and seems to have overawed that of the minor race of poets—are such as must bespeak some curiosity and attention. Resolving to be exempt from the charge of imitating the German poet, the author has rendered this his "New Messiah," a record of the earthly career, exclusively, of the Saviour, while the former, it is well known, has in his work speculated on heavenly mysteries, and evinced numerous marks of the metaphysical turn characteristic of his countrymen, and perplexing to other heads if not to their own. The result is that Mr. Alletz's production is both more level to human comprehension, and more stimulant of human sympathy, than Klopstock's. Religious reflection he does not indeed discard from his poetic narrative—but he admits only that which is natural and congenial to the situations in which his divine Hero is successively represented. What he may be pronounced to have been least successful in, is that which the shackles of French verse have doubtless rendered most difficult of accomplishment—namely, the varied harmony of versification: but, after due indulgence to this and a few minor deteriorating points, the "paucis maculis" of his production, Mr. Alletz may be fairly said to have acquired no slight distinction by this bold, solemn, and elaborate effort of his muse.

Enthusiasm and other Poems. By Susanna Strickland (now Mrs. Moodie).

The Shâir and other Poems. By Kasi-prasad Ghosh. Calcutta.

A Vision of Hell; a Poem.

It was once remarked, by Hazlitt, that authors should never marry; they were wedded, he said, to their works: and there is certainly one reason why the female climber up "the steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar," should cling for ever to her single blessedness,—and this is, that it relieves her from the necessity of changing her name. It must be no slight sacrifice, on the part of a lady, to give up the name which has become dearer to her, perhaps, for the renown she has acquired under it, and assume, all on a sudden, some unknown and unhonoured appellation. The lady whose volume of poems lies before us, and who has made the sacrifice adverted to, has in this

collection done nothing unworthy either of her new name or her old one. The principal poems are only principal as regards their length; many of the miscellaneous pieces, such for example as the Forest Hill, being of a much superior character. One verse of the address to this Hill will show the clearness and simplicity of the whole.

"On, on, for ever brightly on,
Thy lucid waves are flowing,
Thy waters sparkle as they run,
Their long, long journey going;
Bright flushing in the noontide beam
O'er stone and pebble breaking,
And onward to some mightier stream
Their slender tribute taking."

Those parts of the volume that are more decidedly of a religious character are, generally speaking, the weakest; but these will not wait their admirers in another way. If the piety preponderates over the poetry, there are few who will censure it, with any severity, as a fault, and many who will extol it into a rare and redeeming virtue. There is, however, a quiet and a gracious tone in all her writings, that leave us satisfied her husband has been a fortunate man. She appears to write under the influence equally of a kindly heart and a rich fancy; and if her productions cannot take their stand among the most distinguished of the age, they are, at least, entitled to a station in the next rank to them.

Our new poet, Kasi-prasad Ghosh, describes himself as the "first Hindoo who has ventured to publish a volume of English poems." He received his education at the Anglo-Indian College of Calcutta, in English only, "among the other languages of Europe which are taught along with it as essential for the acquirement of the recondite learning of the West." The *Shâir* (the Persian term for minstrel) is a poem of considerable length and of varied merit; the moral of the tale is not without its melancholy: of the bard it is said in the beginning,

"Thus lived he like the nightingale,
And chaunted oft his mellow tale,
Unto the rose-bud of his life."

But sick of many griefs he plunges into the sea,
after singing a farewell song, whose

"Echoes sad but dear
Seem ringing in my lonely ear;
At every rustling of the gale
Methinks I hear a woeful wail;
And every faint and distant sound,
Of bird or beast, from wood or mead,
Seemed as if fairest nature round
Were mourning o'er the *Shâir* dead."

A great deal of poetical feeling may be discerned in parts of this poem, richness of imagery, and elegance of language; the whole requiring polish and cultivation, but evincing considerable natural powers, and exciting throughout a strong feeling of interest for the writer. Of the other poems there are several illustrating Hindoo Festivals, to which the term "national poetry" is not presumptuously applied. They are curious, and in some instances, beautiful, but we have no space for extract. The volume is an evidence of typographical advancement in Calcutta.

The odd-looking title-page of the *Vision of Hell*, might lead us to anticipate a poem upon chaos or

vacuity. It conducts us to no less than nine cantos upon Tartarus, in addition to two or three views of Elysium that terminate the volume. There is in these latter cantos no scanty portion of that "elysian beauty, melancholy grace," which the author of *Laodomia* has so poetically painted; and in other parts of the vision we find much that cannot fail to captivate mythological tastes, and to charm musical ears. If it were the ambition of the anonymous author of this poem to show how well he could grasp thunder, and how little he feared to find his way through the "palpable obscure" of a subject of such magnitude as the one he has chosen, he may be said to have succeeded, for he betrays no trembling or sinking in his flight; but if he expects his vision to become popular, notwithstanding its imagination and the true blank-verse spirit in which it is written, he must inevitably be disappointed.

The Twelve Nights.

The author owes the title of his book to twelve meetings of his friends, to discuss the merits and settle the pretensions of the twelve tales, now submitted, or rather re-submitted, to the public—for they have all appeared before, either in French or English. They purport to be the inventions, or translations, of a "contributor to the principal periodicals of the day," and in one or two of these periodicals we remember to have seen several of them—a sign, at least, that they possess merit of some kind, by their living in remembrance beyond the month that gave them birth. They are just amusing, without having peculiar pretensions to character. The humour is not provokingly laughable, nor the romance inconveniently exciting. The passion is not so deep as a well, nor the wit so wide as a church-door; but, like *Mercutio's* wounds, they are "enough." They will do very well for twelve nights; but had they reached a twentieth-part of the Arabian number, a thousand and one, we should have dreamed over them unconsciously. With one of them, *Toniotto*, we have been especially pleased. It is the story of a Corsican bandit, who, in humble imitation of the Roman butcher, puts his son to death for treachery to one of his comrades. The tale is exciting to a high degree, and is written with much judgment, in clear, and almost elegant language.

The Utility of the Knowledge of Nature considered. By E. W. Brayley, Lecturer on Natural Philosophy, &c.

We are always ready to promote, to the best of our ability, any thing that serves to render scientific studies available to the various objects of social and domestic economy; and notwithstanding the vague title assumed by Mr. Brayley, for giving a sort of synopsis of a course of lectures on Natural Philosophy, we should have thought more favourably of the pamphlet before us, if it had not been put forth as an indirect puff for the superior management and tuition, adopted in certain schools at Tottenham, Middlesex, and Birmingham, Warwickshire.

Mr. Brayley would have made his book far more independent without the preface, about Messrs. Hill, which ought to have had the word "Advertisement" prefixed.

Standard Novels. The Spy. By J. F. Cooper.

If this little volume is to be taken for an average specimen of the manner in which the whole series of "standard novels" are to be brought out, it speaks a *large* volume for the liberality of the publishers. The work is beautifully illustrated by designs from the pencil of Mr. Maclise, engraved by C. Marr, and a new introduction, with various notes, written expressly, by Mr. Cooper, for the present edition. The beauty of the typography is also a just counterpart to the embellishment, and in conjunction with the very moderate price placed on these volumes, must, in our opinion, ensure an extensive sale for the work.

Bourrienne's Life of Napoleon. In French. 5 vols. 8vo.

The great demand for the English translation of this celebrated work, for the National Library, has induced the enterprising publishers to hazard, as we understand, a large edition in the original language. How far it may experience public patronage, we can form no estimate, but from a careful inspection we may honestly declare that it fully merits a demand of no ordinary nature.

With the additional attraction of several beautiful wood engravings, from the very first engravers, the present edition contains a considerable portion of new matter; including many interesting anecdotes of a man who may be justly termed the most extraordinary character of modern times, and whose memory is still fondly cherished by the vast majority of the French people. This edition has unquestionably far greater claims to be deemed a standard or classical work, than any translation that could be offered; for it is quite impossible that a work of first-rate merit should not lose something, both in idiom and general style, in the process of translation.

State of the Question between the Colonial Slave Proprietors and the Abolitionists of this Country.

This is a pamphlet consisting of a series of letters reprinted from the "Glasgow Free Press" newspaper; and, notwithstanding that it acknowledges the horrid practice of carrying off slaves from Africa, to be atrocious and detestable, its avowed object is to prove the madness and injustice of seeking to enfranchise "communities of distant savages," who, being at present "much more comfortably situated than the labourers amongst ourselves, would use the freedom sought for them only to gratify their wish to be wholly exempted from labour, and to indulge, without reserve, in the mere animal gratifications characteristic of barbarous life." With our known sentiments on this abominable traffic, and all that serves to strengthen and continue it, it would be a waste of time, and of our reader's patience, to go over again the ten times repeated refutation of all that can be urged in defence of a practice justly denounced as odious in the sight of God and man, unless the latter be blinded by self-interest or prejudice of the strongest kind.

The Didoniad: a semi-Virgilian nautic-epic, in Nine Cantos. Edited by Paul Heideger, Esq. late Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

The author of this *jeu d'esprit* probably intended that the gist of his poem, of nine cantos and two hundred and seventy-eight pages, should be gathered from its title; for, after endeavouring to wade through some thirty or forty pages, in different cantos, we were compelled to give it up, with the full assurance that none but a working, pains-taking critic, like us, will ever be able to wade through even so much. That there is some learning, and some genius, exhibited in this politico-moral satire, we are inclined to admit. But the ore is so deeply buried in the mine, as not, in any way, to repay the price of working. The demand for third-rate poetry is at too low an ebb, at the present day, to warrant any sensible man from throwing an additional quantity on the market, except for the benevolent purpose of furnishing employment to sundry operatives in the mechanical branches of biblio-facture.

Achievements of the Knights of Malta.

"Constable's Miscellany" preserves its attraction, by a very lively compilation of the "Achievements of the Knights of Malta." Though chivalry has been put *hors de combat* by modern refinement and civilization, yet there will always remain a large portion of readers who delight in the annals of those periods of history which led the way to that civilization we now enjoy, through the noble and daring deeds of warriors under the banner of the cross and the smiles of beauty. In this point of view, chivalry may be considered as the parent of that philosophy which banished the gloom and barbarism of the Monkish ages, and, as such, becomes an object of interest and instruction for youth.

The Orlando Furioso, translated into English Verse, from the Italian of Ludovico Ariosto, with Notes. By W. S. Rose. Vol. VIII.

Mr. Rose goes on building, pile after pile, book after book, of his Anglo-Italian edifice. The volume now before us is very various in its adventures and notes, and contains the celebrated gallery of the portraits of the living characters of his own time. In its last canto the interesting episode of Rogero and Brandamart is brought to a close by their marriage. We quote the triumphal entry:—

"With pomp triumphal and with festive cheer
The troop returns within the city walls;
With leaves and garlands green the streets appear,
And tapestried all about with gorgeous palls.
Of herbs and flowers a mingled rain, where'er
They win®, upon the conquering squadron falls,
Which with full hands from stand and window
throw
Damsel and dame upon the knights below."

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

For several reasons, we looked for the production of Mr. Knowles's new play with an eagerness which few fictions, in these days of truth, and of the triumphs that must ever attend on it, could inspire. The first and best of these reasons was, the respect and reverence—or, may we not be excused for saying?—the love and idolatry, with which, of all the bright names written on the golden records of a grateful country, we have ever singled out that of "Alfred." Another reason was, that the present moment seemed the fitting time for the introduction of such a subject, and the due appreciation of a character so perfect in many senses, and so patriotic in all. But there was another, and not less honourable cause, why we felt a more than common interest in the fate and fortunes of this play—this was, that it is written by one to whom the stage already owes so much, and whom we, and all devotees of the drama, must always "delight to honour"—the author of "Virgilius." Perhaps there was another reason—a feeling of curiosity to see a play, which, with a noble subject, and with a name upon its title-page associated with the sweetest dramatic productions of the age, had been suffered to rot at ease in the Lethean chest of a theatre for several years, and only seemed to be remembered at last because the good-nature of William the Fourth had inspired some recollection of the greatness of Alfred. But it is not our purpose to complain of the pleasure being withheld from us so long, but to be grateful for it now that we have obtained it. "Alfred" is a play that will in every way sustain and strengthen its author's reputation; if it cannot altogether be placed upon a full level with "Virgilius," it may be said to contain passages which none but the writer of that drama could have produced, which touch upon the same chords with equal truth, and appeal with the same effect to our imagination and sympathies, because they speak with that voice—the subtle but ever simple note of nature—that never yet fell silently upon the heart, or failed to leave an echo of its music behind it. This is the great quality of Mr. Knowles's genius—the power of capturing the heart, not by a sudden trick or surprise when it is off its guard, but by natural and harmonious gradations. He kindles it with pride, or melts it with pity, but there is no strained violence; he holds the reins of the affections with a gentle hand. With him, "all is conscience and tender heart." Home, and the associations that belong to it, are never out of his mind; its melody is the great strength of his eloquence. Alfred, in this play, is as much a

father as a monarch; the love of offspring and the love of country strengthen each other, and form the great principles of his being. The whole character stands out finely and gracefully. In the construction of the plot, the author has availed himself advantageously of all that oblivion has spared us respecting the personal history of Alfred, and the rest has been filled up in a spirit that leaves nothing to be desired. The interest never droops, even when the principal agent is off the stage, which is seldom. We are proud of an opportunity of thanking Mr. Macready for the gratification which his performance of Alfred afforded us. The opening scene in the goatherd's cottage, and those in the Danish camp, where, habited as a minstrel, he mediates between the rough-natured, but generous Dane, and his daughter Ina, and where he finds his queen and child in captivity, were among the finest instances that could be named of the deep feeling and wild enthusiasm that characterize the best parts of his acting. The performance was a succession of beauties, uninterrupted by any of the blemishes of his style—an effort of fine taste, intellect, and power. Mr. Cooper's Guthrum, a character admirably designed, was scarcely less excellently sustained. The only part in which the actor either mistook the feeling, or wanted the precise power of expressing it, was in the last act, where the gentle Ina, his daughter, who has been separated from her Saxon lover, becomes, like Haidee, a thing hovering between death and life—silent and insensible, and gives

"No sign, save breath, of having left the grave,"

until, as in that fine passage of Don Juan, a harp is heard, whose notes instantly call her "back to old thoughts," and to a sense of all she is and all she has lost. The scene was a difficult one, and Miss Phillips did her utmost to realize the poetry of it. The character afforded her scope for much impassioned and exquisite acting; it was given to one who could well appreciate the delicacy and gentleness of it. Miss Huddart, also, as the English queen, threw out once or twice such touches of true nature and feeling, as to make us forget the less happy parts of the performance. The play, which was applauded in every scene with enthusiasm, owes its success to its own merits, though the effect of it might be momentarily increased by the application of every passage, that could be made to interpret the exalting and encouraging sentiments, that are now so widely prevalent.

Two other changes have taken place in the performances of the month, but we can hardly dignify them with the title of novel-

ties, "Timour," with a noble troop of horse, being one, and an opera, entitled "The Emissary," the other. Of this production, we saw only a portion on the first night, when the feeling of the house seemed to be so decidedly opposed to it, that we did not anticipate its repetition. The music, which seemed, to say the least of it, of a pleasing and tasteful character, is by Mr. Onslow, with various adaptations and additions by Mr. Barham Livius. But the finest thing we heard was Mr. H. Phillips's Russian melody, which afforded his rich tones and cultivated taste a golden opportunity for exertion.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

The human mind (if we may be allowed such a Dr. Johnson-ism at the commencement of a paragraph) does not seem to be capable of entertaining more than one idea at a time. There is a narrowness in its vision, that shuts out all light but that of "some bright particular star," its idol for the time being. The way to popularity is like the hair-bridge into Elysium, where few passengers can be said to walk safely, and where all must of necessity walk singly. How many books have we seen sacrificed on the altar of a great battle, that happened to be fought at the very moment of publication! How many pantomimes have been dissolved with a parliament, and how many farces have fallen victims to the untimely coming of a fiddler! It must be a source of some slender consolation to Don T. De Trueba, the author of *The Exquisites*, that his comedy has not been slain by vulgar hands, but that it was crushed beneath the state-carriage of the best and kindest king in Europe. It was his Majesty in person that stopped its career before it began, by a speech that prevented the world from hearing any thing else; so that when the excitement was over, and the town awoke from its trance—lo! "*The Exquisites*" were gone. They were added to the list of fashionable departures. Inquiries came too late—they had melted into mist. Yet this comedy had many attractions; in the first place, it *was* a Comedy, and therefore might as well have been called at once, a Prodigy, in five acts. In the next place, it was entirely distinct in its origin from all precedent or contemporary comedies; for although we are in the nightly habit of witnessing foreign dramas by English writers, it had never before fallen to our lot to see an English comedy by a foreign dramatist. Some disposition has been shown to detract from this part of the curiosity, by insinuations that the author has been all his life among us, and that the chief wonder was that he should not have acquired a better acquaintance with English habits and society than he has displayed in his comedy. But in reality his

stay in this country, including the period of his education, has not been very long, and we are justified, therefore, in regarding him as a shrewd and intelligent observer of character, not merely in its broader outlines, but in its finer touches and more delicate shadowings. Above all, he is not an ill-natured satirist; but breaks the legs of the fashionable frogs, like the immortal angler, as if he had the truest affection for them. The only cloud upon the sunshine of the story is the attempt of Lord Castleton upon a lady who turns out to be his sister; and even this incident scarcely appeared objectionable, refined and subdued as it was by the exquisite taste and discrimination that distinguished, as it ever does, the acting of Miss Tree and Mr. Kemble. Of the characters, the only one we can complain of is *Sir Benjamin Bonus*; this goodly knight (admirably introduced by Bartley) is by no means a fair specimen of the city aristocracy of the day. The portrait would have been identity itself forty years ago, before intellect had marched through Temple-bar. But the contrast between the east and the west is not so palpably grotesque as that which subsists between the city knight and the courtly *Cecil*. Mr. Abbott entered surprisingly well into the philosophy of this character, and stamped it with the true feeling of exquisitism. There was not a tint or a shade too much; not a gleam of intellect to disturb the dreamy lifelessness of the picture. There was one scene in which we caught him leaning over a sofa, chatting to a lady, with an air of unconsciousness, and an expression of no-meaning, that was irresistible, and might almost puzzle Cruikshank to embody it. It was altogether a most elaborate piece of nothingness—a libel upon the human race, rendered ten times more libellous by its truth. Wrench, as a sporting exquisite, fell somewhat into the shade; but Keeley as a rustic, whose initiation into the art and mystery of exquisitism forms the principal business of the piece, was perpetually in the centre of the group, and deserved the position. His ludicrous attempts at elegance, and the passive obedience evinced under every exposition of the laws of etiquette, were a satire which some few among the audience must have laughed at to conceal a very different sensation. The valet-exquisite of Mr. Power (with the exception of an allusion to himself as a novelist) was in good taste, and the waiting-maid of Mrs. Keeley was still better. Thus the comedy was well acted; and nothing but audiences seemed wanting to its success. These it will gain on its reproduction; for though there is but little invention or novelty in the story, the characters must preserve it as long at least as fashion retains its present form, and the

dialogue must ensure it popularity, if satire and pleasantry are still to have a niche in the almost deserted temple of the drama. In order that no attraction might be wanting, the comedy was preceded by some tasteful and elegant lines by Miss Landon : comedy has been so long a stranger to the stage, that it might well be ushered in with more than common melody.

The world, never so easy as in discovering sources of anxiety, was for some weeks in a painful state of suspense respecting the cause of Mr. Kemble's absence from town. Some insisted that he was making a tour of intercession for his son, who, in order to attach still higher and nobler honours to his name, had joined the standard of foreign liberty ; others insinuated that he was making continental engagements for his daughter. At last the mountain produced, not a mouse, but a military spectacle ; and " Napoleon," clad in his own costume, " in his habit as he lived," rushed suddenly upon the scene, as if some bronze figure with folded arms had been touched by a magician's wand, or Mr. Haydon's picture had acquired animation. We are by no means insensible to the claims of the great Captain ; but we cannot admire the principle, and we even question the policy, of setting him up as the great Colossus of the season, and making tragedy and comedy " walk under his huge legs," and find dishonourable graves on the very scene of their triumphs. Sheridan was once highly flattered by an adjournment of the house, in a state of excitement, at the conclusion of his speech ; Mr. Kemble has paid a similar compliment to Napoleon by dismissing the audience at the end of the spectacle, and suffering no farce or folly to dim the brightness of the recollections it must awaken. This complimentary spirit has lengthened the piece, we fear, very considerably ; and although, according to one who knew more of nature than the rest of mankind put together, every life has seven stages, three of the seven in this instance might have been profitably spared. The piece begins admirably : the Captain of Artillery at Toulon, is a figure on whom our eyes are riveted ; and the siege is sufficiently superb to relieve us from all remorse at never having witnessed one. We desire nothing more miraculously military. The next scene is still finer ; the passage of Mount St. Bernard, with a snow-storm that was peculiarly gratifying on the warm evening of our visit, a

scene that realized our wildest ideas of the sublime and terrible, a line of troops that in point of extent and equipment deceived us into a momentary fear of an invasion ; and lastly the First Consul himself, with a crimson mantle and a cream-coloured horse, scaling the slippery heights and looking as if all Nature were his own. This scene was admirable ; what followed was an anticlimax. The review of the Imperial Guard by the Emperor, and his forgiveness (more magnanimous than true) of the German student, Frederic Stapps, for an attempt on his life ; the defence of the bridge of Montereau ; and the taking leave of his soldiers at Fontainebleau, were all well enough ; but the scenes at Longwood, and especially the death-bed of the dethroner of Kings and the giver of diadems, were but little in harmony with the grandeur of the picture previously presented, and only evinced the impossibility of producing effect where the subject is essentially undramatic. The retreat from Moscow, instead of being omitted, should have succeeded the conquest of Italy ; and the curtain should have fallen on Waterloo. After-events might have been shown by a dioramic display. The acting, although the entire company, with the exception of Mr. Kemble, seemed engaged upon the scene, was almost confined to Mr. Warde, who, notwithstanding a superfluous inch of two in height, wore his " identical" dresses with effect, and once or twice looked fearfully like the original. But we regret that our eulogies end with the costume ; for though we are inclined to give this gentleman credit for a proper degree of reading and research—he may have seen the Parisian Bonapartes, and consulted authorities and journals of all kinds—yet we cannot help thinking that the result is a mistake. Napoleon never could have mingled so much drollery with his despotism. We have seen better heroes played by Liston. According to Mr. Warde, he was a combination of Don Quixote and Sancho—a very sublime person with nothing remarkable about him but his snuff-box. The piece itself has few pretensions beyond the common characteristics of a spectacle ; but one point in it is exceedingly ludicrous—the introduction of a female follower of the camp, named Victoria, whose dreams and prophecies are given at great length, and in a way that half induces us to suspect that they were not intended to be laughable.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

The strength of the establishment, at the lowest possible muster but a month ago, June.—VOL. XXXIII. NO. CXXVI.

has, since our last report, received such important additions, that it may now be pronounced to be as complete and satisfactory

as it can reasonably be desired, under all circumstances. Signor Rubini and his lady, so anxiously expected, have made their appearance. Madame Pasta has also joined, and Signor Lablache has been recalled from Paris. These accessions amply compensate for the absence of Signor De Begnis, especially as his presence was so rarely witnessed: he withdrew, we are informed, in consequence of some dispute.

On the 19th April, the King and Queen visited the theatre, when "*La Gazza Ladra*" and the ballet of "*Kenilworth*" were performed. The company had not then received any of the above reinforcements, and the cast of the characters, in consequence, was not calculated to impress their Majesties with a very favourable opinion of the establishment. Even Madame Lalande, in a state but too plainly indicating approaching confinement, and with the vocal deteriorations attendant on such a situation, exhibited but an indifferent representative of the youthful and innocent Ninetta. The effect of this lady's exertions is thus unfortunately as much lowered this season, as it was last year, when she joined the company after a confinement and a fatiguing journey.

On Saturday, 26th April, Bellini's "*Pirata*" was revived, in order to introduce Signor and Madame Rubini, for the first time, to a British audience; the former, in the character of Gualtiero, the latter, as Imogene; the other parts being assigned to the same singers as last year, including Signor Santini, whose Ernesto was as dry and stiff as previously. The character and merits of the music of "*Il Pirata*" having been fully discussed in our reports of last season, our present observations will be limited to the two debutants.

Signor Rubini has justly, in our opinion, established the reputation of being one of the most accomplished vocalists of the present time. His voice is a tenor, but his fame can scarcely be said to rest on the display of its natural range: his tenor notes, besides being of a very limited extent, are not powerful. His forte, as in the case of David, and perhaps more so, lies in the falsetto scale, the cultivation of which is such as to render the most difficult passages and the most florid embellishments a work of great apparent ease; and he knows how to blend this artificial scale with his natural voice, so as to render the transition scarcely perceptible. These excellencies, which more belong to the mechanism of the art, are only rendered truly attractive and impressive, when, as in the case of Signor Rubini, they are united to emphatic vocal delivery, and that intensely pathetic musical feeling, which gives the natives of Italy and of other southern climes a decided advantage over the more languid and formal,

though sometimes more skilled, efforts of northern organizations. In this respect, as well as in the continual resort to the falsetto, there exists a great similarity between David and Rubini, although the styles of both are very different. However interesting an unbiased comparison between the merits of both might prove to some few of our readers, the attempt would encroach too much on our space: much less do we feel warranted in joining the dispute which prevails among professors as well as dilettanti, as to the superiority of one or the other of these vocal luminaries. Both are great artists, for whose appearance among us the public is much indebted to the discriminating taste and the spirit of the manager: and where excellence prevails on both sides, it is as hazardous to pronounce a judgment with regard to comparative superiority, as it is difficult to pass a similar verdict on the productions of two first-rate painters in the same line of the art.

From the above observations, as to the nature of Signor Rubini's voice and style, it may be inferred, that he shines most in solo songs, or, at the utmost, in duets: his participation in concerted pieces, which, of course, demand the full display of the tenor scale, is far from being equally effective.

As to Madame Rubini, her voice is neither in its prime, nor of a quality to appeal to the feelings. The fact of its having undergone a high degree of cultivation was sufficiently obvious, and favourably acknowledged by the audience on one or two occasions; but her Imogene could not stand comparison with Madame Lalande's success in the same character last season.

In "*La Donna del Lago*," which was given once afterwards, when we were prevented from attending, Signor Rubini played Roderic Dhu with great effect, and his lady enacted Elena, which, though satisfactory upon the whole, as far as we are informed, equally failed in producing any marked impression in her favour.

The return of Signor Lablache induced the management to resume Pacini's opera of "*L'Ultimo Giorno di Pompej*," with a partial change of cast; the part of Appio, which had been David's, being assigned to Signor Rubini, and that of Ottavia, previously performed by Mrs. Wood, to Madame Lalande. The little sensation which this opera produced on the present occasion, cannot fairly be altogether ascribed to the music. Owing, no doubt, to Madame Lalande's situation, the most interesting portions of her part, and, along with those, some of the best pieces in which others, and especially Rubini, ought to have participated, were mercilessly, or rather, perhaps, mercifully, cut out; for in what remained, little as it was, this lady's voice broke down

twice or three times : so that, excepting as to style and the scope for acting afforded by the little that was left, the comparison, owing to physical causes, of course, was much in favour of Mrs. Wood, who, at least, gave the whole of the music, and in a manner highly creditable to her talents. In consequence of the numerous excisions, no doubt, the Appio of Signor Rubini made, upon the whole, little impression; and was certainly inferior to David's performance. In fact, the only piece in which the former created any sensation, was the aria "Ah mio crudele affetto," which was delightfully sung, so as to evince the full extent of his talents. Of all the performers, Signor Lablache gained the most audible tokens of applause by the two pieces "Se i Numi fausti," and "Nume tu mitiga," the composition of which is terse and showy, and in the delivery of which he gave full scope to his energetic and powerful organ. This is all very well; but, when he has to join in concert with others, Signor Lablache ought to subdue the physical force of his lungs, so as not to have all the tune to himself; for the other singers have as little chance of making themselves heard amidst the overwhelming intonations of Signor Lablache, as the violins of Messrs. Spagnoletti and Mori, if they were matched in a trio with Mariotti's trombone.

We have more than once animadverted on the glaring errors in the English translation of the books of the Opera. The libretto of "L'Ultimo Giorno" is a perfect curiosity in that respect. "Mel' palesa," for instance, is done. "Oh, she grows pale!" Bravo! We could quote other such new readings, but one is quite enough.

On the 12th May, Mayer's tragic drama of "Medea in Corinto" was revived in order to reintroduce Madame Pasta, after an absence of three years. We have so fully entered upon the merits of this score in our former reports, that any farther comment would be superfluous. The music, though highly interesting and replete with good melody, does not come up to the tragic import of the text. It requires the genius of a Pasta to give it the pathos which we miss in the score. On the present occasion, moreover, the strength of the company admitted of a combination of talent which has seldom been witnessed at the King's Theatre. The principal parts were allotted as follows: Medea, Madame Pasta; Egeo, Signor Rubini; Giasone, Signor Curioni; Creonte, Signor Lablache; Creusa, Miss Ayton.

Of Madame Pasta's Medea—that unique combination of histrionic genius and vocal excellence—we have likewise expressed our opinion and admiration so fully and so often, that we could now only repeat our former

criticisms and praise in terms, if possible, of additional force: for Madame Pasta, as may be presumed from a mind so intellectual, has, we think, still more advanced and matured her dramatic powers; and as to her musical attractions, while the voice is as fresh and vigorous as ever, additional cultivation and perfection are obvious, especially in the delivery of passages, and the delicacy and finish of her embellishments. Her Medea must be seen to be appreciated; all the acting we have witnessed since the time of Mrs. Siddons seems but cold declamation and formal gesticulation when compared with her Medea.

Signor Rubini's Egeo, though in some measure thrown into shade by the all-absorbing grandeur of Madame Pasta's performance, made nevertheless a strong impression on the audience, especially when compared with the former representative of the character. Signor Rubini sang delightfully in a duet with Madame Pasta in the second act, and besides the masterly execution of other parts of the music, he introduced a charming air by Raimondi, in which his skill and taste gained him enthusiastic applause. The Creonte of Signor Lablache also eclipsed his predecessor in that part; it would have been still more acceptable if Signor Lablache had indulged less in the full display of his pulmonary energies. Of Signor Curioni's Giasone we have spoken with unqualified commendation on several former occasions. In the present instance his coadjutors seemed to inspire him with additional zeal, and his exertions were amply acknowledged. Miss Ayton's Creusa fell greatly short of the standard of excellence maintained by the above singers. Not only the overwhelming contrast with Madame Pasta, but also the recollection of Madame Caradori in the same character, formed a serious drawback to Miss Ayton's success. The part is beyond this lady's powers. An aria, however, which she introduced, from the Bacchanali di Roma we believe, and in which she displayed considerable skill, was very favourably received.

With the company now collected, the King's Theatre is what it ought to be, and bids fair to present the highest degree of attraction for the remainder of the season, provided the selection of the Operas be made with due judgment, and the public be allowed some respite from the hacknied stock of the Rossinian scores. A new opera, by Bellini, is said to be in preparation, founded on the well-known plot of the *Somnambule*.

In the ballet department a trifling novelty has occurred. Signor Taglioni has produced a ballet of one act—rather a divertimento, under the title of "La Naysade," or, as the newspaper advertisements

have it, day after day, 'La Noyade.' The whole is a watery sort of affair, as far as story goes, and the heroine nymph alone may be said to be drowned with acclamations. The skilful and elegant dancing of Mademoiselle Taglioni constitutes the main attraction in the piece. This lady, like Madame Pasta, throws all her colleagues more or less into the shade. She combines with muscular energy and firmness a degree of pliant softness and gracefulness truly fascinating. There is nothing petty in her movements, nothing flimsy, no feverish rapidity; her style is grand, we might almost say heroic. One little qualification, however, we have the boldness, perhaps the bad taste, to hazard. Mademoiselle Taglioni delights in walking and standing on her toes; and the applause bestowed on the exhibition seems to encourage a practice which, as far as our ideas of the beautiful go, appears to us unseemly and ludicrous.

The dances of this ballet are altogether well planned and equally well executed; and the different evolutions of Messrs. Lefebvre and Frederic, and of Mademoiselle Brocard, Proche, &c. are all that could be wished for. A singularity in this ballet is the absence of all male figurants, except some three or four Tritons that show their heads and shoulders from under the water: the ladies have it all their own way.

Lectures on Music, Russell Institution.—

A very interesting lecture has been delivered by Mr. T. Phillips at the Russell Institution, on the National Melodies of the English School. The lecturer very properly selected that well-known collection of popular melodies "The Beggars' Opera," with the view of illustrating the peculiarities of English music, as contradistinguished from that of the Italian and German school of composition. It is remarkable that the same cause—the introduction of national melodies—which gives rise to that enthusiasm felt by the Germans at the present day, and has given such great popularity to the operas of Weber, Spohr, and Marschner, throughout the various German states, had a similar influence in this country more than a century back, when the "Beggars' Opera"

was brought out; and which was performed about one hundred nights during the season on account of the beauty of the melodies, as well as the fine satire which was conveyed by the poet Gay in the story of the drama. This opera, at the present day, loses half its attraction from the refinement of the age in which we live, as compared with the manners that prevailed a century back; for instead of being a caricature, as we now view it, it was intended by the author as a bitter, though a true, satire on the Government of that time, and which gave rise to its great popularity.

The vocal music of this celebrated old English opera was nearly, if not all, old at the period of its compilation, with the exception of the harmonies adapted to the several melodies by Dr. Pepusch. The celebrated medley song by Macheath was given by Mr. Phillips in the usual way of its being sung on the stage, and afterwards with appropriate interludes, or modulations into the different keys of the respective parts, with accompaniments, so as to produce a very pleasing effect. The lecturer and two female assistants, gave the celebrated trio between Macheath, Polly, and Lucy with much effect, and which obtained considerable applause from a crowded and most respectable audience. "The Lass of Paty's Mill," "Cease your funning," and other old English melodies, were also given, in different time and measure, to show that it is not at all unusual for modern collectors and publishers of *genuine* national melodies, and also composers of *new* ballads, to borrow some of their subjects, without acknowledgment of the source from whence they are taken.

Mr. Phillips concluded a very entertaining lecture by showing that it is not less incumbent on those who are desirous of singing with taste and expression in circles of private society, than in those who are intended for professional singers, to study the character and sentiment of the words of a song previous to attempting its musical execution. The total neglect of this wholesome rule renders the great body of English vocalists (either on or off the stage) so vastly inferior to the foreign vocalists.

FINE ARTS.

Royal Academy.—The sixty-third exhibition of this Academy is, perhaps, as creditable to British art, and as satisfactory to the public, as any one of the sixty-two preceding. We miss, indeed, from the walls of Somerset House the works of the great master of portrait-painting. His place has been ill-supplied by an artist, who, unrivalled as he is in another branch of the profession, does not

bear upon his shoulders the mantle of Lawrence. Wilkie has been led away from his proper walk by some motive which it is not our province to fathom, although we may regret the enjoyment of which the change has deprived us. There is, however, abundance to compensate for the loss of the one painter and the defection of the other. Hilton, Etty, Briggs, Leslie, Newton, Mul-

ready, Collins, and Landseer have contributed pictures, which, in our opinion, have never been equalled by these several artists. Turner and Callcott exhibit landscapes of the most exquisite character and finish, and the productions of Pickersgill and Phillips do honour to the British school, in a department of art in which it has ever been unrivalled. An accident has compelled us to postpone, until next month, our notice of the exhibition.

Society of Painters in Water-colours.—We must restrict ourselves to a very brief notice of this always-interesting exhibition. It is, we believe, admitted, on all sides, that our artists in water-colours far excel those of any other country, but it is only of late years they have been so distinguished. We have no hesitation in stating, that, for their rapid progress in art, we are mainly indebted to this Institution. From the nature of such works, it was absolutely necessary they should be exhibited apart from paintings of a larger and more striking character; when mixed up with those of the Royal Academy, they were absolutely lost. From year to year, the Society has been improving—and their exertions have been amply recompensed by public patronage—patronage in the only sense in which it is worth having—by value given for value received. Miss Sharpe, Messrs. Prout, Copley Fielding, Cattermole, Barrett, Dewint, Robson, Wright, Hills, Penry Williams, Lewis, Stephanoff, and Hunt, are among the most successful exhibitors. The works are varied in character, but with scarcely an exception to the excellence by which the exhibition is distinguished.*

FINE ARTS—PUBLICATIONS.

The Interior of Westminster Abbey. Engraved by W. Woolnoth, from a Drawing by G. Cattermole.

This is a line engraving, of considerable merit, from a drawing by Mr. Cattermole, an artist who has rapidly risen to a high rank in his profession, and who is likely to attain the very highest. He has skilfully and agreeably introduced an his-

torical event into his picture: it represents the funeral of Henry V. at the moment when the ceremony is interrupted by the arrival of messengers with intelligence of the defeat of the British arms in France.

Landscape Illustrations to the Waverley Novels.—No. 12.

This interesting publication continues to merit the support it has received. The illustrations are beautiful as works of art, and the best possible accompaniments to the *Waverley Novels*. They disturb no pre-conceived ideas of the subjects to which they refer: they are *satisfactory* in the most emphatic sense, and can be looked upon with pleasure and profit again and again, in association with the written descriptions of the author. Mr. Flinden, the engraver, has not grown weary of his task.

The History and Topography of the United States of America.—Part 12.

This publication can scarcely be classed among works of art. The prints are of an inferior grade, although sufficiently clear and accurate, as aids to the letter-press descriptions. Mr. Hinton, the writer, discharges his duty in a satisfactory manner, and will obtain his object in rendering the peculiar scenes of America agreeably familiar to the mother land.

Portrait of Mrs. Wolff. Engraved by S. Cousins, from a picture by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

This is indeed the portrait of a beautiful woman from the pencil of an artist who loved the original, and whose whole soul was with his pencil as it traced her features upon the canvass. It is said, we believe truly, to be one of the late President's most successful pictures. The engraver has done justice to the subject. The print is one of the most attractive we have ever seen.

Views in the Burman Empire. Drawn on the spot by Captain J. Kershaw. Engraved by W. Daniell, R.A.

Captain Kershaw's work contains ten aquatinta plates, engraved by Mr. Daniell, whose acquaintance with Indian scenery, and whose skill in art, peculiarly fitted him for the task. The publication is one of high merit. It presents to us a series of the most attractive views of natural objects, or of gorgeous though grotesque edifices between Rangoon and the capital of the Burman Empire.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

College of Physicians.—Dr. Francis Hawkins read a paper on the history and treatment of epilepsy; a subject which the author considered might be interesting not only to physicians, but also to men of learning, on account of the many curious superstitions connected with this complaint by the an-

cients, as well as on account of the light which its symptoms afford to the study of disorders of the brain, and of the wonderful laws of nervous sympathy. For a description of the disorder, a passage was cited from Lucretius, which is not only possessed of high poetical merit, but con-

* A new Society of Painters in Water-colour has recently issued a prospectus of a plan for opening an exhibition of similar character. It will have our best wishes for its success. There is room enough for two; and as we understand the *new* is to be less exclusive than the *old*, it will perhaps advance equally strong claims upon public support. It has been objected, and with some show of reason, that the rooms in Pall-Mall cannot contain half the works that deserve to be exhibited.

tains as striking and accurate a portrait of epilepsy as can possibly be drawn. An account was then given of the opinions of the ancients upon the subject, as may be gathered, not only from the writings of Hippocrates and Aretæus, but also from passages in the works of Plautus, Theophrastus, and Pliny. It was observed as remarkable, that the Ælian law, which required amongst the Romans the dismissal of the *comitia*, in obedience to the augurs, on the occurrence of the disorder, hence called *morbus comitialis*, was first disregarded by Julius Cæsar, who was himself subject to epilepsy. The disorder was formerly attributed to the agency of evil spirits, according to the opinion entertained of some connexion existing between divine inspiration and frantic gestures,—a notion which the practice of impostors, in all ages, has tended to maintain; whilst, on the other hand, the popular belief has facilitated the arts of imposition. Respecting the demoniacal possessions mentioned in the New Testament, the author contended at some length, (in opposition to the opinion of Mead, who maintained that they were instances only of epilepsy, or madness,) that these cases were not all of the same nature, that some were instances of natural disease, but that others must be attributed to miraculous origin; that the terms *δαιμονιζομαι*, *δαιμονιον εχειν*, might, indeed, be sometimes used in a popular sense, according to the belief common among the Jews; but that, in reference to other cases, however much they might resemble cases of epilepsy, the sacred text is too precise to admit of such an interpretation. In order to explain the physical condition of the brain and nervous system, on which the symptoms of epilepsy depend, Dr. Hawkins entered into some observations on the nature and peculiarities of the circulation within the head; and he thought that two opposite errors occasionally prevailed concerning the pathology of epilepsy, both leading to erroneous practice, the disorder being attributed by some persons to nervous irritation, to the exclusion of all consideration of the state of the vessels of the brain; by others being attributed always to inflammation, or congestion, the latter notion often leading to excessive and injurious depletion; the former, to the neglect of that moderate depletion, which experience has proved to be useful and necessary. A strong affinity was shown to exist between various forms of nervous disorder, and some curious instances were related of the effects of sympathy in consequence—irritation of the nerves, or of passions of the mind, especially fear. In the cure of epilepsy, even in cases not dependent on primary disease of the brain, Dr. Hawkins still recommended that some measure should be adopted for the relief of the head itself, especially if the case

should have been of long continuance; because the tendency of disturbance of any part of the nervous system is to produce disorder of the brain or its membranes. With the view, however, to prevent such disturbance, and to lessen the susceptibility of the nervous system, Dr. Hawkins stated, that there were two remedies which he had found more efficacious than any preparation of steel, or other species of mineral tonic; one being the oxide of zinc; the other, which he considered a still superior remedy, being the sulphate of copper, the excellence of which is farther sanctioned by the high authority of the President of the College.

Royal Society of Literature.—The Rev. T. D. Fosbroke read a paper entitled, “Illustrations of the Constitution of our Ancient Parliaments, before the time of Edward the First.” The Author’s object in this memoir is to controvert the following opinions, advanced by Selden and other writers after him;—that, from the Conquest to the latter end of King John’s reign, all who held lands of the King had a right to be summoned to Parliament; and this right being then confined to the royal tenants, all peers of Parliament sat by tenure and writ of summons, and that the subsequent division of the royal tenants into greater and less barons, eventually produced the Lower House of Parliament. In the only paragraph of Magna Charta relative to our Parliaments, the Author discovers five distinct recognitions upon this subject, each of which, taken singly, shows that Selden was led by a previous hypothesis to form erroneous conclusions from a misconstruction of the whole passage. The first of these recognitions, viz. that of a common council of the whole realm, or full Parliament, he confirms by references to a record of Ina, King of Wessex, and to the Saxon Chronicle; the second, viz. that burgesses were included in a full Parliament, for the purpose of granting aids, by a passage from the Annals of Wigorn; the third, viz. of the tenants *in capite* for the assessments of scutages, by writs of summons, issued by John, Henry II., and Edward II., for a general assemblage, or Parliament, and military muster, to be held simultaneously at the same place; the fourth, viz. of the summonses being addressed to the *barones majores* singly, from Eadmer; the fifth recognition of Magna Charta regards summonses being addressed generally, through the sheriffs and bailiffs, to all other tenants *in capite*. From the premises thus laid down by the writer, he concludes, 1. That no peer claimed a right to be summoned to Parliament, except it was held for the assessment of scutages. 2. That the lords attended the court *from custom* at the festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, and that then Parliamentary business was trans-

acted. 3. That they were summoned upon emergencies. 4. That the inferior tenants *in capite* had a right to be summoned *en masse*, whenever a scutage was to be levied; and that, when so summoned, they elected delegates from their own body to represent them in Parliament—whence our knights of the shire. 5. That citizens and burgesses had a right to return members from their own body, when aids were to be granted. 6. That a convocation of the clergy accompanied such Parliaments of King, Lords, and Commons. From these deductions it follows, that, whatever modifications may have subsequently ensued, the ancient constitution of Parliament was, in substantial, much the same as it now is, with this exception, that Parliamentary business was transacted at the royal festival meetings, without apparently any convention of the Commons' House, although that was indispensable when taxes were to be imposed, or a full Parliament was requisite, on account of the importance of the business.

Royal Society.—A paper was read, "On the Anatomy and Physiology of the minute and capillary Vessels," by Marshall Hall, Esq. Its object was to show the peculiar manner in which the blood is thrown out of the arteries at their extremities into minute meshes, and taken up by the veins; and likewise to exhibit the varied construction of the lungs in different living creatures, in connexion with their tenacity of life. The author is of opinion, that many writers on this interesting subject appear to be guided more by imagination than actual observation; so delusive are the results. With the achromatic microscope of Dollond he had pursued his researches with perfect success. After some comparative details on the minute and other vessels of various animals, such as the toad and frog, the author noticed the curious phenomenon which takes place on plunging one of the former species into water of a temperature of about 120 degrees of Fahrenheit; the animal becomes stiff, and appears to die instantly, without pain. Mr. Hall, however, on application of the object-glass, in opposition to the generally received theory, observed the heart's motion, the venous, arterial, and capillary vessels all performing their separate functions.

Royal Institution.—Mr. Marshall read a paper on the origin and utility of cow-pox, with the cause of failure in the practice of vaccination. After some preliminary observations on the history of the small-pox, and the introduction of vaccination, the lecturer particularly noticed the odium that attached itself to the propagators of this precautionary measure. Thirty years before its introduction by that benefactor of the human race, the late Dr. Jenner, a humble grazier

in one of the English counties accidentally discovered the efficacy of inoculation for the cow-pox: in consequence of the opinions he entertained on the point, he was laughed at by the villagers, and became subject to other and more serious annoyances. The declared opinions also of Jenner himself were considered merely as the reveries of a rural enthusiast. Even that august assembly, the Royal Society (we speak of it as it was constituted half a century ago), in answer to certain communications of Jenner on the subject, sarcastically hinted, that he had better not promulgate his sentiments, lest he should incur the ridicule of the scientific. Mr. Marshall paid a warm and just eulogy to the late Duke of York, who, having been made aware of the happy results of vaccination, issued a general order, recommending its adoption throughout the whole of the British army; thereby securing for the discovery a certain popularity. In the course of his observations, the lecturer directed the attention of his auditors to a statistical account of vaccination in Great Britain, as compared with other countries, from which it appeared that the annual mortality in cases of small-pox was reduced in Copenhagen from 450 to 9; Prussia, the average was as 12 to 1; Berlin, in 1819, only 25 had died, being about 1 in 8000; Bavaria, in eleven years, only five persons had died; Anspach, the disease had been completely exterminated; Norwich, in one year, the small-pox cut off more persons than any disease, except the plague; Edinburgh, similar havoc; London, in one year, 13,000 died; Russia, from the year 1804 to 1812, there were upwards of 1,200,000 individuals vaccinated. After noticing the causes of failure in the practice of vaccination, which embraced sundry technical details, well expounded in our medical schools, Mr. Marshall closed a very interesting lecture.

Mr. Lindley, the professor of botany in the London University, delivered some observations on the "pitcher-plant," which he illustrated by several splendid drawings of the plant itself. After noticing the opinions of Linnæus and Sir James Edward Smith, both of which distinguished men appeared to be unacquainted with the properties and real uses of this curious botanical production, Mr. Lindley confessed that the researches of later botanists left these important points as much undiscovered as ever. The supposition that the pitcher-plant was intended as a receptacle for water in times of great drought—an opinion, by the by, entertained by botanists of great experience—Mr. Lindley seemed to think could not be well founded, inasmuch as the plant chiefly luxuriates in the marshes of the Indian archipelago of China and parts of the East Indies. The liquid contained in the pitcher-

plant, when opened; was acid, and became more and more so as the process of evaporation proceeded: the basis was composed of minute crystals of the oxide of soda.

A course of lectures is now giving, on each succeeding Saturday, at the Royal Institution, by — Webster, Esq. on that highly-interesting science, Geology. On Saturday the 21st, after demonstrating, by the aid of some very fine sectional coloured drawings of the respective strata of this island and other portions of Europe, and explaining the conjoint action of volcanic and aqueous agency in producing the disruption of the primitive strata on the one hand, and the gradual formation of new rocks on the sea-shore by the consolidation of the debris of the older rocks, the lecturer showed some fine specimens of alluvial fossil remains, particularly a magnificent perfect skeleton of the Irish elk, seven feet high, the race of which has been for ages extinct. The deposit of organic remains in the various limestone caves of this country and Germany were also satisfactorily explained by Mr. Webster as having been formed at some very remote era, probably ages previous to the existence of the human race.

It is not many years since painting in water-colours was almost confined to fans, flowers, and fire-screens. We may perhaps add, some slightly-tinted landscapes. Girtin, Westall, and Turner were amongst the first who raised it to the dignity of an art; and subsequently the establishment of the Water-colour Society brought us acquainted with Christall, Havell, Fielding, Robson, Barrett, and numerous other artists, who have raised it to a dignity of which it was hardly thought capable. Still it seemed confined to certain subjects, and limited to a certain size, but we had not as yet dreamed of large historical figures the size of life, and if we had, we should have classed the attempt amongst those vain efforts to do by difficult means what may be readily done by easy ones, like the paintings of Cornelius Ketel; who used the ends of his fingers and toes instead of pencils. But we are not sure that in this age of reform we may not have to record one in painting of great importance. No one can be ignorant that Oil-painting, with all its advantages, possesses some especial defects: if we look at any modern picture that we have seen in all its glory in one of the annual exhibitions, but a few years, perhaps we might have said a few months, after its exhibition, what a melancholy change! how faded its brilliancy! And, in fact, the most favourable specimens of the old masters are but reminiscences of what they once were; and though enough may be left to make us rejoice in what we possess, enough is lost to fill us with regret. What with time, dirt, and picture-cleaning,

more injurious than time or dirt, few pictures are in a tolerably pure state; and many of them would not be recognised by the painters of them, so mutilated and defaced are they—and yet we are accustomed to consider oil-painting as the most permanent of any, except enamel, which is only applicable to very small works. Mr. C. J. Robertson, in an interesting lecture, given at the *soirée* of this Institution, on the 20th of May, has almost converted us to the opinion, that we must seek for durability from water-colours, protected, however, by his peculiar method: he exhibited some specimens that have been painted seventeen years, and which do not appear to have undergone the slightest change in any part, but look as fresh as on the day they were finished. His pictures require no glass for protection; one of them is six feet long by four feet four, with figures the size of life. The principal points of his mode are, as nearly as we can recollect, as follows:—He washes in all his shadows and half-tint with grey (made of burnt peach-stones) to a considerable depth of tone, and then washes off as much as will readily come away, so that the first tint being firmly fixed in the ground, is in no danger of mingling with the subsequent tints, and thereby disturbing their purity. He then adds in succession the other tints, treating them in the same manner, using a solution of isinglass in alcohol produced by long-continued heat at the boiling point, to give force and transparency to the colours, and to protect such as have any chemical action on each other, and all from the action of vapours and gases, so destructive to colours. Thus an extraordinary degree of permanence is insured to them, with this farther advantage, that however dirty they may become, even if they were painted over with oil-colour, or discoloured by varnish, the pictures painted in this manner may be restored to their pristine state by any person, however ignorant; as alcohol is a solvent for all these, and being used cold, or even hot, will not in the slightest degree affect the picture, since the varnish of isinglass cannot be solved by alcohol, except at the boiling point, and not even then without long perseverance.

King's College.—The second annual general court of the governors and proprietors of the King's College, London, was held at Willis's Rooms, on the 29th of April. The Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. A report was read by the secretary, which stated that his Majesty has graciously declared himself the patron of the institution. Such progress has been made in the buildings of the College during the last year as to satisfy every expectation of the Council, and unless some impediment, at present unforeseen, should occur, the College will be opened in both departments, in the month of

October next. The state of the funds has prevented their proceeding with the completion of the front towards the river, which they stand pledged to Government to complete by the summer of 1834, for the accomplishment of which a renewed effort will be required on the part of the friends of the Institution. The Council have proceeded with great care and deliberation, but have not yet filled the important office of Principal, upon whom will, in a great measure, devolve the religious instruction of the students. They announce the following appointments:—Classical Literature, J. Austin, Esq.; Mathematics, Rev. T. G. Hall, M. A.; Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Rev. H. Moseley, A. M.; Natural History, James Rennie, Esq. A. M.; Political Economy, W. N. Senior, Esq.; Jurisprudence, John J. Park, Esq.; Principles and Practice of Commerce, Joseph Lowe, Esq.; Geology, Charles Lyell, Esq.; Botany, G. J. Bennett, Esq.; Chemistry, J. F. Daniell, Esq. F. R. S.; Surgery, J. H. Greene, Esq. F. R. S.; Anatomy, Herbert Mayo, Esq. F. R. S.; Theory of Physic, B. Hawkins, M. D.; Practice of Physic, F. Hawkins, Esq. M. D.; Midwifery, R. Ferguson, Esq. M. D. In the school: Head Master, Rev. J. R. Major, A. M. Second Master, Rev. Joseph Edwards, B. A.

The following scale of payments for students has been fixed:—In the College, students admitted for general education, which will comprise religion and morals, classical literature, mathematics, logic, history, and English literature, are to pay, when nominated by proprietors, 21*l.* per annum; when not so nominated, 26*l.* 5*s.* per annum. The fees for lectures not comprised in the general course of education not yet fixed. In the School, the course of education will include religion, morals, Greek, Latin, and French, arithmetic and elementary mathematics, history, geography, English composition, &c.; and the terms will be as follows:—For a pupil nominated by a Proprietor, 15*l.* 15*s.* per annum; for a pupil not so nominated, 18*l.* 18*s.* per annum.

In providing collections, apparatus, and books for the use of the lecture-rooms, the Council are proceeding with as much economy as is consistent with what appears indispensably necessary for enabling the Professors to render their lectures intelligible and useful. They state that several donations of books and specimens have already been received for the use of the College; and amongst others, a valuable cabinet of *Materia Medica*, collected by Sir Henry Hallford, Bart., and presented by himself. The total sum contributed by donation has amounted to 54,965*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, of which 52,647*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The whole number of shares of 100*l.* taken has

been 753. The whole instalments have been paid on 559 shares. Fifty-one shareholders have expressed their intention of not paying any farther instalments; and the representatives of five deceased have declined to make any farther payments.

The Literary Fund.—It is an agreeable part of our duty to render the nature and proceedings of this valuable institution more extensively known. We had intended to have availed ourselves of the occasion presented by the late anniversary to appeal to the public, but more especially to the writing and the reading portion of it, in its behalf. The speech of the chairman, the Lord Chancellor, so completely embodies all that we had desired to put forth on the subject, that we gladly introduce it into our pages. "It was," said the noble and learned Lord, "an institution whose great and good object was to relieve a class of men dignified by the most exalted gifts of mind—possessed of the highest and brightest capacity—endowed with virtues of the finest character—virtues cherished in solitude, and which, above all things, rendered imperative their claim on the consideration of their country and their kind; it was to relieve such men, when the hand of penury and misfortune pressed severely on them, that the society was founded. Such a society was the more necessary, because the individuals to whom he had alluded were gifted—if one might not almost say, cursed—with a spirit of jealous independence, that not only prevented them from asking succour, but even from disclosing their situation to those who best knew them. Seeing them gifted with such capacities, knowing them to be endowed with such virtues, and being well aware of the exalted services which they rendered to their country and to mankind, surely no one would deny that they were objects who demanded deep commiseration and active benevolence, when overtaken by the shafts of adversity. The history of this institution, which had seen two-and-forty summers, short though its date might be, (and that date had passed during times of an extraordinary nature, both in a political and civil point of view,) had shown, that relief had been afforded, through the exertions of those by whom it was supported, to some of the highest, and, he would say, the noblest names that had for a long period adorned the annals of literature. He here spoke rather of former times than of the present. He believed that some of the men to whom he had referred had been rescued in the most delicate manner, by the efforts of the society, from penury and distress, and had been restored to that state of splendour from which they had fallen, and to which their virtues and their merits so well entitled them. He had

already observed that there existed amongst men of literary habits a jealous independence, which rendered it most difficult to afford them any assistance, without wounding their constitutional—their sensitive delicacy. He, therefore, as one—and he would say, as a most humble individual—should reproach himself deeply, if he did not at once eagerly, and joyfully, and proudly, stand forward to aid the efforts of this society, in extending, in the most delicate, in the most considerate manner, assistance to those whose genius deserved admiration, and whose misfortunes demanded succour.”

Royal Irish Academy.—At the late annual meeting of this Society, an extremely curious and interesting paper was read by George Petrie, Esq. R.H.A. on the history and authenticity of the autograph originals of the Annals of the Four Masters. This precious document, unquestionably the most valuable historical remain of ancient Irish literature, Mr. Petrie has recently had the good fortune to secure, at the sale of Colonel Burton Conyngham's MSS. and the patriotism to deposit in the library of the Academy, which has, we understand, within the last few years, been enriched by the invaluable collections of Chevalier O'Gorman, Mr. Edward O'Reilly, and others, in addition to the individual contributions of its learned and zealous members.

After a luminous and convincing detail of proofs of the genuineness and authenticity of the autograph original of the Annals of the Four Masters, a detail, evincing all that masterly and minute research in Irish antiquities for which Mr. Petrie is so justly celebrated, he thus concludes his excellent essay:—“I have now no ordinary feeling of pleasure in resigning to its most proper depository, the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, this truly inestimable work, which, in the words of Mr. O'Reilly, ‘is far above all our other annals in point of value;’ and as I have had the good fortune to purchase this work at my own risk, and might, by letting it pass out of the country, have been a great pecuniary gainer, I trust it will not be deemed presumption in me to indulge the hope that the resignation of it will be received as a memorial of my attachment to the ancient literature of my country, and of my zeal for the interests of the learned body to which I feel it so great an honour to belong.”

Most of our readers are familiar, doubtless, with the delightful productions of Mr. Petrie's pencil, but few of them, perhaps, are aware that this admirable artist is also one of the ablest antiquaries that Ireland, a soil not uncongenial to historical research, can boast.

Medical Botany.—The Medico-Botanical Society of London has offered a gold and a silver medal for the best essays on the questions, “What is the vegetable substance which could be employed with success in the cure of hydrophobia?” and “On the medicinal qualities and uses of any indigenous plant, which is not yet sufficiently known, or on new uses and applications of any other indigenous plants.”

Projected Scientific Meeting in York.—Arrangements are now making for holding a meeting of cultivators of science from every part of the British islands, in York, in July or August next. The sittings will continue for a week. The Lord Mayor and authorities have offered to charge themselves with any preliminary arrangements which may be necessary.

Andersonian University, Edinburgh.—Mr. Atkinson read a paper on the laws which regulate the possession of literary property. It abounded in curious and little-known facts, and with great force and earnestness contended for some material changes—our own country, in reference to these laws, being greatly behind some of its Continental neighbours, and even the United States of America, in the protection it affords to the productions of genius and talent. After stating the existing condition of the law, he traced those steps by which it had arrived at its present position. On the face of its latest enactment appears the assertion, that it is “for the encouragement of learning;” but literary men and booksellers have thought it so little calculated to effect its ostensible purpose, that, after four years' experience of its effects, in 1818, they petitioned to be allowed to prove their allegation, that it was at once impolitic and unjust. A committee of the House of Commons examined thirty witnesses pro and con. regarding the law, whose evidence is of inestimable value in the history of the literature of the present day, and to its future interests in this country. Previously to giving a careful digest of that vast mass of testimony, Mr. Atkinson traced the gradual manner in which the sense of property in literary works has unfolded itself. The first statutory provision regarding it was in the time of the Commonwealth. The licensing Acts of Charles followed, and the successive acts and decisions in the reigns of Anne and the Georges limited the rights of the author and his assigns; till a few years ago, the law was fixed on its present basis—absolute copy-right for 28 years certain, and the rest of his life, should he survive that period, on eleven copies being given to the Universities.

VARIETIES.

Animal instinct.—An interesting paper on the methods adopted by various animals for securing the necessary warmth during winter, appears in the last number of the "Journal of Science," from the pen of Mr. Rennie. The author considers the domestic habits of the cat to be chiefly owing to its great sensibility or impatience of cold, and that the species may in fact be considered as *fera naturæ*. After mentioning the habits of the wild cat, which subsists wholly on birds, or mice in the woods, yet always retires if possible to some shed or outbuilding, where it can obtain shelter from the cold, he mentions the following anecdote:—
 "A cat, which had been long remarked as one of the wildest of those which frequented a barn on the borders of a wood in Ayrshire—so wild, indeed as to be seldom seen, was several times during a sharp frost observed, with no little surprise, to pass and repass into the adjacent farm-house which it had not been for some years known to enter or even approach. It might have been inferred that it was compelled by hunger, had not this been the best season for catching birds, but in one of these stealthy visits it was seen snugly coiled up beside a baby in the cradle, to the no small horror of the mother, who imagined, in accordance with the popular prejudice, that it had come to suck away the baby's breath. All I could say to persuade her of the impossibility of the cat doing this was of no avail, and orders were immediately given to every servant on the farm to kill the poor cat whenever she could be found. Her caution and agility were, however, long successful in saving her, and though the persecution she experienced rendered her much wilder than before, yet she was not thereby deterred, even after she had been wounded by a pitchfork, and lamed by throwing a hatchet at her, from paying a daily visit to the baby in her cradle, because it was the warmest place within her knowledge; and next to food, she deemed warmth the most indispensable to life. She persisted thus in venturing to the cradle till she was at length intercepted and killed." It is worthy of notice that although animal instinct oftentimes prompts the male gender of the domestic cat to wander far from home in the most severe weather, yet he always returns to the fire-side, and sustains a temperature which none of the canine species would be able to bear. This great sensibility to cold in the cat as compared with the dog, Mr. Rennie justly refers to the thin skin of the former animal.

Marine origin of rocks.—G. Poulet Scrope, Esq. F.R.S. has a very interesting

paper in the Journal of the Institution for May, on the ripple marks and tracks of marine animals in forest marble or solid rocks. Every person who has watched the retiring tide on our sandy shores must have observed the slight undulations or wrinkles left by the ebb tide, and the sagacity of Mr. Scrope has made him discover proofs of the same phenomenon in the surface of rocky strata or laminæ in the south-east district. "I have observed," says Mr. Scrope, "the ripple mark in a vast number of quarries scattered pretty thickly over a broad band of country stretching across the eastern slope of the great oolite range from Bradford in Wiltshire, to Tetbury in Gloucestershire. I have little doubt it will be found elsewhere, along the continuation of the same beds. It is repeated throughout a series of strata of considerable thickness, and is continuous over slabs of the largest size; I have seen one twenty-five feet long entirely covered with these wrinkles. It affects indifferently, those which contain a large proportion of clay, those which are highly calcareous and crystalline, and others in which sand and oolitic grains, or minute fragments of shells predominate. The only circumstance which the ripple-marked beds appear to me to possess in common, is their separation from the neighbouring strata by more or less thin seams of clay moulded on the irregular surface below, and by which the figure is preserved in perfect integrity as it was formed by the waves of the ocean, at an incalculable distance of time." These intervening layers of clay are of vast importance by allowing the oolite rocks to be quarried in regular laminæ instead of irregular masses as in the granite or other crystalline rocks. At the same time the ripple marks on the surface afford incontestable evidence of these rocks having been formed by the same agency as is now in operation on our shores—the action of the waves in wearing down the fragments of rock of a prior formation, and the consolidation of such sand, clay, and calcareous matter into solid masses by superincumbent pressure and the mechanical aid of water in distributing and consolidating the mass. Mr. Scrope proceeds to show that these undulations are produced by two concurring causes—a slight breeze of wind and a slight declivity in the level of the sand on the shore, and illustrates his theory by some ingenious diagram sections. He also observed the foot-marks and tracks of tortoises, or some other crustaceous marine animals in the laminæ of sand-stone and oolite of Dumfriesshire, specimens of which have been presented to the Geological Society.

Climate of Great Britain.—T. A. Knight, Esq., in a recent paper read before the Horticultural Society, states that our winters are much less severe than formerly, owing to the clearing of woods and better drainage of lands; but owing to the same cause, the absence of water, the spring of the year, about April and May, is more cold and uncongenial for vegetation. During the last forty years Mr. Knight has observed a wet summer and autumn to be followed by a mild winter, owing to the aqueous vapour retaining a considerable portion of heat, and so far retarding the radiation from the earth into the atmosphere.

Fluid in the Cavities of Rock Salt.—Dr. Nicol has examined certain samples of rock salt, which being clear, colourless, and transparent, exhibited small cavities in innumerable quantities, some of which contained a fluid, and others fluid with a bubble of air. Upon examining the fluid, it was found to differ from saturated solution of salt, and, in fact, to consist of a saturated solution of muriate of magnesia, mixed with a little muriate of lime; the salt which contains these cavities and fluids being itself perfectly free from magnesia and from chloride of sodium.

Money Letters.—The Duke of Richmond, in a document recently printed respecting Post-office salaries, makes this extraordinary statement. "All will recollect the responsible situation of those men who sort the letters, and the power they have of secreting letters, and converting the contents to their own use, which is very much facilitated by the negligence of the public. In the last year, in England alone, there were 940 letters (on an average upwards of three a day,) containing property to the amount of 6645*l.* put into the office without any direction at all! In addition, several bankers' letters were misdirected to the wrong town, five of that number alone containing property to the amount of 13,833*l.*!" His Grace afterwards remarks, that "the amount of money sent through the Post-office is very large indeed. On one of the days of the severe fall of snow, last winter, the Glasgow bag was brought into the Inland Office, and there was 12,000*l.* for one banker alone, loose in the bag—the letters had got wet, and the money had dropped out!"

Native Gold.—Casualties, if attended to, often impart important hints; and these, followed up, often conduct to some valuable results. The late Mr. Ireton, of Ireton Hall, in Cumberland, in carving a pullet which had been reared on his farm, discovered a pallet of native gold in contact with the breast-bone; it was nearly half an inch square, and the probability is, that the fowl had picked it up from the bed of a rivulet which flowed through part of his estate.

The President, fourteen of the Vice-Presidents, with the Elected Committee and Secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society, have individually expressed their opinion that the introduction of laws for opening the meetings of the Societies with prayer, and for introducing a test on the admission of members, is inexpedient, and calculated to create divisions.

It appears, that in 1830, the British ships engaged in import trade were 13,548, and in export trade 12,707, while the foreign ships were respectively 5359 and 5156. The British seamen were the same in both trades, viz. 122,000, nearly; and the foreign crews 41,670 and 39,769, or nine or ten to a British, and seven or eight to a foreign vessel. The average British tonnage about 170 tons, and foreign 150 tons.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Institution, was placed on the library-table the exceedingly beautiful odoriferous lamp, founded upon the principles discovered by Davy and Doberniere, by the power of which bodies combine, and produce not full combustion, but still a temperature equal to incandescence, as is well known to our chemical readers. In the present instance, the alcohol was aromatised, and, as the spirit burned around the ball of platina wire and sponge, the aroma was diffused through the room.

Extraordinary Production.—A fossil tree of great magnitude is to be seen in the bottom of a deep ravine, on the north-west extremity of Hareshaw Common. The stratum at that place is covered with about 40 or 50 feet of alluvial, which has been excavated by a small rivulet which runs from the mountains, and the incumbent earth being undermined, slides down, and is washed away by the stream until it has formed a deep chasm, at the bottom of which is to be seen this huge petrification. It is 2½ feet diameter at the base and 8 feet in circumference, and the different pieces into which it is now broken makes in all 11 feet in length. Several fragments of it may be seen washed down the stream, of smaller dimensions. The bark is rough and uneven, like that of ash wood, and in some places it has a thin coating of charcoal upon it. The colour is blue, and the texture is fine and very hard. It has been imbedded upon a stratum of friable matter, which has been washed away with the water of the rivulet, and left the tree exposed to view. It is in a very sequestered place, and has probably never been seen by the eye of the geologist. It has perhaps been a tree almost coeval with creation itself; and it is matter of regret that no geologist has ever taken a survey of Hareshaw Common, where there is such a rich field for investigation and research.—*Tyne Mercury.*

Roman Altar.—In digging the foundation for the new Goldsmiths' Hall, the workmen discovered, about fifteen feet below the surface, a Roman altar, of a curious and beautiful description. On the front is a graceful figure, with a bow in the left hand, and the right drawing an arrow from the quiver over the shoulder; and on the side is a greyhound. On the back is the carving of a lyre, which is much mutilated by the tools of the labourers. This beautiful antique has been exhibited at a late meeting of the Society of Antiquaries.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has directed the Commission of the Peace for the county of Kildare to be given to the celebrated Dr. Doyle, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin; this is the first instance of a Catholic clergyman holding the commission since the Revolution.

Mr. Marsh recently laid upon the library table of the Royal Institution specimens of the tools employed by him in perforating glass: their practical use was also illustrated. They consist of pieces of three-edged handsaw files: these, being of cast steel for the most part, retain an exceedingly fine point when ground. All that is required in the perforation, is to impinge the pointed steel repeatedly against the glass, over the spot intended to be perforated, using the utmost caution in the process. In the first instance the perforation never exceeds the diameter of a pin's head, but may gradually be increased at pleasure, upon every description of glass.

Scottish Freeholders.—The following are the numbers of the freeholders in the different counties of Scotland; it will be seen how small a share they form of those to whom the operation of Lord John Russell's Bill would give the franchise:—Aberdeen 189, Argyle 114, Ayr 211, Banff 52, Berwick 147, Caithness 46, Cromarty 19, Dumbarton 70, Dumfries 82, Edinburgh 173, Elgin and Moray 33, Fife 236, Forfar 120, Haddington 105, Inverness 81, Kincardine 32, Kinross 21, Kirkcudbright 166, Linlithgow 63, Lanark 224, Orkney 42, Perth 238, Peebles 46, Rensfrew 143, Roxburgh 149, Ross 82, Selkirk 50, Stirling 132, Sutherland 20, and Wigton 70, making a total of 2963 freeholders who return the thirty Scotch County Members, averaging a Representative to every ninety-eight freeholders.

Population Census.—By the act of last Session it is directed that the census of the population shall be taken throughout England on the 30th day of May. Persons refusing to answer, or giving false returns to the several questions, will be liable to a penalty of from 40s. to 5l. and the returns must be made by the overseers or householders, upon oath or affirmation, according

to the best of their knowledge and belief, at a time to be appointed by the Justices, between the 25th of June and the 21st of July.

Roman Pavement.—A tessellated Roman pavement has recently been discovered in Leicester. It measures twenty feet by seventeen. The tessellæ are very small, and exhibit a regular pattern, divided into octagonal compartments, richly embroidered with wreaths, &c., within which are devices of great variety and beauty.

The British Climate.—Mr. C. H. Adams, of Edmonton, a celebrated Meteorologist, has given the following very interesting facts regarding the ungenial changes in the climate of this island; they are elicited in reference to the extraordinary depression of the thermometer on the 7th of the present month (May), which he gives at *twenty degrees*.—"Certainly not, in the whole of our *Meteorological Journal*, which was commenced in the year 1774, and perhaps never before, has the face of nature been so seriously changed as on the night of the 6th, or morning of the 7th instant. During the past, and the first six days of the present month, every tree, plant, and shrub, reminded us of reviving nature and parturient spring. Yet, how different was the appearance of vegetation on the 7th of May 1831! Every tree and shrub has, more or less, felt the extreme severity of the weather. The leaf of the vine, the walnut, and the oak, is shrivelled and black; the appearance is, indeed, precisely as if burnt, and upon being pressed crumbles to dust. The gooseberries, currants, and cherries, appear as if boiled; and being shaken, the fruit falls from the trees. The extent of the damage done to other fruits of the earth, time alone can show."

National Cemetery.—An attempt was made in the spring of last year for the establishment of a Grand National Cemetery, immediately north of London. The design was magnificent, but it is not yet patronised. Surely it might have commenced, even if the whole of the plan had not been adopted. Liverpool has two, and the subscribers have already received ten per cent. on their shares profit, besides paying off a considerable portion of their borrowed capital. The entrance to one of them is formed of a classic Greek structure. At Manchester is one, and at Plymouth another is on the eve of commencing, from the designs of Mr. Allom, the entrance to which is formed of a well-designed Gothic chapel, with wings for the officers of the establishment. That proposed for the metropolis is from the design of Mr. Godwin; that at Plymouth, by his highly-talented pupil; and the elegant Greek approach to that of Liverpool is from the design of Mr. Foster, to whose classic

taste this flourishing commercial town owes its many recently erected architectural ornaments. A prospectus is also issued for establishing another, entitled "The Portsea Island General Cemetery." That at Manchester, opened in 1821, was established by shares of 10*l.* each. They are now worth 25*l.* each. All these cemeteries are upon a plan somewhat similar to that of *Père la Chaise* at Paris.

Pure water.—Mr. Telford has undertaken, with the sanction of the Government, to make a survey, and "to report his opinion on the best mode of supplying the metropolis with pure water." But though the Lords of the Treasury have thus officially directed Mr. Telford to make this long-required and very requisite survey, it will occasion no cost to the country, for (to quote the Treasury minute employing Mr. Telford), Sir Francis Burdett secures the Government from any expense in the matter, he having voluntarily undertaken the responsibility, proposing to confer this advantage on the public.

Carrier Pigeons.—A provincial paper, the "West Briton," states that a carrier-pigeon, belonging to a gentleman at Falmouth, was trained for the purpose of bringing the news respecting the election proceedings at Lostwithiel as early as possible to Falmouth. The faithful bird, it appears, performed the duty daily during the whole election, by travelling the distance, thirty-two miles, within the hour. We do not see why these inter-

esting birds should not be more commonly used for correspondence, as the conveyance would be even more expeditious, and more economical, than the Manchester railway.

Alcohol in Wines.—A correspondent in the *Mechanics' Magazine* disputes the accuracy of the experiments made by Mr. Professor Brande, a few years back, on the quantity of spirit existing in the several foreign wines, by asserting that in no instance is the quantity of alcohol in genuine wine so great as stated by Mr. Brande. "I can assert (says the writer) without fear of contradiction from any one that knows what pure wine is, and who has ever resided in a wine country, and made any experiments on the extraction of alcohol from wine, either by the method adopted by Mr. Brande, or by distillation, that it is a physical impossibility to get much more than one-half of the quantity of alcohol, spec. grav. 825, which he represents to have been obtained. The maximum which can be got is 13.6 per cwt. from the best wine which Portugal or Spain produces. In every pipe of port-wine shipped for England, there is never less than 16, 18, or 20 gallons (old measure) of brandy, about 20 per cent. under proof. This writer does not deny the accuracy of Mr. Brande's analysis as to the actual quantity of spirit in the several wines, only that the greater half has been introduced subsequent to the vinous fermentation, but previous to exportation.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

The Tomb of Bolivar.—On the 17th of January the obsequies of Bolivar were celebrated in the Cathedral Church of Cartagena with the greatest pomp and magnificence. A cenotaph, forty-six feet high, composed of a base twenty-one feet wide; a pedestal, seven feet high, with relief pilasters; and an obelisk, adorned with military trophies, have been erected for his tomb. On the front of the base are inscribed, in letters of gold, on a ground of jasper, an affectionate epitaph to his memory, and on the front of the pedestal is a portrait of the Liberator, supported by Liberty and Independence, with the broken chains, crown, sceptre, and lion of Spain at his feet. The portrait rests upon the map of America and the Colombian fasces, and over is the torch of immortality. On the extreme right of the pedestal is placed America in the garb of a native, reclining on the trunk of a tree; and on the left, Religion, resting on a column, and holding a cross in its hand, both inclining towards the portrait in an attitude of mourning.—*American Paper.*

Cholera Morbus.—The attention of the French Academy of Sciences has been greatly engrossed during the last two months concerning the very important inquiry, how far the dreadful disease which has made such ravages through the southern provinces of Russia, and appears gradually proceeding westward through Europe, can be deemed a pestilential, or contagious disease? The French medical men, like those of their profession in this country, are equally at issue on this question, as on that of the true nature of the disease called the Plague. Dr. Jahinichen, an eminent physician of Moscow, who has had much practice and observation on the cholera, gives his opinion that the disease is neither directly, nor indirectly, contagious or epidemic, but that it derives its origin from some specific miasma, or aerial poison in the atmosphere: at the same time, that the predisposing cause, whether arising from gaseous miasmata, poisonous vapour from vegetable putrefaction, or any other original source, would be greatly aided by a person in health being compelled

to breathe the air of a house or hospital where the disease already exists.

This doctrine is so perfectly analogous to that of the modern treatment of all classes of fever as almost to carry conviction of its truth upon the face of it; yet it is difficult to satisfy a whole nation, or even the major portion of a large community, that a disease which has made such ravages as the Cholera of Moscow (which is said to be identical with the Indian Cholera) shall be deemed non-contagious. As there appears to be nothing epidemic in this disease, according to Dr. Jahmichen, but that it is produced by certain local atmospheric influence not distinctly understood, nor perhaps capable of being guarded against, it is, to say the least, absurd, as some journals do, to recommend Government to resort to the rigorous measure of a quarantine on all Baltic vessels. The only precaution recommended as a preventive measure against this formidable disease, is that of preserving good ventilation in houses and hospitals, and good wholesome food. Want of attention to the latter point is, probably, the parent cause of the disease; for we recollect that, a short period after the erection of the Milbank Penitentiary, a disease, nearly similar in character, prevailed in that prison, and which baffled the skill of all the medical practitioners of that establishment for many months, and only subsided by adopting a better diet and change of air for the patients of the establishment.

Education in France.—A magnificent scheme of education is set on foot in France (by individual shares) to afford the means of useful and improving reading to the whole body of the working population of France, by placing a public library in every one of the forty thousand communes (or parishes) into which the kingdom is divided.

Range of Mountains.—The celebrated naturalist, Baron Von Humboldt, presented to the French Academy a splendid map, illustrative of the elevation of the Cordillera of the South American Andes, reaching from Cape Horn to the Isthmus of Panama, when the learned traveller pointed out the errors committed by some geologists in tracing the continuity of this chain of six or seven thousand miles. Although various intervals may be found in this vast range, where the elevation of the land is not more than a few hundred, or a thousand feet above the average level of the plains, yet a continued series is traced by M. de Humboldt, almost without exception, along the line of elevation of the crust of the earth, running nearly north and south,

owing to subterranean violence in the nature of volcanic agency. These lower connecting links of the great chain M. Humboldt considers in the light of bases (or *filons*), where the volcanic force had nearly lost its activity. These bases or feeders extend to a great breadth on the east and west, but principally on the east of the great chain of the Andes.

A Meteor.—A meteor was seen a few days since at Fayetteville, North Carolina, which shed a blaze of light. It passed over the town between twelve and one o'clock, and a loud explosion was heard at the time. During the eclipse there the thermometer fell rapidly, and the weather became so very cold, that water thrown up into the air, froze almost immediately. Several stars were distinctly visible. The eclipse was not annular.—*American Paper, March 21.*

Public Servants.—The following are the results of certain tables, which M. de Chateaufort is about to publish, on the subject of this class of men in France :—

8,333 Magistrates are paid	£ 388,560
42,500 Ecclesiastics	1,160,000
11,933 Officers of the Land	
Service	1,055,000
1,423 Naval Officers . . .	121,200
5,380 Civil Servants . . .	612,000
242,800 Pensioners; viz.—	
120,000 Military,	} 8,000,000
27,560 Members of	
the Legion of Honour	
25 Ministers, &c.	

307,378 individuals cost the state £6,397,300 per an.

It appears, therefore, that in France the immediate servants of the State amount to about one in every hundred individuals, and that their average allowance is some twenty pounds, sixteen shillings per head.

Shower of Earth at Sienna.—On the 15th of May, 1830, at seven p. m. rain fell at Sienna and in the neighbouring country, which stained red every substance it touched. At midnight the earthy showers again took place. The weather had been calm for two days before, but the atmosphere was overcast by dense reddish clouds. The coloured earthy matter collected from the leaves of a great number of plants in the Botanic Garden was subjected to chemical analysis by M. Guili, Professor of Natural History, and found to contain, 1. Organic vegetable matter; 2. Carbonate of iron; 3. Manganese; 4. Carbonate of lime; 5. Alumina; and, 6. Silica. These details are communicated in a letter from M. Guili to the editors of the “*Annales de Chimie.*”

RURAL ECONOMY.

To destroy Thistles, Fern, and Coltsfoot.—“ Having once a pasture field, that seemed one entire bed of common thistles, and having occasion to carry manure across it to another field, I observed all the thistles completely killed wherever the carts went; I therefore set to, and rolled the whole field with a cast-iron roller, once in the latter end of May, and twice in the beginning of June. The field has been free from thistles ever since. The expense was only three shillings per acre. Fern and Coltsfoot I have exterminated in the same way.”—*Country Times*.

Ripening of Fruit.—The French Royal Academy having recently received several communications relative to the process of ripening or maturation of various fruits, ordered a Report to be drawn up on the subject by a Committee of the Society, the result of whose labours may be stated thus. That during the conversion of green fruit into ripe fruit, the process is in all cases accompanied by the formation of carbonic acid, and the process is nearly as follows. The liquid sap is in the first instance converted into a gelatinous fluid, which successively forms beneath the rind, and thus produces the volume of the fruit. When this vegetable jelly is formed in great abundance, it is not unusual for the skin of the fruit to burst, and discharge itself in the form of gum on the surface, as in the plum and other fruits. In its course of circulation the sap obtains an additional portion of oxygen, by which it is converted into citric, malic, and other vegetable acids, according to the specific quality of the fruit.

As the fruit increases in bulk, the rind becomes gradually thinner, when the absorption of heat and light alters the chemical character of the pulp, and produces the saccharine qualities and flavour of the peculiar fruit, accompanied by the well-known change of colour termed *bloom*, or ruddy blush colour. That the direct rays of the sun is the immediate agent in this process is fully proved by the fact, that if the fruit be shaded by a leaf or otherwise, from the direct sun-beam, it never acquires that ruddy aspect, nor the same flavour as fruit that has been freely exposed to the solar ray.

The Committee of the Academy engaged in the report found, by a set of well-conducted experiments, that the pulp of vegetables, as apples for instance, on being digested for a short period in dilute vegetable acid at a given temperature, produced a saccharine substance analogous to the juice

of grapes. That the gum, or gelatine of peas, and other lenticular plants, treated with oxalic acid, also produced saccharine matter. The secula of plants in like manner, on being mixed with grape acid, becomes converted into saccharine matter, by passing first into the state like gum-arabic, and subsequently into a saccharine liquid. This conversion of vegetable mucilage and gluten into sugar by the agency of vegetable life, has long been observed, though the *modus operandi* is too refined to be exactly traced in the chemical laboratory of nature. The ripening of fruit may, therefore, be compared to a spontaneous fermentation of vegetable substances by natural heat, as in the process of malting by germination and artificial heat. The inquiries of the French savans cannot fail to prove valuable to the scientific horticulturist, although they may not be able to demonstrate fully all the beautiful processes of Nature by chemical experiment.

Circulation of Sap.—It has long been a matter of controversy among botanists, whether the circulation of vegetable sap depended on what has been termed *vital action*, or, in other terms, elective attraction and aggregation, or whether it is solely dependant on the mechanical agency of heat. According to a paper from M. Amici, read before the French Academy on the 28th March, the latter would appear the most plausible theory. M. Amici submitted the leaves of a living plant to the influence of a bar of heated iron with the light excluded from the heated side so as to avoid error. On receiving the reflection of the leaf on a concave mirror, the sap was observed to flow from the point adjacent to the hot iron, whether the stalk, the side, or the point of the leaf was presented to the iron surface. Hence it was concluded that the circulating vessels of plants have more immediate connexion than is observable in the muscular structure of man or other animals. The experiments of M. Amici were made on leaves of *celandine*. MM. Cassini and Dutrochet, however, deny that the doctrine of M. Amici is applicable to all plants; as for instance, the *figus elastica*, in which not merely a current, but a translation of sap took place by heat, but the sap did not return on the leaf being submitted to the reverse influence. It is, however, exceedingly probable that each plant may have its own peculiar organic structure, and thus both theories be in a great measure correct.

USEFUL ARTS.

A patent has been recently obtained by Mr. F. Riley, of Thanet-place, Westminster, for an improvement in the process of fermentation, or rather for the combination of certain apparatus with the view of accelerating and rendering the process of vinous fermentation more perfect. Various means have, at different times, been suggested for improving the fermentative process; but, from the impossibility of tracing the *chemical* changes which take place in a saccharine extract during the process, it is impossible to determine with accuracy what will facilitate, or what may retard the development of vinous spirit or alcohol—the chief object of all fermentation.

It would be difficult to form any adequate opinion of the effect produced by Mr. Riley's new fermenting vat, without examining its operation in detail. This working tun is described as consisting of an upper and a lower chamber, divided by a partition, in which is affixed a tank, or chimney of communication. Besides the chimney, there are two valves in the horizontal partition, to be opened at pleasure, between the upper and lower chambers of the vat, to admit the wort, or wash, into the lower vessel. The upper chamber is also provided with a fanning, or rotary engine, for the purpose of agitating the wort previous to its being let down into the lower chamber to commence the process of fermenting. The top of the upper chamber is also provided with an air-tight cover, with a larger trap-door for charging the vat, and a safety-valve, opening outwards, to allow the escape of the carbonic acid gas disengaged by the process. There is also a glass plate in the top, in order to allow of inspection during its progress. According to the specification of the patentee, it is only necessary to charge the upper vessel with wort, and a sufficient portion of yeast, when it is to be well agitated by the fanning machine, and then lowered down through the valves into the bottom vessel. As the fermentation proceeds, a portion of the liquor is forced up through the chimney into the upper vessel, which is to be again returned to the lower chamber, and mixed with the mass until the whole is sufficiently fermented to cleanse from the yeast.

The patentee states, that by this apparatus he can produce a far superior vinous fermentation than by the ordinary process. But this statement, in our view of the case, requires ratification by the test of experience. It is quite obvious, that without adequate exposure to the atmospheric air, no perfect fermentation can ever be obtained: for the wash, or extract, not only requires a portion of oxygen from the air to develop the alcohol, but the air serves also as a vehicle to carry off the superabundant carbonic acid gas given out by the process. Now it appears to us, that the necessary supply of oxygen will be impeded by this machinery more than by the open brewers' working vats, while, by the confinement of the carbonic acid, the fermentation will have a tendency to run into the acetous state before the vinous fermentation is perfectly developed.

We should not wish to condemn this invention prematurely, though we have little faith in its being any improvement on the old process, except inasmuch as the more intimate mixing of the wort and the yeast at the beginning of the process.

New Zealand Flax.—Some very fine specimens of flax, in various stages of manufacture, the produce of New Zealand and adjacent islands, was recently presented to the scientific world, at an evening meeting at the Royal Institution. The tenacity of this flax is generally admitted, by competent judges, to be far superior to flax obtained from the North of Europe, and is already employed, to a considerable extent, in the manufacture of cables and other cordage, and promises to afford equal advantages to this country, as a substitute for European flax and hemp from our South Sea colonies, as the growth of fine wool, in Australia, promises a valuable substitute for that of Saxony and Spain, in our woollen manufactures. We trust the importation of the South Sea flax, in its manufactured state, will, in a very few years, become a point of great consideration in British commerce, as it would ensure a demand in return for other manufactures, in the way of export, to our colonies, and without the caprice or jealousy to which European commerce is subjected.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

James Slater, of Salford, in the County of Lancaster, Bleacher, for certain improvements in the method of generating steam or vapour applicable as a moving power, and to arts and manufactures, and also for improvements in vessels or machinery employed for that purpose.

June.—VOL. XXXIII. NO. CXXVI.

Thomas Coleman, of St. Alban's in the County of Hertford, Training Groom, for an improved roller for horses.

Andrew Ure, of Finsbury-circus, in the County of Middlesex, M.D. for an improved apparatus for distilling.

Thomas Branton, of Park-square, Regent's-park, in the County of Middlesex, Esq. for an improvement in certain apparatus rendering the same applicable to distilling. Communicated by a foreigner.

John Wallace, of Leith, Brasler, for an improvement or improvements upon the safety-hearth for the use of vessels.

Thomas Branton, of Park-square, Regent's-park, in the County of Middlesex, Esq. for an improvement in certain apparatus rendering the same applicable to steam-engines. Communicated by a foreigner.

Samuel Morand, of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Merchant, for an improved stretching machine.

William Rutherford, Jun. of Jedburgh, in that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland, Writer and Bank Agent, for a combination or arrangement of apparatus or mechanism to be used by itself, or applied to locks and other fastenings, for more protecting property.

Thomas Branton, of Park-square, Regent's-park, in the County of Middlesex, Esq. for an improvement in certain apparatus rendering the same applicable for making or refining sugar. Communicated by a foreigner.

Thomas Gaunt, of Chapman-street, Islington, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman; and George Frederick Eckstein, of Holborn, in the same county, Stove and Grate Manufacturer, for an improved fire-grate.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

- Darnell's Life of Isaac Basire, D.D. 8vo. 12s.
- Mackenzie's Life of Thomas Muir, 12mo. 4s.
- Pearce's Memoirs, by his Son, 12mo. 4s.
- Life of the Rev. E. Erskine, 12mo. 7s. 6d.
- The Life of Sir Thomas Lawrence, with three portraits. 2 vols. 8vo. 32s.
- Watson's Life of Wesley, 12mo. 5s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

- Hurwitz's Hebrew Etymology and Syntax, 8vo. 12s.
- Hurwitz's Grammar, 8vo. 7s.
- D'Emden's Genders of French Nouns, sq. 12mo. 9d.
- Bell's System of Geography, Part IX. 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- Spiller's Exercises in French, 12mo. 4s. 6d.
- Homonymes Français, 12mo. 3s.
- Bernay's German Exercises, 12mo. 6s. 6d.

HISTORY.

- The History of England. By Sir J. Macintosh, Vol. II. (Vol. XVIII. of Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia), 6s.
- Ancient and Modern Egypt (Vol. III. of Edinburgh Cabinet Library), 12mo. 5s.

MEDICAL.

- Moir's Ancient History of Medicine, 6s.
- Hamilton's History of Medicine, 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.
- Scott's System of preventing Loss of Teeth, 8vo. 5s. 6d.
- Sir H. Hallford's Essays and Orations, at the College of Physicians, 6s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Valpy's Classical Library, No. XVII. (Horace, Vol. I.) 12mo. 4s. 6d.
- Epitome of Literature, No. II. (Paley's Evidences and Locke on the Understanding), 18mo. 5s. 6d.
- Cabinet Library, Vol. IV. (Annual Retrospect of Public Affairs for 1831, in 2 vols. Vol. II.) fcap. 5s.
- Audubon's American Ornithological Biography, imp. 8vo. 17. 5s.
- Keightley's Mythology of Greece and Italy (12 plates by Brooke), 18s.

Wright's Slavery at the Cape of Good Hope, 8vo. 4s.

- Murray on the Diamond, 12mo. 5s.
- Family Library, Dramatic Series, Vol. IV. (Æschylus), 18mo. 5s.
- Lochley's New Picture of London, 18mo. plain, 4s. coloured, 4s. 6d.
- Tate's Foreign Exchanges, 8vo. 8s.
- A Caution to Bankers, &c. 12mo. 3s. 6d.
- Panorama of Constantinople and its Environs, royal quarto, plain, 17. coloured, 17. 14s.
- The Horse, from the Library of Useful Knowledge, 8vo. 8s. 6d.
- Family Cabinet Atlas, complete, 12mo. plain, 17. 10s. coloured, 27. 2s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

- The Twelve Nights, 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- Bogle Corbet, or the Emigrants. By the Author of "Lawrie Todd." 3 vols. 31s. 6d.
- Standard Novels, No. III. (The Spy.) 12mo. 6s.
- Roscoe's Novelist's Library, No. I. (De For's Robinson Crusoe, Vol. I.) 12mo. 5s.
- Roxobel. By Mrs. Sherwood, 3 vols. 27s.
- Haverhill, or Memoirs of an Officer in the Army of Wolfe. By James Athearn Jones, Esq. 3 vols. post 8vo. 17. 11s. 6d.

POETRY.

- Byron's Works, Vols. V. and VI. 9s.
- Aldine Poets, Vol. XII. (Beattie) 5s.

THEOLOGY.

- Lee's Analysis of Secker's Lectures, post 8vo. 4s.
- Alexander on the Canon of Scripture, 12mo. 6s. 6d.
- Bickersteth's Chief Concerns of Man, 12mo. 5s.
- Grove's Missionary Journal, 5s.
- Sabin's Probement of the Quick, 12mo. 3s.
- Irving's Lectures on Revelation, 4 vols. 12mo. 22s.
- The Sunday Library. By T. F. Dibdin, D. D. Vol. III.
- The Rev. E. Hull on the Institution and Abuse of Ecclesiastical Property, 8vo. 6s.
- Blunt's Abraham, 12mo. 5s. 6d.
- Snow's Prayers, 18mo. 2s. 6d.
- Hughes's Divines, No. XII. (Barrow), 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Tyso's Inquiry after Prophetic Truth, 8vo. 7s. 6d.
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Rev. J. Slade's Sermons, 12mo. 6s.

Memoir of Jane Judson, by the Rev. Bourne
 Hall Draper, 18mo. 2s

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Journal of Voyages and Travels by Tyerman
 and Bennett, compiled by J. Montgomery, 2 vols.
 8vo. 36s.

LITERARY REPORT.

Miss Jane Porter's well-known story of "Thaddeus of Warsaw" forms the present number of "The Standard Novels." This work has been for years a great favourite in Poland, and has acquired increased popularity there in consequence of the exciting patriotic struggle maintained by that country against the Russian yoke. At the time of its production, the Authoress had the honour to be thanked by the illustrious Kosciusko himself, and to receive presents from him and other Polish chiefs, in acknowledgment of the service done to their country by her pen. Miss Porter has revised the work, and added an Introduction, in which she relates several original and affecting anecdotes connected with the Romance, which will confer on this re-publication a singular attraction.

The present number of "The National Library" contains the conclusion of Dr. Thomson's History of Chemistry. In this second volume the learned Author includes biographical sketches of all the celebrated modern chemists, and details, in a popular manner, the progress of this wonderful science to the present period.

The edition of Bourrienne's celebrated Life of Napoleon, in French, in 5 vols. contains, among many other valuable notes, Buonaparte's own account of the siege of Toulon, of the battle of the Nile, of the battle of Marengo, of his projected invasion of England, of the conspiracy of Georges, Pichegru, &c., of the battle of Trafalgar, of the battle of Hohenlinden, &c.

The public will be glad to hear, that Mr. Galt's Lives of the Actors, which will include lives of Garrick, Kemble, Mrs. Jordan, &c., will be published in a few days.

Mr. Banim, whose tales are justly ranked among the most powerful in the range of modern fiction, is about to publish an English tale, to be called "The Smuggler." No modern writer, perhaps, is better able to depict the eventful and perilous career of the lawless adventurer than Mr. Banim.

A work of fiction, from the pen of the companion of Lord Byron, of a most intensely interesting description, is about to appear, to be entitled, "The History of a Discarded Son." It is said to be a very powerful, original, and striking work, full of vital reality, traced by the vigorous hand of one who seems to have been an eye-witness of every thing he describes, and who

carries the reader into scenes and countries that are perfectly untrodden.

The Rev. William Liddiard, author of "The Legend of Einsidlin," announces for early publication "A Tour in Switzerland," interspersed with poetry, on subjects connected with the scenes and subjects to which the Swiss owe their independence.

Memorials of the Stuart Dynasty, including the Constitutional and Ecclesiastical History of England, from the decease of Elizabeth to the abdication of James II. by Robert Vaughan, author of "The Life and Opinions of Wycliffe," is about to be published.

Early in June, will be published in octavo, An Account of the Life and Writings of Henry Pestalozzi, with copious extracts from his works, selected chiefly with a view to illustrate the practical parts of his method of instruction, by Dr. Biber.

Shortly will be published, The Route of Hannibal from the Rhone to the Alps, by Henry Lawes Long, Esq.

Killarney Legends, arranged as a Guide to the Lakes, edited by T. Croston Croker, Esq. In one neat pocket volume, with six illustrative engravings from drawings by Alfred Nicholson, Esq.

The Third Volume of Polynesian Researches, during a residence of nearly eight years in the Society and Sandwich Islands, by Wm. Ellis.

In the press, Ivan Vejeeghen, or Life in Russia, a novel, by Thaddens Bulgarin; containing a delineation of the state of society in Moscow and St. Petersburg—Polish and Russian country gentry—provincial magistrates—civil and military officers—actors and actresses—hells and tricks of the Moscow gamblers—sketches of the Russian Bar—characters of the judges, &c. The first St. Petersburg edition was sold within three weeks after its publication, and it has already been translated into the French and German languages.

Messrs. W. and Edward Finden, the distinguished Engravers, announce for early publication a new illustrated Road Book of the route from London to Naples, with twenty-four highly-finished views, from drawings by Prout, Stanfield, and Brockedon. The editorial department will be in the hands of Mr. Brockedon, whose "Passes of the Alps" did him so much credit, not only as an artist, but as a writer.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

JOHN ABERNETHY, F.R.S. &c.

This eminent surgeon died, after a protracted illness, at his house at Enfield, on the 18th of April.

He was born in 1763-4, and was consequently in his sixty-seventh year. The place of his birth has been much disputed: the town of Abernethy in Scotland, and that of Derry in Ireland, both claiming the distinction. At an early age, however, he was with his parents, a resident in London. After imbibing the elementary principles of grammatical and classical instruction at a day-school in Lothbury, he was apprenticed to the late Mr. afterwards Sir Charles, Blick, surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, under whose auspices he pursued his studies to great advantage. Even when a youth, he appears to have indulged in some of those eccentricities for which he was so remarkable; he frequently attended lectures in the habit of a groom, in consequence of which he acquired among his fellow students the nickname of "the Hostler." He persevered, however, notwithstanding such peculiarities, in rendering himself practically conversant with his profession, and became the pupil and subsequently the friend of the celebrated John Hunter. In 1780, he succeeded Mr. Pott as assistant-surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and shortly afterwards took the place of that gentleman as lecturer on anatomy and surgery. In his mode of teaching he was very minute on anatomy, a thorough knowledge of which, he conceived, could be acquired only in the dissecting-room; but the energy of his manner, and the apposite and forcible illustrations which he was accustomed to introduce, never failed to fix the attention of his pupils, and to impart a lively interest to all that he delivered. One of his great objects was to impress on their minds, that the education of a surgeon is never complete, and that his whole life should be a course of study. He was opposed to the division of surgery into distinct departments; such as that of oculist, aurist, &c.; considering the whole as essentially connected, and that no man, properly educated, could be ignorant of the diseases which those respective divisions embrace.

At an early period of life, Mr. Abernethy appeared before the public as an author. He published "Surgical Observations," in two volumes; and "Lectures," in one volume, explanatory of Mr. Hunter's opinions of the vital processes; with a Hunterian Oration, giving a farther account of Mr. Hunter's laborious and professional cha-

racter. For Dr. Rees's Cyclopædia, he wrote the anatomical articles included under the letters A. and B. At one period, we believe, he was violently opposed to the phrenological doctrines of Gall and Spurzheim; but, afterwards, he became partially, if not wholly a convert, and he had the manly candour to acknowledge it. He did not, however, assent to all the minute divisions of the brain insisted on by phrenologists. When Dr. Marshall relinquished his popular lectures at Thavies' Inn, Mr. Abernethy's class increased, as did also his practice. He was some time Professor of Anatomy to the Corporation of Surgeons. In one of his essays, he published an account of cases in which he had tied the external iliac artery—a bold and meritorious operation. This improvement in surgery established his fame, and increased the credit of the English school throughout Europe. Under Mr. Abernethy's auspices, St. Bartholomew's Hospital attained a celebrity which it had never before enjoyed. On the death of Sir Charles Blick, his former master, he was elected surgeon in his room. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society; an Honorary Member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and of the Medical Societies of Paris and Philadelphia, one of the Court of Assistants of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and one of the Curators of their Museum.

Much has been said, and many strange stories have been told of his eccentric habits and the bluntness of his style in addressing his patients. There are few by whom he has been consulted, who have not some anecdote to relate, of the roughness, or it might be the rudeness of his manner.* Certain it is that he usually cut a speaker short with some such sentence as, "Sir, I have heard enough. Go home and read my book!" or, "Madam, keep your money to buy a skipping-rope." That his heart was, however, more kindly than his tongue, and that his feelings sympathised more with humanity than he would have led a casual observer to suppose, is beyond dispute. "Where poverty and disease have prevented individuals from waiting upon him at his own house for advice, we have known him not only visit them constantly and at inconvenient distances without fee or reward, but generously supply them from his own purse with what their wants required. More affecting instances of charity and generosity

* It was said by a noted punster that Abernethy's *manor* produced him at least a thousand a-year.

seconding the utmost exertions of medical skill could not be produced from the life of any of his contemporaries than from that of John Abernethy; and if it were ours to strike a balance between the harmless eccentricities we have noticed and the incalculable mass of good he has done, we would set him high among the highest on the pedestals of those who have done honour to a profession second only to one in the scale of human hopes and happiness.”*

REV. ROBERT HALL, A.M.

This distinguished divine was born at Arnsby, in Leicestershire. He was educated at the Baptist Seminary, in Stokes Croft, Bristol, and was assistant to the well-known Dr. Caleb Evans. He removed hence to become the pastor of the Baptist congregation at Cambridge, where he remained for several years in terms of the strictest intimacy with some of the most distinguished scholars of the age. From Cambridge he removed to Leicester, and from Leicester he was called, by the congregation of Baptists in Bristol, to succeed the late Dr. Ryland, at Broadmead, in 1826. In this place he expired on the 22nd of February last. Mr. Hall was the great pillar and ornament of the Baptist denomination; and all who admire the spectacle of talent of the loftiest description, engaged in the sacred cause of doing good, will deplore the sudden extinction of so bright a luminary. His was of the highest order of cultivated intellect. He was by no means one of those who bigotedly decry the blending of literary taste with spiritual pursuits and enjoyments. He fed his intellectual faculties with the richest supplies of ancient and modern literature; and, within a few months of his death, was re-perusing, at hours of leisure, the tragedies of Euripides. Of Greek literature in general he was particularly fond. The Tragedians, Homer and Plato, were his favourites: these, together with the works of Virgil, Milton, and Burke, were the chief sources of his pure and classical eloquence. His works are, it is to be feared, too few to preserve a reputation which might have built itself an imperishable fortress. But Mr. Hall was indolent, and some strong external motive was required to force his intellectual machinery into operation. He was also, we should say, too modest; he shrank from observation; and was by no means “ambitious of having,” as he used to say, when solicited to write more, “all the world laughing at him.” Those amazing efforts of sacred oratory, to the splendid display of which Lord Brougham, Sir James Mackintosh, Sir Thomas Denman, and Mr. Canning, and

other not less distinguished men, have listened with delight, were deemed by himself undeserving of permanent record; and, if some of the noblest discourses that ever “breathed and burned” on the lips of mortal, shall at last find their way before the public, we shall be indebted more to the private solicitude of friends, or perhaps of interested individuals, than to the care of the high-minded orator himself. A third cause of the fewness of Mr. Hall’s publications was, the heavy bodily afflictions to which he was subject for several years previous to the close of his life. A dreadful disease of the spine frequently incapacitated him from every kind of exertion, mental and bodily, and rendered him, for many hours together, the victim of the most excruciating agonies. Throughout these severe sufferings, he was calm and tranquil in the highest degree, affording a most emphatic example of the power of religion to support the mind, when heart and flesh fail. While a young man, Mr. Hall published his first work, “An Apology for the Freedom of the Press,” a masterly work, written in a style of the purest argumentative eloquence, and fervid with the spirit of freedom. Some time after, appeared his Sermon on Modern Infidelity, indisputably the first work of its kind in the language, adorned with all the graces of finished composition, and displaying the mighty powers of a master of reasoning. His Sermon on the Death of the Princess Charlotte is without a rival. Amongst the numbers delivered on that melancholy occasion, and to those who would see noble ideas wedded to noble diction, the eloquence of thought fitly enshrined amidst all the “glories and beauties of” impassioned language, we would strongly recommend the perusal of Mr. Hall’s Sermon on War; and of the last twenty pages of the “Thoughts on the Present Crisis,” we have much doubt if there are twenty consecutive pages comparable with these in the prose works of any other English writer.

WILLIAM HAMPER, ESQ. F.S.A.

This amiable gentleman and profound antiquary died on the 2nd of May, at Highgate, near Birmingham; but his name and memory will be perpetuated in the annals of archæology and topography as long as those branches of literature are studied and admired. Of his talents and many estimable personal qualities, we can speak from personal knowledge; and with sincere pleasure, but painful feelings, we record a few facts relating to both. The tenor of his private life was uniformly kind, courteous, and active; his devotion to those literary studies connected with the topography and antiquities of his own county (Warwickshire) was ardent and indefatigable, and his willingness to impart information to persons engaged in

* From the National Portrait Gallery, edited by W. Jerdan, Esq. F.S.A.

literary studies was most exemplary. Though much engrossed in one of the Birmingham manufactories, he contrived to appropriate many hours in the week to his favourite study—that of investigating and transcribing from the manuscript archives of the kingdom. This pursuit led him to examine many public and private libraries, and thereby enabled him to amass a large store of materials, illustrative of genealogical history, the manners and customs of our ancestors, and the arts and literature of the olden time. Besides numerous letters of distinguished individuals of different ages, he had collected a series of ancient seals and documents of various kinds, and with a neatness and methodical order peculiar to himself, had arranged and classed them with the most scrupulous attention to dates and subjects. In early life he travelled over most parts of England, and was indefatigable in visiting every object of antiquity and interest. Since he became a member of the Society of Antiquaries of London, he wrote several interesting essays for the "*Archæologia*," which are distinguished for ingenuity of illustration and a condensed, apposite style.

Holding a literary correspondence with many of the most distinguished characters of the age, his letters are remarkable for the fund of wit, good-humour, and information, they contain. In the prefaces to many topographical and archæological publications the name of Hamper is recorded with the highest testimonies of esteem and gratitude. To Ormerod's "*Cheshire*," Blakeway's "*Shrewsbury*," Dugdale's "*Monasticon*," Britton's "*Architectural Antiquities*," Cartwright's "*Sussex*," and other works, he furnished many valuable communications.

Mr. Hamper undertook and completed a very interesting memoir of Dugdale, of whom Wood, in "*Fasti Oxonienses*," says, "What Dugdale has done is prodigious; his memory ought to be venerated and had in everlasting remembrance." The handsome and large volume which Mr. Hamper has devoted to the memory and talents of our inestimable monastic antiquary and topographer contains an account of his life and writings, copious extracts from his diary, and a large series of letters to and from many of his contemporaries. As long as this volume remains a memorial of the talents and industry of the person commemorated, it will perpetuate the name of Hamper in connexion with it, and be mutually honourable to both.

Mr. Hamper was born on the 12th of December 1776, and was consequently in the 55th year of his age. On the 6th of Nov. 1803, he married Jane, daughter of William Sharpe, Esq. of Newport, in the Isle of

Wight, who died 6th of June 1829, leaving three daughters. Mr. Hamper was an honorary member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, and for many years an active magistrate for the counties of Warwick and Worcester.

SIR MANASSEH MASSEH LOPEZ, BART.

This distinguished boroughmonger died at his seat, Mariston House, near Plymouth, on the 26th of March, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was a native of Jamaica, and of Jewish parentage. About twelve years ago, his connexion with the celebrated disfranchised borough of Grampound procured him considerable notoriety, at some expense, it must be admitted, of reputation. The venerable Baronet was convicted, at the Exeter Summer Assizes, in 1818, of bribery and corruption at the preceding election, and sentence of two years imprisonment was pronounced upon him. In consideration, however, of his advanced age, sixty-four years, and certain circumstances in his case of a palliative nature, he was liberated before the term of his confinement had expired. He was, besides, Recorder and patron of the borough of Westbury, which his nephew, Ralph Franco, Esq. (who succeeds to the Baronetcy and vast estates in the western counties) represented from 1812 to 1819, when he vacated in favour of the present Surveyor General of the Ordnance, Colonel Maberly. Sir Manasseh was returned himself for this borough to the Parliament which assembled in 1820, his disqualification being then removed; and he kept his seat until the year 1829, when he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, to make room for Sir Robert Peel, who had just retired from the University of Oxford. It was in the year 1805, during the premiership of Mr. Pitt, that he was created a Baronet. As he had no issue, the title was entailed on his nephew, already mentioned, the only son of his sister, who married Abraham Franco, Esq. By his death an immense property is broken up and divided, chiefly among individuals residing in the town and vicinity of Plymouth. The landed and personal property is estimated at 800,000*l.*! The personal property is chiefly in India and Government stock; but the land, principally in the environs of Plymouth, is also of vast extent. Lady Lopez has 3000*l.* a-year, Roborough House, and the town residence on St. Andrew's Terrace, with the plate, furniture, &c. of both establishments, for the term of her own life. The great bulk of the estates goes to the individual above alluded to, Ralph Franco, Esq.; but large legacies are also left to the other children of his sister, among whom are Mrs. Radcliffe, of Warleigh, Mrs. Barton, of St. Andrew's

Terrace, and Mrs. Basden, lady of Captain Basden, R.N. The death of a man of seventy-six years is an event which it can seldom be very difficult to account for. There is no occasion whatever to suppose that the decease of Sir Manasseh was accelerated by the prospect of Parliamentary Reform, and the fate of the atrocious system with which his name and fortunes had so intimate and so disreputable a connexion.

THE EARL OF DARNLEY.

This worthy and venerable nobleman died at his seat, Cobham Hall. He was a staunch Whig, of the old school, warmly attached to the present Premier, and, as far as we have any knowledge, untainted by the receipt of pension, or the holding of any sinecure office under the Crown. His youngest son was appointed, last November, his Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Florence; but the Earl himself never accepted any official situation. When his health permitted, he was distinguished by his attention to his duties as a senator. He always evinced himself a man of information, particularly on Irish affairs, in which he took an active and hearty interest: but it is too much to say that he was either an able speaker, or a man of more than ordinary comprehensiveness of intellect. His Lordship was a claimant of the Scotch Dukedom of Lennox, a title at present borne by the Duke of Richmond. He was one of the greatest proprietors in the county of Kent, where he possessed two magnificent seats, Cobham Hall and Sandgate. His Irish estates, in the county of Meath, were also very extensive: they received his kindest attention, and were the principal residence of his son, Lord Clifton; so that, in the invidious sense of the word, Earl Darnley could scarcely have been numbered

amongst the absentees. The Earl, by his Countess, who survives him, has left one daughter, Lady Elizabeth Bligh, born in 1800. The present Earl of Darnley is in his thirty-sixth year, and married, June 1825, Emma Jane, second daughter of Sir Henry and Lady Caroline Parnell, by whom his Lordship has two children. He was elected Member of Parliament for Canterbury, 1818, and continued to represent that city until the general election in 1830, when his Lordship declined coming forward again, owing to his intention of residing on the family estates in Ireland.

EARL OF MULGRAVE.

On March the 7th, at his seat, Mulgrave Castle, Yorkshire, died in his seventy-seventh year, Henry Earl of Mulgrave, Viscount Normanby, Baron Mulgrave, G.C.B., a General in the army, and Colonel of the 31st regiment. His Lordship's first service was in the American war, where he acquired considerable distinction. He was afterwards signalized in the expedition against Toulon, in the year 1793, at the opening of the Revolutionary war. The civil employments he held at later periods were of the highest order. He filled, in succession, the posts of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Master-General of the Ordnance, in the Pitt, Perceval, and Liverpool Administrations. The last-named office he resigned in the year 1818, since which he has been in a declining state of health, and for years bore the progress of a tedious, wasting illness with exemplary firmness and resignation. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Viscount Normanby, who arrived from the Continent only two days previous to his father's death.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The new London Bridge.—This fine structure is now open to the passenger on the payment of a trifle, which is applied to the relief of the workmen who may sustain accidental injuries. The footways on both sides are paved with large blocks of granite, and the parapets raised to the height of four feet. Looking over this convenient breast-high wall, the passenger may enjoy a splendid prospect. The view to the east down the river, is more extensive than upon the old bridge. We behold the Custom-house, the Docks, the Tower, and a forest of masts, forming what the Emperor Alexander of Russia called the grandeur of England—a thousand pennants floating on the breeze, whilst the colours of all the

trading nations of the world do homage to English commerce. In the back ground rise the hills of Kent;—in short, a more exquisite picture of national greatness cannot meet the gaze of Briton or foreigner. The approaches to the bridge form a gentle rise upon arches, and lead to a spacious opening. That end of the bridge next the city is not so forward with respect to the works as the Southwark end. The great undertaking which must delay the formation of approaches to the bridge on the city side, is the immense sewer which is to open into the river below the bridge. A vast number of workmen are now employed upon the excavation. The ground has been opened on the east of the site of St. Michael's

church, and the plan is to tunnel the sewer at the depth of thirty-six feet under the houses, as we have been informed, nearly as far as St. Paul's. The sewer will receive the smaller streams of drainage, and carry the whole to one common discharge. In digging for the sewer the men have cut through a stratum of fine red gravel, twenty feet thick, and below that they have a stratum of clay and sand to the depth of eight or ten feet. We understand that it is at length finally arranged that the ceremony of opening the bridge is to take place on the 1st of August.

British and Foreign School Society.—The annual meeting of this society has been held at Exeter-hall. The report represented the Society to be yearly extending its useful labours, and, as a consequence, the blessings of religious instruction among the less wealthy classes of society. His Majesty has been pleased to take it under his special patronage, and to set down his name as an annual subscriber for 100l. The announcement of this gracious conduct on the part of the King was received with loud cheers.

Society for Building Churches.—The annual General Court of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairs of Churches and Chapels, has been held at the house of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in Lincoln's Inn-fields, at which his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury presided, supported by the Bishops of London, Winchester, Lichfield and Coventry, Lincoln, St. Asaph, Bangor, Bristol, Chester, Llandaff, and Gloucester, the Hon. Mr. Justice Parke, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., the Rev. Sir Herbert Oakeley, Bart., the Very Rev. the Dean of Chichester, the Venerable Archdeacons Watson, Cambridge, and Hollingworth, Drs. Shepherd and Spry, Joshua Watson, Esq., and a large assembly of clergy and laity. The Secretary read the report, by which it appeared that, during the last year, grants had been made in ninety-eight cases, amounting to 15,976l. by which means additional church-room had been obtained for 24,265 persons, including 18,567 sittings, which are free and unappropriated for ever. Since the first formation of this Society, additional church accommodation has been provided for 207,991 persons, including 153,003 free-sittings, for the use of the poor for ever.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Paul Whittington, Minor Canon of the Cathedral Church of Norwich, to the Rectory of Baddingham, in the county of Norfolk.

The Rev. John Chevallier, M. D. to the Rectory of Cransford, in the county of Norfolk.

The Rev. Richard Vivers, B. D. to the Rectory

of Kettering, Northamptonshire, vacant by the resignation of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Watson.

The Rev. H. Murthie, B. A. of Pembroke College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Worthenbury, Flintshire.

The Rev. H. Burton, M. A. of Christ Church, Cambridge, Rector of Upton Cremett and Vicar of Condover, Salop, to the Vicarage of Atcham, in the same county, vacant by the death of the Rev. H. Burton.

The Rev. Dr. Stedman, of Pembroke College, Cambridge, to the Ministry of Margaret's Chapel, Bath.

The Rev. J. Randall to the Rectory of Binsfeld, Berks, void by the death of the Rev. Dr. Gabell.

The Rev. J. H. Harrison, M. A. Curate of Aston, Warwickshire, to the Perpetual Curacy of Water Orton, in the same parish, void by the death of the Rev. R. Sadler.

The Rev. Mason Anderson, to the Rectory of Sherrington, void by the resignation of the Rev. Thomas Davies.

The Rev. W. H. Dixon has been appointed Canon Residentiary in York Cathedral, in the room of the late Rev. R. Croft.

The Rev. J. Jackson, to the living of Tallow, in Ireland, void by the death of the Rev. James Brougham. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire.

The Rev. Edward Griffen, B. A., to the Vicarage of Wilbarston and Rectory of Stoke Albany, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. William Smith, to the Vicarage of Honingham, with East Tuddenham, Norfolk.

The Rev. John Harward, M. A. Curate of Frome Selwood, to the Vicarage of Wickworth, Derbyshire, on the presentation of the Dean of Lincoln.

The Rev. Henry Hugh May, of Merton College, to the Vicarage of Henbury, near Bristol, on the joint presentation of Sir John Smyth, Bart. and the Rev. C. Gore.

The Rev. John Preston Reynolds, M. A. to the Rectory of Beeston St. Andrew, in Norfolk, on the presentation of F. R. Reynolds, Esq.

The Rev. Francis William Cubitt, B. A. to the Rectory of Fritton, in Suffolk; and the Rev. Edward James Moor, B. A. to the Perpetual Curacy of Brightwell, in the same county.

The Rev. John Dufton, M. A. of Trinity College, Dublin, and Head Master of the Classical and Commercial School, Whitby, has been appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Mulgrave.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The King has been pleased to appoint Major-General Richard Bourke to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land; and their respective dependencies.

Mr. Rice has been appointed by his Majesty a Privy Counsellor of Ireland.

The Right Hon. Laurence, Lord Dundas, has been appointed by his Majesty, Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the Shires of Orkney and Shetland.

Dr. William Mac Michael has been appointed one of His Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary.

It was announced in the Gazette of the 13th, that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignities of Baron, Viscount,

and Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto George Fitz-Clarence, Esq. Colonel in the Army, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles, and titles of Baron Tewkesbury, Viscount Fitz-Clarence, and Earl of Munster.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint John Draper, of North Down, in the county of Somerset, gentleman, a Master Extraordinary in his Majesty's High Court of Chancery.

Marriages.]—At Trinity church, St. Marylebone, William Milligan, Esq. late Captain in the 2nd regiment of Life Guards, to Caroline, third daughter of Sir Charles Des Vœux, Bart.

Leonard Thompson, Esq. eldest son of G. L. Thompson, Esq. of Sheriff Hutton Park, Yorkshire, to Miss Mary Wentworth Fitzwilliam, second daughter of Lord Milton, and grand-daughter of Earl Fitzwilliam.

In the church of Glendernot, G. Hill, Esq. eldest son of the late Rev. J. B. Hill, and nephew to his Excellency the Right Hon. Sir G. F. Hill, Bart. Governor of St. Vincent's, to Elizabeth Sophia, eldest daughter of J. Rea, Esq. of St. Columb's, county of Londonderry.

At All Souls church, Langham-place, F. Hawkins, M.D. of Curzon-street, May Fair, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Hester, third daughter of the Hon. Baron Vaughan. And on the same day, Le Marchant Thomas, Esq. only son of J. Thomas, Esq. of Brunswick-square, to Margaret, fourth daughter of the Hon. Baron Vaughan.

At Henley-on-Thames, R. King, Esq. of Grosvenor-place, to Georgiana Anne, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel G. Carleton.

Thomas Taylor Vernon, Esq. of Hanbury Hall, Worcestershire, to Jessie Anne Letitia, second daughter of the late Henry Foley, Esq. Ridgway, Pembrokeshire, and niece of Admiral Sir Thomas Foley, G.C.B. Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth.

At St. Margaret's, Rochester, the Rev. Aylmer Farquhar, M.A. of Jesus College, Cambridge, to Mary, second daughter of the late Thomas Scholes, Esq. of High Bank, Lancashire.

At Berlin, Adolphus Goldschmidt, Esq. of Great St. Helen's Passage, to Jeannette, second daughter of the late S. Jacobson, Esq. of the former place.

The Rev. William Gilson, to Eliza, third daughter of the Bishop of Chester.

At Paris, the Count de Montebello, son of the late Marshal Lannes, Duc de Montebello, to Mary Teresa, eldest daughter of T. Roddington, Esq. of Cumberland Place.

At St. Marylebone, Samuel Clement, Esq. of Wyndham Place, Bryanston Square, to Louisa, daughter of the late William Paley, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, grand-daughter of the late Archdeacon Paley.

By the Rev. E. Bagshawe, of Eyam, Derbyshire, Charles Herbert White, Esq., of the 8th Bengal Light Cavalry, to Georgiana Jubilee, fourth daughter of Sir W. O. Bagshawe, of the Oaks, Derbyshire, and of Bath.

William, eldest son of Sir William Curtis, Bart., to Georgiana Maria, eldest daughter of the late John Stratton, Esq., of Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, and of Farthingale Lodge, Northampton.

Jarrett Dashwood, Esq. surgeon, Guy's Hospital, to Matilda, the third daughter of the late Samuel Cowel, Esq. Sutton-at-Hone, Kent.

At Kensington Church, and afterwards at the Catholic Chapel, Maximilian Joseph Jacques Bernhardt, M.D. to Mademoiselle Julie Corbet Calmus.

Deaths.]—At Worthing, the Right Hon. Edward Garth Turnour, Earl of Winterton, aged 78, and two days afterwards, at Shillinglee Park, Sussex, aged 77, Harriett Countess of Winterton.

At Marks Hall, Essex, William Philip Honeywood, Esq.

James Laing, Esq. of Streatham, in the county of Surrey, and of the Island of Dominica, in the West Indies.

At Eltham, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. John Wilgress, D.D.

At Allahbad, Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Wrottesley, of the Bengal establishment.

At his seat at Perdiswell, Worcestershire, on the 23d ult. Sir Henry Wakeman, Bart.

In Harley-street, in her 60th year, Viscountess Nelson, Duchess of Bronte, relict of Admiral Lord Nelson.

At Bath, Vice Admiral the Right Hon. Sir W. J. Hope, G.C.B.

At Richmond Park, Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Pembroke, in the 94th year of her age.

At his seat, Wybrooke Park, in the county of Devon, the Right Hon. Charles Lord Clifford.

In the island of Tobago, on the 25th January last, William Wilson, Esq. late of the Customs there.

At Singapore, in September last, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, the Rev. Dr. James Brown, junior clergyman of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta.

At Fort William, Bengal, in November last, Captain M'Lean, barrack-master of Fort William.

At Calcutta, in November last, Mrs. Roderick Robertson.

At Calcutta, on the 27th of November last, Harriet, the lady of Colonel M'Leod, of the Engineers, Hon. East India Company's service, Bengal Establishment.

At Calcutta, in November last, John Smith, Esq. of the house of Ferguson and Co. Calcutta.

At Calcutta, Dr. Adam, Secretary of the Medical Board.

At sea, on his passage to England, Dr. Waddell, Deputy Apothecary General, Hon. East India Company's Service, Bengal.

In the early part of April last, (in consequence of a fall in ascending one of the Egyptian Pyramids,) aged thirty-two years, James Maze, Esq. eldest son of Peter Maze, Esq. merchant of Bristol.

On the 11th instant, John Gamble, Esq. of Strabane, Author of "Views of Society and Manners in the North of Ireland," "Stanley," "Charleston," and several other popular works. This esteemed gentleman walked partly to Lifford, and accompanied the funeral of the late Mrs. Humphreys to the grave yard, and, whilst in the church, at the reading of the funeral service, he dropped down and instantly expired. He was a gentleman universally respected.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

BERKSHIRE.

A most destructive fire broke out in the outskirts of Hungerford, in Berkshire, on the 19th, by which a number of cottages were destroyed. This calamity has deprived upwards of one hundred poor people of their homes; but, happily, no lives were lost.

CORNWALL.

The quantity of ore sold in Cornwall, in the Quarter ending the 30th of December, 1830, was 26,137 tons, producing 3000 tons 11 cwt. of copper; the average produce of the ores in copper, was $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; the total value of the ore was 203,903*l.* and the Average Standard was 100*l.* 18*s.*

DEVONSHIRE.

The foundation stone to the flying bridge over the Dart, was laid on the 28th of April, at Sandquay, near Dartmouth, by Miss Seale, daughter of the lord of the manor, with the accustomed ceremonies, in presence of a large number of spectators and well-wishers to the enterprise.

The Western Bridge, Okehampton, is undergoing the process of demolition, preparatory to a new one to be erected in its place, from the plans of Mr. C. Vokins, architect. The Corporation of Okehampton have laudably undertaken to defray the expense.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The late sharp frosts have proved lamentably mischievous to every description of garden product. The wall-fruit, except in very protected situations, is entirely gone, and the gooseberry and currant bushes are much stripped. The orchards, which, not long since, displayed a delightful luxuriance of blossom, exhibit sad evidence of the nipping effect of the weather.—*Gloucester Journal.*

Some of the advantages to the public from the use of steam on the turnpike roads already begin to show themselves. Previous to the starting of the steam-coach between Gloucester and Cheltenham the fares were four shillings each person, now the public are taken by all the coaches at one shilling per head.

GUERNSEY.

The subscriptions in Guernsey for the distressed and starving Irish amount to near 500*l.* part of which has been remitted. In 1822 upwards of 700*l.* were collected there for a similar purpose. Such deeds do the island much honour.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The accounts which have been received from Herefordshire, and other "apple counties," contain most gloomy information. It appears that the late north-easterly winds, which have been so general during the past six weeks, have so materially injured the bloom, that the crop of apples is expected to fall short of an average harvest. Cider is expected to maintain a maximum price as the

season advances; the price has already advanced upwards of 20 per cent.

KENT.

We are sorry to have to state, at this season of the year, that the frosts have been so severe, as to cut off nearly the whole of the alberts, apples, &c. in this neighbourhood. We can state, on good authority, that one gentleman will be a loser of 300*l.* by his Albert plantation.—*Kentish Gazette.*

The ominous monosyllable, "Swing," is written with chalk on most of the walls and buildings in and about Dover, in apparently the same handwriting as before the awful occurrences of last autumn. It is attributed to the lowering the rate of agricultural wages, which, we regret to hear, has occurred in some places.—*Kent Herald.*

The late severe frosts have greatly retarded the growth of the bine, and the fly has made its appearance in Kent. The bine is extremely weak. The price has advanced from 15 to 20 per cent. The hops of 1823 are in the greatest request.

Some boys at play in a field near Wincheap, known by the name of The Green Field, the real name of which is The Martyr Field, from the numerous burnings and torturings which took place there in the bloody reign of Mary, discovered, near Buck's Oast, close by the hole in which torment of every description used to be inflicted, and which now exists to perpetuate the brutality of those days, an earthen vase, glazed inside, and in excellent preservation. Two ancient coins were deposited within, a ring, and a curious sort of dirk, the haft of which is studded with silver. But these are not all the curious contents of this ancient vessel. A piece of parchment, rolled tight, bearing the following singular inscription, was found at the bottom:—

"Profesye. 1550, Januarie 12.—[A bytter froste.]

"In ye yeaere 1831 theyre shalle be mightye trobeles. Ye contrye shalle be on ye brynke of destructione, but theyre shalle aryse menne aboundinge in virtew and talente who shalle restor it to helthe and soundeness and cause the pepel to lyve in prosperytye. Ye power turned against ye peple shalle be yeked to its rytefull owners."

The vase and contents remain for the inspection of the curious at the cottage near the Oast.

LANCASHIRE.

We regret to state that an explosion from fire-damp recently took place in a coal-pit belonging to Mr. Bromilaw, near St. Helen's, attended with dreadful loss of life. Sixteen persons were in the pit at the time. Six bodies have already been taken out, and great fear is entertained respecting the fate of the other sufferers.—*Liverpool Courier.*

Last week we announced an import of upwards of 200 casks of butter from the United States of America, and this week we have 800 barrals of flour by the St. George, from Calcutta.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

A meeting of the proprietors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway was held at the Clarendon Rooms on Wednesday last, when the previous plan of creating 6,375 additional shares, at 25*l.* each, was confirmed by them. This new capital will be applied to paying the debt due by the Company to Government, and to erecting warehouses, &c. The net receipts of the concern, to the end of next month, will amount to 80,000*l.*, by which another dividend of 4 per cent. will be paid, making, in the whole, a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum. The average number of passengers conveyed by the railway each day is about 1,800.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

At Pendlebury, near Manchester, the colliers refused to allow Mr. Knowles to keep in his employment about a dozen hands who had not persisted in an advance of wages. Nearly four hundred of these deluded men assembled around the pit, and some of the party having descended, compelled the obnoxious individuals to ascend, which they had no sooner done, than a furious attack was commenced upon them by the ruffians assembled at the surface. They were hunted about the fields and roads in every direction, beaten with large bludgeons, and kicked most unmercifully, until the whole number bore terrific marks of the violence with which they had been treated; and several of them are now in a state of very considerable danger. The assistance of the military being obtained, seventeen individuals were apprehended, and committed to gaol until the fate of the injured parties is known.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The Ranters of the town and county of Leicester had a grand field-day on Sunday last. They erected their camp on a waste piece of ground in Wharf-street, and, during the course of the day, "converted" nearly twenty "hell-deserving deluded wretches."—*Leicester Herald.*

LINCOLNSHIRE.

We are informed that an officer from London has paid a visit to the Custom-house, Boston, and effected the following reductions;—From the salary of the collector, 1000*l.*; comptroller, 50*l.* per annum. The collector's clerk and another officer to be superannuated, and a tidewaiter to be removed to another station. He came to Boston from Hull, where also he has been paring down the emoluments of the officers, and has proceeded to Lynn for the same purpose. The above is correct in the main, though, we believe, some of the alterations are not yet finally determined.—*Boston Gazette.*

The New Road at Lincoln is undergoing some improvement at Pottergate Arch. This part of the road is a great nuisance to all passing to and from the North, being very steep, and running through a small arch, only just sufficient to admit of the passage of a coach. The improvement is to be effected by cutting through an unnecessary rise on the north side of the arch, and thereby very considerably reducing the steepness of the hill at this point.

NORFOLK.

Norwich, which, for the past six weeks, has suffered severe stagnation of trade in the maritime department, owing to the late affair of the colliers in the North of England, appears again to enjoy the smile of commerce, occasioned by an

amicable adjustment of the differences of the pitmen and the proprietors.—*Norwich Mercury.*

A sharp drought, easterly winds, and frosty nights have affected the young barley plant in many places, and checked any tendency towards a decline in prices, which barley might have experienced in common with all other grain, during the last few weeks. The wheats do not look so healthy on the land as they did a month ago, the blade being rusty at the tip, while the plant is disposed to spindle; it should be observed, that this is not an unusual appearance in the month of May. The arrivals of foreign wheat and flour have been larger than was anticipated; and, although the quality is, generally speaking, of a very inferior description, still the supply is so great as to have had considerable effect in depressing the price of the best article. Beans are in good request, from a prevailing opinion that the grain is getting fast exhausted in Essex and Kent, the two counties mainly depended on for supplies at the London market. Peas are a very dull sale; and the very large arrivals of foreign oats have thrown a gloom over the trade. Good, handsome, and dry oats, however, are tolerably firm in the market, though the importations, particularly from Ireland, are very large.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

It gives us much pleasure to learn that the pitmen of the Tyne and the Wear are returning to their work. Though they have but partially commenced, from the number who, we understand, promised to resume their occupations, it is probable that the strike will soon be entirely abandoned.—*York Herald.*

Some workmen are now employed in taking down the premises in the High Bridge, Newcastle, formerly occupied as the soup-kitchen, where it is in contemplation, we understand, to erect a public house. In excavating the earth for the purpose of making a cellar, the remains of a gothic arch was discovered, and amongst the rubbish some very large stones were found, and three fragments of dressed stone, which appear to have formed part of a church or chapel window.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

In the "Nottingham Mercury" is an address to the freeholders of the county, calling on them to sign a requisition for a county meeting, "for the purpose of considering the propriety of presenting a petition to his Majesty, praying him to dismiss from the situation of Lord Lieutenant of the county of Nottingham, the Duke of Newcastle, and to replace him by a nobleman less inimical to the British Constitution, and to civil and religious liberty, and more talented to fulfil the duties of so important a situation." A similar call has been made on the freeholders of Bucks.

We understand the committee of magistrates, in Nottinghamshire, for "investigating the county expense," continue to pursue their labours very rigidly. It would be an excellent thing were committees to be formed in all counties, to inquire into the calls, the heavy calls, upon the county purse.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bridgewater, held at the Bristol Arms Inn, under the presidency of the Mayor, John Evered, Esq. (who

opened the business of the day by a very able appeal to the electors), it was resolved to establish a Political Union, for the purpose of "promoting purity of election, and of prosecuting and destroying, by all legal means, bribery and corruption." B. Lovibond, Esq. followed the Mayor, and, after an excellent speech, read the rules and articles, which were seconded by Mr. Brown, and carried unanimously. Nearly two hundred voters immediately subscribed their names and cash.—*Bath Chronicle*.

SUSSEX.

The works of Shoreham New Bridge are in rapid progress. It is to be a suspension bridge, and the centre span will be of considerable width. The new road with which it communicates on the opposite side of the Adur is also in an advanced state. We shall be extremely glad to record its completion; for the improvement will be very great, not only as regards the two towns of Shoreham and Worthing, but for all those who have occasion to travel along the coast. We understand that the distance from Brighton to the latter place will be reduced, by means of this road and bridge, from twelve to ten miles.

Atrocious and destructive acts of incendiarism are unhappily still heard of as occasionally occurring in some parts of the country. Copies of a proclamation from the office of Lord Melbourne, the Secretary of State, were forwarded on Monday to the police-offices, containing an offer of the Royal pardon to any one concerned, who shall give information against his accomplices in the destruction of a barn, filled with wheat and straw, and a straw-rick adjoining, the property of Mr. Borrer, at Hurstpierpoint, in Sussex. The person who actually set fire to the property is, however, excepted from this offer of mercy. A reward of 300*l.* also has been offered by Mr. Borrer, for the discovery of the guilty parties.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A colossal statue in bronze, of the late venerable Major Cartwright, who used to be designated the father of Reform, has been completed at Birmingham. It is to be stationed in some conspicuous part of the metropolis. Major Cartwright resided many years at Brothertoft, near Boston, and was once a candidate to represent that Borough in Parliament.

WILTSHIRE.

At the recent Quarter Session for Wilts, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted by a full Bench of Magistrates:—"Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Magistrates here present, that in the villages and country places the provisions of the Act 1 W. IV. c. 51, have been productive of great inconvenience and injury, both to the peace and good order and morals of the people; that in towns similar bad consequences do not appear to have arisen; but that, on the whole, the multiplication of houses for the drinking of beer on the premises has been productive of serious evil. At the same time, they are anxious it should be understood, that they are not of opinion, that it is advisable to restrict the sale of beer by any persons who do not allow it to be consumed on the premises."

YORKSHIRE.

The citizens of York have extended their protecting care to the remains of antiquity, in pre-

serving not only their far-famed organ screen, but also the picturesque ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, and the walls around their city. For the latter purpose, a restoration Committee has been formed, and subscriptions entered into amounting to above 3000*l.* which have enabled them to commence their labours. The Corporation have approved the plans, and have pledged themselves to use their utmost endeavours to perpetuate the benefits expected to result from this undertaking.

A keen frost on Friday night, the 6th of May, did considerable mischief to many parts of the country. We have received melancholy accounts of its injurious effects. In some places the thermometer fell to twenty-six, six degrees below the freezing point. At Reading, on the morning of the 7th, ice was seen half an inch thick; the thermometer was at thirty degrees, and it is feared the fruit trees have suffered much, especially the walnut. On Thursday, in one heavy shower of short duration, a quarter of an inch of rain fell, as indicated by the gauge at the Reading Philosophical Institution.

THE CIRCUITS.—The judges met on the 28th and chose their respective circuits as follow:—

Norfolk—Baron Lyndhurst and Baron Garrow.

Midland—Chief Justice Tindal and Justice Littledale.

Home—Lord Tenterden and Justice Gaselee.

North—Baron Vaughan and Justice J. J. Parke.

Western—Mr. Justice Taunton and Mr. Justice Alderson.

Oxford—Justice J. A. Park and Justice Paterson.

Welsh—Baron Bolland and Mr. Justice Bosanquet.

This is the first time of the English judges going the Welsh circuit. The only judge excepted is Mr. Justice Bayley.

SCOTLAND.

Famine in the Western Islands.—The last summer being very cold and wet, rendered the crop less productive, particularly the potato crop, which is the principal support of the lower classes, not only in the islands but throughout the Western Highlands. We understand that, particularly in the island of Bana, the people are in a most distressing state. Hundreds of them, with their horses and creels, may be seen upon the sands at low water, every spring tide, collecting cockles and other shell-fish, some of which are carried on horseback nearly ten miles, and which, along with a scanty supply of milk sometimes from a starving ewe, constitutes the main support of many families.—*Perthshire Courier*.

The central committee for managing the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the floods in Morayshire, have now had the satisfaction to complete their purpose of rewarding the brave men who, at the most imminent hazard of their own lives, rescued from impending destruction one hundred and seventy-one fellow-creatures, on the memorable 4th of August, 1820. A separate fund to accomplish this object has been collected, and a very handsome silver medal, of the size of a crown-piece, produced. On the front is a most correct representation of the noble bridge of Spey at the moment when the two northern arches had

fallen in. On the other side is this inscription, "Presented by the Central Committee for the Flood Fund to ———, as an honorary reward for his courage and humanity shown at the great flood, August 4th, 1829." This medal is suspended by a blue ribbon, and it is expected by the committee that it shall be worn on the breast on all occasions. Monday, the 16th May, was fixed on to deliver these medals publicly at Forres and at Garmouth, in presence of some of the principal inhabitants in each place. Forty-one medals have been adjudged to the brave men of the Findhorn, and fifty-two to those of the Spey.—*Edinburgh Observer*.

We mentioned some time ago, that it was intended to enclose Holyrood Palace upon the south and east sides, with a parapet wall and handsome cast-iron railing. Preparations have since been making for this purpose, and on Wednesday last the building of the wall was actually commenced. We now learn, however, that an interruption has taken place, the work having been stopped on Saturday, by interdict, and that from a quarter which could hardly have been anticipated. It seems, that a widow lady, who enjoys the life-rent of a house in the neighbourhood, which house, by-the-by, is the property of the Crown, has thought proper to object to the projected wall, because it intrudes upon a road leading to the house occupied by her, and because her ladyship will have to travel a few yards farther round before she can reach her domicile. The road thus intruded upon, we understand, is only tolerated at all by virtue of a grant from the Crown to the people who may occupy the house to which it leads for the time. We have heard, and we hope the report will prove correct, that a number of influential citizens of the metropolis intend to lay the matter before his Majesty, in order that redress may be vouchsafed from the proper quarter.—*Edinburgh Observer*.

The weather, although we have had slight frosts, has recently improved, and the fields have consequently a better appearance. The wheat looks more healthy, and generally an average crop may be expected: grass, however, is scarce, and the expense of the keep of cattle has consequently increased. Lambs, with the exception of those which died during the frosty nights in the early part of May, have done well. Farmers inform us that many of their ewes have dropped two lambs.—*Inverness Courier*.

The new-fallen snow has kept possession of the higher ranges of the Grampian hills, and has been so firmly cemented with strong frost at night as to bid defiance to the influence of the sun, unaided by the soft and gentle breezes of the South. Seldom has it been our lot to record such a scene in the month of May as some of the lower Straths present, the ground being completely covered with snow, and in many places the ice a quarter of an inch thick. Vegetation suffered considerably by such a sudden check, particularly fruit; young clover, and even the hardy thorn hedge in many instances, bear the withered marks of the cold blasts and biting frosts.

The General Assembly of the Kirk met at Edinburgh. The 79th Highlanders and the 91st were the guards of honour to his Grace the Lord High Commissioner, Lord Belhaven. There was a grand procession to the High Kirk, where his Grace heard sermon. Then the Assembly in the Tron Kirk, where his Grace from the throne addressed the divines assembled. An address to the King, and one to the Queen, were resolved on, and a committee appointed. Dr. J. Wallace, of White Kirk, was chosen moderator. Robert Bell, advocate, was elected procurator.

IRELAND.

Dr. Kelly, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, has addressed a letter to his clergymen in the distressed districts of Galway and Mayo, directing their attention to the meeting held in London, for alleviating the alarming distress which now afflicts those parts of Ireland. It is the duty of the priests, he says, to make known to their different congregations, the benevolent conduct of their British friends; and he asks whether, at least, the poor of Ireland have not cause to rejoice of their connexion with Britain? and ought they not be filled with affection and gratitude towards their liberal benefactors, and offer up their sighs and supplications for the prosperity of England?

Though the seed-time is by no means early this year, yet it is generally admitted to be one of the most propitious remembered in this quarter. Except in the very mountainous and backward districts, we believe nearly all the grain has now been committed to the ground, and also a considerable breadth of early potatoes, planted under the most favourable circumstances. The grain markets are beginning to look down, and the fears so much entertained of a dearth, or even of high prices, during the ensuing summer, are rapidly vanishing from the minds of the greatest alarmists.—*Derry Journal*.

One of the Clare magistrates has been removed from the commission of the peace. He rendered himself very unpopular some time since, by committing persons on charges of "Terry Alt" practices, who were generally supposed to be entirely unconnected with such proceedings. He was pressed to take bail for these persons, but continued to resist until the election came on; when he went to the gaol and liberated the entire party, for the purpose, as is alleged, of allowing them to vote for O'Gorman Mahon. A representation of the transaction was forwarded to the Government, and the result was the erasure of his name from the list of magistrates.—*Dublin Morning Register*.

At Dublin, on the 14th, a special commission was issued to Judges Moore and Jebb, to proceed to the counties of Limerick, Clare, Galway, and Roscommon, to try the prisoners who are at present in the gaols of these counties, accused of breaches of the peace, under the "Terry Alt" system. The commission will be opened in Limerick on the 20th of May, and in Clare on the 2nd of June. The time for the other two counties is not yet fixed. The number of prisoners in Ennis gaol was 213.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

In the transactions of the Metropolitan Cotton Market, nothing has occurred worth dwelling upon to any extent. The stock has been ample, but the sales inconsiderable, either for local consumption or exportation. Hardly any business was done on speculation. At Liverpool there has been generally more activity in the Cotton Market than in London; but nothing took place there either, requiring particular remark, whether in regard to prices or importance of transactions.

A general reduction of 1s. per cwt. has taken place in Muscovado Sugars, brown Jamaica having been sold at 46s. 6d. to 47s.: the sugars at 50s. are lower, in proportion, than any other description. The average sales in Muscovados, of each week in May, have been about 2500 hhds. and tierces. In the refined market there has been much heaviness, and a reduction, likewise, to the extent of 1s. The prices of almost every description of shipping goods have been lower than in April. Considerable business has been done in Mauritius Sugar, at full market prices, during the first two weeks of the month; but the price has since undergone a slight decline. The stock of Mauritius Sugar is now 68,957 bags, being 61,568 less than last year. The deliveries during the month of May, up to the 24th, were 7391 bags, being 7265 less than the corresponding month of last year. Our accounts from Mauritius prove that this year's crop is one-fourth deficient.

In the Coffee Market, business has been generally slack, the sales and purchases having been chiefly confined to the weekly wants of the grocers, for local consumption. The prices, however, keep up well, and the stock is ample, without being superabundant. No arrivals of any consequence have taken place.

The accounts from Calcutta have announced large shipments of Indigo for France, where part of them has already arrived. These shipments must affect prices here, as the supply already on hand, in this country, is by no means scanty. No change in the quotations, however, yet appears; but the sales reported during the three first weeks of May are inconsiderable.

The other metropolitan markets have been generally dull. Business was confined to local purposes, and prices have been rather low.

The immense quantity of grain lately taken out of bond, and on which duty has been paid, has so pressed upon the market, that not many sales could be effected in wheat without submitting to a considerable reduction in the prices. The holders, however, do not appear to have lost confidence; and the rise in the duty to 10s. 8d., with the probability of a farther increase, may give a little stimulus to the market. In the principal provincial Wheat Markets the same features occur. The price of Oats has risen 1d., and that of Oatmeal 6d. to 1s. per load. Barley remains as in the latter part of April, and rather dull of sale. No change has taken place in the value of Beans and Peas. The value of foreign Corn imported from the 22d of April to the 24th of May, is estimated at the very high sum of one million and a half sterling.

The commercial advices from all parts of the world with which this country carries on any trade, have not, upon the whole, been favourable.

Stagnation seems to be the chief feature of all markets to which our manufactures have access. Political causes and scarcity of cash are chiefly assigned for the depression. In most of the American States, formerly colonies of Spain, and in Brazil, considerable stocks of British goods remain unsold. Indeed, in some parts, such was the state of political disorganization, that business was entirely suspended, and no appearance existed of its being resumed for a long time. British property, however, is every where respected in the disturbed States. In Turkey, such has been the effect of overstocking the markets with British goods, that few sales could be effected at any but reduced prices, and even them on long credit, whilst the rate of exchange in England continues to advance, so as to be an additional cause of loss to the speculators at home.

Whilst the general aspect of things has been so unfavourable to the interests of trade, during the month of May, it is gratifying to find that, notwithstanding the exportation of bullion, in payment of the corn received, money continues abundant in the City, and the rate of interest is not higher than 3 per cent. A large surplus of silver coin had been, for some time, in the hands of the Bank of England, chiefly arising from returns of it made from some of our colonies. As its amount was upwards of two millions sterling, and could not be issued without exceeding the wants of the circulation, the Bank Directors have latterly come to the determination of converting it into bars. This conversion will probably supply any farther demand of bullion for exportation, and prevent too large a quantity of gold from being sent out of the country. It is now understood, that none of the new coinage of the present reign will be issued for some time.

We left the price of Consols, on the 25th of April, at 79 to $\frac{1}{2}$, for the account, with rather an upward tendency. All uncertainty respecting the success of the Reform measure having been removed by the decidedly favourable turn that the elections have taken, the price of Consols, as well as of all other domestic securities, has continued steadily to advance. No foreign political event has occurred to affect the value of securities at our Stock Exchange; so that the fluctuations, when any, were to a trifling extent, and Consols have been done, in the course of the month, at 83 five eighths for the account, which has been their highest quotation, up to the 25th of May, when the price closed, as will be seen in the Stock list below. A failure of some importance took place in the Stock Exchange on the 21st, when the fluctuations in Consols were greater than on any other day, as many of the brokers connected with the defaulter were obliged to purchase stock, or otherwise, to prepare for the fulfilment of their contracts with others, while some entered into new speculations on the consequences of the failure.

Business in the foreign Stock Exchange has been on a remarkably contracted scale. The quotations were influenced principally by the movements in the Consol Market, but have, for the most part, been nominal. It will be observed, however, that Mexican bonds, which had, for so long a time, been stationary, are now full 3 per

cent. higher than at the end of April. This rise has been occasioned by two more arrivals of specie from Mexico, one of 40,000 dollars, and another of 60,000 dollars, to be applied in part payment of the dividends long due.

The foreign exchanges have experienced no remarkable variation.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Bank Stock, 190 to 200—Three per Cent. Consols, money and account, 83 three-quarters, five-eighths.—Three per Cent. Reduced, 82 seven-eighths.—Three and a Half per Cent. Consols, 1818, 90 half, one-eighth.—Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 90 one-eighth.—New Three and a Half per Cent. 92 three-eighths.—Four per Cents. 1826, 98 seven-eighths, 9 quarter.—Long Annuities, to the 5th Jan. 1860, 16, fifteen-sixteenths, 17 one-eighth.—India Stock, 204.—Ditto Bonds, Two and a Half per Cent. 2 Discount, Par.—Exchequer Bills, £1000. 7, 5, 7.—Ditto, £500. 7, 6, 8.—Ditto, Small, 7, 5, 9.

SHARES.

Anglo Mexican Mines, £100 paid, 28 to 24.—Bolanzas, £150 paid, 165 to 175.—Brazilian Imperial, £25 paid, 50, 1 extra Dividend.—Brazilian National, £15 paid, 23 half.—Brazilian Cocoes, £5 paid, 5 to 5½. 10s.—Colombian, £45 paid, 5½. 10s. to 6½. 10s.—Real Del Monte, £400 paid, 30 to 32.—United Mexican, £30. 10s. paid, 9.

Alliance Marine Insurance Company, £5 paid, 8 seven-eighths.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazilian Five per Cent. Bonds in £ sterling, Dividends (payable in London) 1st April and 1st October, 61 half.—Colombian Six per Cent. Bonds, of 1822, in £ sterling, with Dividend from 1st of May, 1826, 13 half to 14 half.—Danish Three per Cent. Bonds, in £ sterling, Dividends (payable in London) 31st March and 30th September, 63 quarter.—French Five per Cent. Loan, of 1831, 7 three-quarters, 8, premium.—French Three per Cents., Dividends due 22nd June and 22nd December, 65 quarter.—French Three per Cents. Exchange per £ sterling, 25, 30.—Greek Five per Cent. Bonds in £ sterling, with Dividend from 1st January, 1827, 22.—Mexican Six per Cent. Bonds in £ sterling, with Dividend from the 1st July, 1827, 30 half.—Portuguese Five per Cent. Bonds, in £ sterling, with Dividend 1st December, 1827, 43 quarter.—Prussian Five per Cent. Bonds, of 1822, in £ sterling, Dividends (payable in London) 1st January and 1st July, 98 quarter, 8.—Russian Five per Cent. Bonds, in £ sterling, Dividends (payable in London) 1st March and 1st September, 95, 4 three-quarters.—Spanish Five per Cent. Bonds of 1821 and 1822, in £ sterling, with Dividend from 1st November, 1823, 16 quarter, 16.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,
FROM APRIL 22 TO MAY 21, 1831.

April to May.	Lunations.	Thermo-	Baro-	Winds.		Atmospheric Variations.				Prevailing modifi- cation of Cloud.
		meter. Mean Alt.	meter. 0 hour.	A.M.	P.M.	9h A.M.	6 h.	6h. P.M.	During Night.	
Fri. 22	0 h. 19' A.M. ○	54.5	29.22	S.E.	S.E.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Fair	Cirrostratus cum.
Sat. 23		55.25	.15	E.	E.	—	—	—	—	—
Sun. 24		55	.45	Var.	N.W.	—	—	—	—	—
Mon. 25		55.5	.65	—	Var.	—	—	Clear	—	Cym. cirrost.
Tues. 26		57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Every modifi.
Wed. 27	3 h. 35' A.M. (	59	.30	S.	S.	—	—	Cldy.	Rain	Cirrostratus cum.
Thur. 28		51	.00	—	—	Moist	Rain	Rain	—	—
Fri. 29		55.5	28.90	—	S.W.	Rain	—	—	—	— Nimb.
Sat. 30		56.5	29.00	S.W.	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	Moist	Cumulus
Sun. 1		55	.05	—	S.	—	Shrs.	Cldy.	Rain	Cirrostr. cum. nim.
Mon. 2	4 h. 12' P.M.)	55.5	.20	N.	N.E.	—	—	Rain	—	—
Tues. 3		56.5	.25	S.W.	S.W.	Rain	Clear	Cldy.	—	—
Wed. 4		54	—	S.	W.	Clear	Cldy.	Clear	—	— cum.
Thur. 5		49.5	.50	S.W.	N.	Cldy.	Shrs.	Shrs.	Fair	—
Fri. 6		44.5	.70	N.W.	N.W.	Clear	Cldy.	Clear	—	— nim.
Sat. 7	0 h. 1' A.M. ●	41	.75	E.	E.	—	—	Cldy.	—	—
Sun. 8		46	30.05	N.E.	N.E.	—	—	—	—	Cirrostratus
Mon. 9		56	.17	E.	E.	—	Clear	Clear	—	—
Tues. 10		50	.10	E.	N.E.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—
Wed. 11		48	Stat.	E.	E.	Clear	Clear	Clear	—	—
Thur. 12	4 h. 12' P.M.)	49.5	—	Var.	Var.	—	—	—	—	Cloudless
Fri. 13		51	29.90	Var.	E.	—	—	—	—	—
Sat. 14		58	Stat.	N.W.	E.	—	—	—	—	—
Sun. 15		43	Stat.	E.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mon. 16		58.5	30.00	S.E.	S.E.	—	—	—	—	—
Tues. 17	4 h. 12' P.M.)	55.5	29.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wed. 18		58	.70	E.	E.	—	—	—	—	Cirrostratus
Thur. 19		55.5	.75	—	—	—	—	Shrs.	Rain	— cum.
Fri. 20		56.5	.50	Var.	Var.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Fair	—
Sat. 21		64	.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sun. 22		63	.50	N.	N.	—	—	—	—	—

Mean temperature of the Month, 52 deg. Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.53. Highest temperature, 73 deg. An injurious frost on the night of the 6th.

BANKRUPTS

FROM APRIL 19, TO MAY 24, 1831, INCLUSIVE.

April 19. J. ARMSTRONG, Raskelf, Yorkshire, miller. J. CRONIN, Old Bailey, stove merchant. R. SMITH, Blackman-street, Southwark, victualler. J. COUTTS, jun. Notting Hill, Kensington, baker. T. H. CHALK, Barking, Essex, core-drawer. E. H. FRANCIS, Ormond-house, Chelsea, schoolmaster. J. ALLWRIGHT, Strand, cheesemonger. W. NOVELL, Clapham-road, carpenter. T. PLATT, Brentford, coal-mERCHANT. J. BARNETT, Essex-street, Strand, nurseryman.

grocer. B. BERTON, Kingsland-road, coal-merchant. J. FAXTON, jun. Berwick-upon-Tweed, linen-draper. B. G. TOPHAM, New-road, Marylebone, victualler. T. TACHELL, Snow-hill, tavern-keeper. C. W. TITTENSOR, Little Lave-lane, City, button-seller. J. FINNEY, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, merchant. W. CAMPAIN, Davenport-street, Dover-road, linen-draper. H. JONES, New Sarum, Wiltshire, woollen-proprietor. W. WANLEY, Laneport, Somersetshire, ironmonger. T. BUSH, Beaton, Nottinghamshire, lace-manufacturer. J. HAMILLEY, Arnold, Nottinghamshire, builder. F. SANDERSON, Great Ayton, Yorkshire, shoemaker. W. C. BROMBY, Belcastles, Yorkshire, wharfinger. J. SHEPHERD, Liverpool, stone-mason. W. WESTRUP, Bedford, Suffolk, miller. S. LYON, Plymouth, silversmith. J. M. CROSSLEY, Manchester, upholsterer. H. BROWNING, Cambridge, inn-keeper. T. HOOPER, Haslemere, Surrey, Dorsetshire, baker. J. BLACKALL and M. G. FILBY, Leadenhall Chambers, Fenchurch-street, ship-brokers. C. WEBSTER, jun. Manchester, carriage. G. E. JACKSON, Birmingham, dealer in iron. J. KERBY and J. W. KERBY, Leicester, hatters. May 8. R. JONES, Cornhill, bootier. F. C. BURTON, High Holborn, glass cutter. A. M. GREIG, Cornhill, Somersetshire, wine-merchant. J. SANDERS, Laurenceau, Cornwall, tallow-chandler. M. DOVE, Maidstone, grocer. W. HENTON, Nottingham, grocer. W. COULTHARD, Brookbank, Cumberland, cattle-dealer. J. WHITE, Higham, Derbyshire, chandler. J. OSBORNE, jun. Epsom, Nottinghamshire, surgeon. C. POTTER, E. POTTER, and S. ROBERTS, Manchester, calico printers. J. POTTER, Manchester, and W. MAUDE, Darwen, Lancashire, calico printers. J. BEDDOME, Manchester, dyer. C. PALFREYMAN, Manchester, calico-printer. J. JOHNSON and T. HANNAH, Leeds, drapers.

LOWTH, Kingston-upon-Hell, lace dealer. T. Barlow, Manchester, publisher. J. FINNEY, Liver pool, painter. H. DOWKER, Laythorpe and Cawton, Yorkshire, Smith. May 19. A. STONE, Austin-friars, broker. J. HILL, Mansfield, Sussex, miller. J. P. LUKE, Finchbury place, boot maker. W. BEANS, Saint Martin's-lane, valise binder. E. HODGSON, Thrapston, Northamptonshire, linen draper. F. and J. GILES, Steward-street, Spital-fields, silk manufacturers. J. CLOTHIER, Walmsley-street, Brunswick-square, timber merchant. T. CRICKMORE, Skinner-street, Bishopsgate Without, pewterer. R. PLATT, Cateaton street, warehouseman. J. NIMMO, Upper Gower-street, bookseller. T. OWEN, Fore-street, Cripplegate, auctioneer. S. WILSON and J. LILLEYMAN, Goldsmith-street, silkmen. J. TOMES, Kensington, grocer. W. POTTER, Liverpool, merchant. T. YOUNG, Lane-end, Staffordshire, innkeeper. J. LEEB, Manchester, baker. J. BENNETT, Birmingham, core dealer. May 24. J. WATERHOUSE and W. WATERHOUSE, jun. Lud lane, coach proprietors. J. WILKINSON, S. STRAITH, and R. J. T. PERKIN, Lendenhall-street, brokers. J. TURNEY, Bridge-house place, Southwark, baker. C. GILLET, Baker's-row, Walworth-road, butcher. W. JOY, St. Paul's church-yard, bookseller. J. McLACHLAN and D. MACINTYRE, Bon-cuori, Cornhill, merchants. H. B. ROBERTS, Fleet-street-buildings, merchant. J. C. ROBERTSON, Fleet-street, bookseller. J. MOORE, Bermondsey-wall, master mariner. J. J. VALLOTTON, Old Cavendish-street, French warehouseman.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

JULY 1, 1831.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords.—June 14. This being the day appointed for the assembling of the New Parliament, the House was opened at one o'clock, by commission, with the usual formalities. The Lord Chancellor informed their Lordships and the members of the House of Commons, who appeared at the bar, that his Majesty would attend on the following Tuesday, for the purpose of opening the Parliament in person, and of informing the members of both Houses of his reasons for having called them together. He then by his Majesty's command directed them to choose from among themselves a Speaker, to be presented to the Commissioners on the following day. The Lords Commissioners were, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquess Wellesley, Earl Grey, and Lord Durham.

June 15. The Lord Chancellor took his seat, and soon after the Speaker of the House of Commons, attended by several members, appeared at the bar. The Speaker said he had to inform their Lordships that, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, and in the exercise of their ancient and undoubted privileges, his Majesty's faithful Commons had proceeded to the election of a Speaker, and that their choice had fallen upon him.—The Lord Chancellor addressing the Speaker said that the Commissioners had it in command from his Majesty to inform him, that his Majesty, relying on his constant zeal for the public service and tried sufficiency to discharge the arduous duties of his situation; on his long and varied experience; on his deep learning in the forms and proceedings of the House of Commons; on his impartiality and firmness, united with temper, to discharge the duties of Speaker; entirely approved of the choice made of him as Speaker of the House of Commons. The Speaker then said, that, with gratitude and respect, he submitted to his Majesty's commands; and it now became his duty, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty's faithful House of Commons, to claim all the ancient rights and privileges granted to them by his Majesty's predecessors, and, more especially, those of freedom from arrest for themselves and their servants; freedom of debate; free access to his Majesty whenever occasion may require, and a favourable construction of all their words and actions. The Lord Chancellor said, that the Commissioners had farther in command from his Majesty to inform him, that his Majesty most willingly

confirmed and granted to the House of Commons all their ancient privileges, sensible that they would not be impaired in their hands; and that his Majesty would be always willing to put the most favourable construction on their words and actions.

The Speaker and the Gentlemen of the House of Commons then retired.

June 21. At two o'clock the King entered the House of Peers, and with the usual forms and ceremonies, took his seat on the throne. Soon afterwards the Commons appeared at the bar, when his Majesty rose and delivered the following speech.

"MY LORDS, AND GENTLEMEN,

"I have availed myself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to your advice and assistance, after the dissolution of the late Parliament.

"Having had recourse to that measure for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of my people on the expediency of a Reform in the Representation, I have now to recommend that important question to your earliest and most attentive consideration, confident that in any measures which you may propose for its adjustment, you will carefully adhere to the acknowledged principles of the Constitution, by which the prerogatives of the Crown, the authority of both Houses of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people, are equally secured.

"The assurances of a friendly disposition, which I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers, encourage the hope that, notwithstanding the civil commotions which have disturbed some parts of Europe, and the contest now existing in Poland, the general peace will be maintained.

"To the preservation of this blessing my most anxious care will be constantly directed.

"The discussions which have taken place on the affairs of Belgium have not yet been brought to a conclusion; but the most complete agreement continues to subsist between the Powers whose Plenipotentiaries have been engaged in the Conferences of London. The principle on which these Conferences has been conducted, has been that of not interfering with the right of the people of Belgium to regulate their internal affairs, and to establish their Government according to their own views of what may be most conducive to their future welfare and independence, under the sole condition, sanctioned by the practices of nations, and founded on the principles of public law, that, in the exercise of that undoubted right, the security of neighbouring States should not be endangered.

"A series of injuries and insults, for which, notwithstanding repeated remonstrances, all reparation was withheld, compelled me at last to order a squadron of my fleet to appear before Lisbon, with a peremptory demand of satisfaction. A prompt compliance with that demand

prevented the necessity of further measures ; but I have not yet been enabled to re-establish my diplomatic relations with the Portuguese Government.

" GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

" I have ordered Estimates of the expenses of the current year to be laid before you, and I rely with confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provision for the public service, as well as for the further application of the sum granted by the last Parliament ; always keeping in view the necessity of a wise and wholesome economy in every branch of the public expenditure.

" MY LORDS, AND GENTLEMEN,

" It gives me great satisfaction to state to you, that the large reduction of taxes which took place in the last and in the present year, with a view to the relief of the labouring classes of the community, has not been attended with a proportionate diminution of the public income. I trust that such additional means as may be required to supply a part of the deficiency occasioned by these reductions, may be found without any material abridgment of the comforts of my people.

" To assist the industry, to improve the resources, and to maintain the credit of the country on sound principles, and on a safe and lasting foundation, will be, at all times, the object of my solicitude, in the promotion of which I look with confidence to your zealous co-operation.

" It is with deep concern that I have to announce to you the continued progress of a formidable disease, to which my attention has been early directed, in the Eastern parts of Europe. Information having been more recently received that it had extended its ravages to Ports in the Baltic, from whence there is a great commercial intercourse with my dominions, I have directed that all the precautions should be taken which experience has recommended as most effectual for guarding against the introduction of so dangerous a malady into this country.

" Great distress has unhappily prevailed in some districts, and more particularly in a part of the Western Counties of Ireland, to relieve which, in the most pressing cases, I have not hesitated to authorize the application of such means as were immediately available for that purpose. But assistance of this nature is necessarily limited in its amount, and can only be temporary in its effect. The possibility, therefore, of introducing any measures which, by assisting the improvement of the natural resources of the country, may tend to prevent the recurrence of such evils, must be a subject of the most anxious interest to me, and to you of the most grave and cautious consideration. Local disturbances, unconnected with political causes, have taken place both in this part of the United Kingdom and in Ireland. In the county of Clare, and in the adjoining parts of Roscommon and Galway, a system of violence and outrage had, for some time, been carried on to an alarming extent, for the repression of which the constitutional authority of the law has been rigorously and successfully exerted. By these means, the necessity of enacting new laws to strengthen the Executive Government with further powers, will, I trust, be prevented. To avert such a necessity has been, and ever will be, my most earnest desire ; but, if it should unfor-

tunately arise, I do not doubt your firm resolution to maintain the peace and order of society by the adoption of such measures as may be required for their most effectual protection."

His Majesty having taken his departure, their Lordships adjourned.

At five o'clock the House again met, and the Lord Chancellor having read his Majesty's speech, the Duke of Norfolk proceeded to move the Address. It was seconded by the Earl of Mulgrave, who commented on the several topics introduced into the Speech, and declared himself a warm advocate of the present Government, which, in introducing a plan of Parliamentary Reform, had yielded to the universal wish of the people, and had pursued a course at once politic and constitutional.—The Earl of Winchilsea rose to declare the motives that had induced him to withdraw his support from the present Administration. His opposition to the Government was not founded on their proceedings with respect to Reform ; years ago he had stated his opinion on that question, and declared himself favourable to it. It was not the Reform Bill which had changed his opinions, although when that Bill was introduced into the other House, and its details became known, he had written a letter to a Noble Lord opposite that he disapproved of parts of that Bill, and those parts he would oppose. His change of feeling was not therefore to be attributed to this ; but he would honestly and fairly say, that he perceived the differences said to have once existed between Whigs and Tories were not wholly at an end ; and that the party now in power, lost no opportunity of advocating every measure that would have the effect of destroying the connexion between the Church and the State.—Earl Grey said, that when he was summoned by his Sovereign to undertake the formation of a new Administration, it was not with joy he received the commission, for he knew the difficulty of the task, and his inadequacy to fulfil it. He felt, however, that he owed a duty to his country and to his Sovereign, who had so graciously offered him such an honour, and he accepted office on the gracious condescension that he was to be allowed to act in it on his own opinions and principles. Under no other circumstances, indeed, could he have consented to accept it ; and he mentioned this fact, because he believed it was acknowledged by all the members of the late Government, with the exception of the Noble Duke at the head of it, that the time was come when it became absolutely necessary to make some concession to the opinion of the people. With that conviction he had taken office—with a conviction, which every day now confirmed, that the desire of the people could not be safely re-

sisted, he had introduced a measure of Reform, which was intended, not to subvert, but to preserve, not to covet the favour of those who are hostile to the Constitution, but to enable the Houses of Parliament and the Crown to secure the possession of their own privileges, and, at the same time, to preserve the real liberties of the people. It was on these principles that he had advocated the measure which had been brought forward, had given his support to, and had used all diligence in preparing that measure, in which he concurred with his colleagues, which had received the sanction of the Sovereign, who had now recommended it formally to their Lordships from the throne. That measure, too, he was happy to know, had met with the approbation of the country.—The Duke of Cumberland briefly expressed his determination to oppose the Reform Bill; but would state, in the face of their Lordships, and in the face of the country at large, that there was no member of that House who would fight more strenuously for the liberties of the people than he would.—Lord Wharncliffe, after alluding to the means used to influence the late elections by statements that the House of Commons had refused the Supplies, and that the King of England was a party to the Reform Bill, said he had great confidence in the people of England. The honest performance of duty would be always sure to command their respect. But if the House were to betray its duty, and vote for that which must be considered the first step for the subversion of the State, in consequence of any threats from abroad, or any personal fear, he would rather see the House of Lords at once wiped out of the Constitution. He had rather see the House wiped away at once, than that it should drag on for a few years in impotence and contempt.—The Marquis of Lansdowne contended that the Bill would do no more than restore to the House of Commons their just and constitutional privileges; it was nothing more than a recurrence to the principles under which the Constitution of England had flourished. The extension of the franchise might be deemed an alteration; but it was one which was called for by the circumstances of the times. Property had appeared in a new shape, and was thus spread throughout the country in all directions.—The Marquis of Londonderry complained of the injury his house had sustained in consequence of the attack of a mob at the recent illumination, and desired to be informed from whom he was to seek redress. In allusion to the scene which occurred in the House of Lords on the day of the dissolution, he attributed all the intemperance which might have been exhibited upon his part and that of others, to the example of the Noble Lord on the

Woolsack, who rushed out of the House, declaring that Parliament was to be dissolved in consequence of the stoppage of the Supplies. Now, they had heard in the speech delivered a few minutes after, that it was not on account of the stoppage of the Supplies, but from his Majesty's desire to call on the people to consider the question of Reform. It was clear, therefore, that the Noble and Learned Lord had departed from what might be called the honest truth of the transaction; and, when they observed this, and witnessed the intemperance of his conduct, they might be, perhaps, excused for having been, in some degree, misled by his example.—Lord Melbourne said he had never seen any illumination in which windows had not been broken, and breaches of the peace committed. He was exceedingly opposed to such outrages; but in the late instance it would have been impossible to prevent the illumination.—The Earl of Mansfield said, the principles on which his Majesty's present Government came into office, were asserted to be non-intervention, economy, and Parliamentary Reform. With respect to the first point, it did not appear, on the face of the transaction, that they had adhered to their principle in their conduct respecting Belgium; but that would be a subject for future discussion. With respect to the second point, it remained to be seen whether they knew how to strike the balance between prodigality and a just economy. With respect to the third point, the Bill which they had introduced was a sufficient specimen of their judgment. In the course of the discussions in another place on that Bill, many gross errors and imperfections were pointed out; but, whether it was that his Majesty's Government wanted talents or time, or whether they wished solely to redeem their pledge to Reform, without caring as to the means of redemption, to all those just criticisms they declared their intention of turning a deaf ear.—The Lord Chancellor denied that he had stated, as a ground for dissolving Parliament, that the House of Commons had refused the Supplies. The words he had made use of were so obvious, their meaning so distinct and plain, that it was astonishing they could be misunderstood. The only meaning which his words conveyed was, that the dissolution being a thing resolved upon, if any justification of that step were necessary, it might be found in the conduct of the House of Commons on the preceding evening. Though he was not bound to do so, yet he would adopt the report of his observations which the Noble Lord had read. The report stated, that "he had never seen before"—(A cry of "Here they are," and the printed report was passed along the Opposition bench until it reached his Lord-

ship.) "With great submission," said the Noble and Learned Lord, "though I am your Lordships' Speaker, I shall be treated as every Peer in this House has a right to be treated. By the favour of his Majesty, I have the honour to hold the first seat in this assembly. I will be treated as every man in the House has a right to be treated, and not be assailed, as I fear is attempted, for the purpose of interrupting my argument, with cries of 'Read,' which is a thing not permitted in either House of Parliament, or at any meeting out of doors." The Noble and Learned Lord then took the printed report and read as follows:—"I never, until now, heard that the King had not the right to dissolve Parliament when he saw fit, the more particularly when the House of Commons has considered it proper to take the extreme and unprecedented step of refusing the Supplies." He was sure that any twelve men who read those words, and who were acquainted with the circumstances under which they were spoken, would put the same construction upon it that he did. It mattered little whether in technical terms the House of Commons refused the Supplies, or whether they adjourned without discussing them. The effect was the same. The Noble and Learned Lord then defended himself against the charge of having conducted himself disrespectfully towards the House of Peers on the day of the dissolution. He did not leave the House until he received a positive order from the King, communicated to him by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, in these words:—"The King doth command the Lord Chancellor instantly to give his attendance upon his Majesty, who waits at the bottom of the staircase." Much had been also said of the use made of the Sovereign's name in the course of those discussions: and chiefly with reference to what had been said relative to Government influence during the late general election. He could venture to say, that never since the Revolution of 1688, had Government interfered less in election proceedings.—Lord Farnham commented upon the means adopted in Ireland to influence the results of the elections.—Lord Plunket trusted the House would look to the causes of the evils which afflicted Ireland. He knew the present Government were turning their attention to the subject. The principal cause of these evils he took to be superabundant population; and it was the duty of a wise Government to make the resources of the country available for finding employment for the population, without the introduction of poor-laws, which would be attended with interminable difficulties. But no good would be done for Ireland, if they kept indulging themselves in prejudices which ought to be forgotten, and not con-

verting, with the sagacity of ruminating animals, their food into wholesome nutriment, but, with the perverted sagacity of misapplied ingenuity, converting it into poison; going back to the past merely for the purpose of blighting the mercies of the legislature, and looking to the future merely for the purpose of forming gloomy anticipations.

The question was then put, the Address agreed to, and ordered to be presented to his Majesty.—The Earl of Shaftesbury was chosen chairman of the Committees, and the House adjourned.

House of Commons.—June 14. The Lord High Steward attended in the Long Gallery at half-past eleven o'clock, and proceeded to swear in Members. After being engaged about two hours, his Lordship appointed Commissioners to administer the oaths to such other Members as should present themselves. At two o'clock, the Members who had been sworn met in the House, and were shortly after summoned by the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod to hear the Commission for the opening of Parliament read. On their return, Mr. C. W. Wynn rose and said, that in compliance with the directions of his Majesty, and also in unison with their own undoubted right, he called upon the House to exercise its judgment in selecting an individual to preside over their debates and proceedings during the ensuing Parliament. This was one of the most ancient, and certainly most important privileges; for when they considered that the person whom they selected was not only to preside over them, but also to be their organ, the selection was one of their most important duties. If important on all occasions, it must be peculiarly an important one when they were called upon to introduce changes and innovations greater than any the history of Parliament afforded any example of. He stated this, not for the purpose of expressing an opinion upon this subject; for whether these changes were desirable or not, it was certainly necessary that they should be well considered, with patience, with discretion, and with temper; to none had the confidence of the House been given more fully than to the person who had usefully and advantageously filled the chair for fourteen years. Upon five different occasions he had been selected by the House, and each time was received with increased confidence and approbation. Without enlarging farther upon the claims of that gentleman, he begged to propose that the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton take the chair of that House, and he was sure that he expressed the wish of all present, when he hoped that he might occupy it as long as his health allowed. The motion having been seconded by Sir M. W. Ridley, Mr. Sutton, having

been generally called upon by the House, said he hardly knew how to address them upon the present occasion, after the terms in which he had been proposed by his Hon. and Right Hon. Friends. "I have held," said he, "the office of Chairman for fourteen years; I well know its difficulties—difficulties frequently increased by the suddenness with which they come on the individual; I also know that in these difficulties, however complicated they may be, whether requiring calm consideration, or arising from the hasty emergency of the moment, I could reckon with certainty on the constant sympathy, relief, and assistance of the House." After some farther remarks, the Right Hon. Gentleman observed, that if it should be the pleasure of the House to replace him in the chair, every energy of his mind and body should be again devoted to the due discharge of its duties. The Right Hon. Gentleman was then unanimously elected Speaker of the House, and was conducted to the chair by Mr. Wynn and Sir Matthew Ridley. The Right Hon. Gentleman then said he should be most happy to afford every assistance to those Honourable Members who had not before been in Parliament. Sir James Graham, in rising to move an adjournment, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of his Hon. Friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, begged to offer his congratulations to the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Manners Sutton) on the great unanimity which had been exhibited in his re-election to the chair. Sir James Graham then said, that though he could not hold out any hope of an abridgment of their labours, he was sure that every thing would be done to make them as light as possible. Sir Robert Peel seconded the motion for adjournment, and, in doing so, also begged to offer his congratulations to the Hon. Gentleman, who, as the first Commoner in the realm, had received the highest honour which could be bestowed upon him. The Hon. Baronet then remarked, that the confidence which had been given to the Hon. Gentleman, had been bestowed because the House were convinced of his integrity.

June 21. The House met at four o'clock. The Speaker having read his Majesty's speech, the Hon. Mr. Pelham rose to move the address, which was seconded by Sir James Johnstone;—it was, as usual, merely an echo of the speech.—Sir Robert Peel, after referring to the position in which England stood with regard to Portugal and Holland—two countries always looked upon as essential objects of British Policy—and commenting upon the alleged statement that the late Parliament had been dissolved in consequence of a stoppage of the supplies; said it was incorrect to affirm that a majority of seventy-two gentlemen had been returned to

the present Parliament from the counties, pledged to support the Reform Bill which had been introduced to the last Parliament. If those gentlemen had really given such pledges, they would, he believed, find themselves in a very difficult situation, as no such Bill would be submitted to that House. He perfectly agreed in the recommendation which they had received from the Throne, "to adhere carefully," in the adjustment of Reform, "to the acknowledged principles of the Constitution, by which the prerogatives of the Crown, the authority of both Houses of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people are equally secured." But, if he rightly understood these words, they were intended as a censure upon the former, and a compliment to the future Reform Bill, as well as a rebuke to those who held menaces to the House of Lords. He certainly knew from the results of the elections, that the present Constitution of that House was unpopular—but he was not therefore bound to alter his course; on the contrary, he thought it his duty to the people from whom he differed, however he might incur their dislike, to point out to them what he considered the dangers of any measure. They who held unpopular opinions were not on that account the less faithful servants of the people.—Lord Althorp observed, the Right Hon. Gentleman (Sir R. Peel) had said that the Speech had been cautiously worded, so as to avoid pledging gentlemen to support the Bill of last Session, and that its language placed the gentlemen who were pledged to that Bill in an awkward situation. But they (the Ministers) did assert that the Bill which they proposed last Session was such a measure as the Speech recommended. He would assert that there was nothing in the wording of the Speech which could justify the declaration of the Right Hon. Gentleman, that a Bill on different principles must be proposed.—Lord Mahon said it was not to be denied, that the measure of Reform had been declared for by the people at large; but it was to be remembered, that the project had never been presented to them in its true colours, and, even had it been so, there was no time for them to reflect upon the qualities or merits, or rather demerits, of the measure.—Mr. Hume hoped that no credit would be given to the assertion that a new Bill, or a different Bill, was to be introduced. He would not believe such a statement. No doubt Ministers would show their wisdom in attending to any suggestion respecting the details of the measure which did not affect its fundamental principles; but he hoped, and did expect, that the measure of Reform would be carried through both Houses, and receive the Royal Assent, without any alteration, excepting in such

details as might be faulty, or by the introduction of such minor improvements as would not be inconsistent with the scope and spirit of the whole measure.—Mr. Attwood, Mr. Trant, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Lamb, and Mr. Sadler, delivered their sentiments on the Address.—Mr. Shiel said that, together with Reform, a series of salutary measures ought to be introduced, which would relieve the real grievances of Ireland, and show the Irish people that their solicitude for the repeal of the Union was unreasonable. There could be no doubt that the question of the repeal of the Union was every day becoming more formidable. The discussion of the Catholic question, and the manner in which it was of necessity carried, prepared the public mind for the reception of another question still more national, and still more calculated to excite the popular passions. Let, then, the Government, adhering to the wise and lofty principles by which their policy had been in other respects directed, engage in the noble enterprise of giving completion and perfection to the great work of national pacification, without which they had been told by its advocates that nothing could be effected for Ireland, but with which alone they were also told that all could not be accomplished; and remembering that they were to consult the real interests of a nation, and not the narrow views of a faction, let the Statesmen, to whom the destinies of this great empire were confided, not content themselves with fastening the country by mere statutory bonds, or the mere ligatures of law, but blend them, by gradually diffusing the consciousness that both were in the enjoyment of the same privileges, the same benefits, and the same constitutional freedom; and thus by the wisest, as well as the most exalted means, lay the basis of their perpetual happiness in their inseparable connexion.—Mr. George Dawson said, he had been informed, that when a deputation had forced its way into the office of the Home Secretary, the first question put by him was, “Is there any distress in Ireland?” If that were not true, the sooner it was answered the better; for the report of it had spread far and wide, and had already made an alarming impression upon the people of Ireland, and a still more alarming impression it would make if not contradicted. The distress was urgent and immediate, and it ought to have awakened in the breasts of the Ministry more feeling than was evinced in the expression put by them into his Majesty’s Speech.—Sir James Graham said, he had the highest respect for the persons composing the Irish Committee, but the Government had thought it more safe that their relief should be administered by persons over

whom they possessed an immediate control, as, from the experience of former years, they became aware that many abuses had arisen in consequence of the want of such control over the persons employed to administer the relief afforded to the Irish. A fortnight ago they had sent out a person, a respectable officer of the Victualling Board, a gentleman of known ability, honour, and integrity—a man of great experience in the purchase of stores and provisions, with some means of relieving the distress that unhappily prevailed in that country.—Mr. J. Smith said, it was true applications had been made to the Government, on the part of the London Committee, but it was not the fact that the Government had ever expressed any doubt as to the existence of distress in Ireland.—Lord Stormont, and Lord Howick, followed.—Mr. Stanley explained the circumstances under which Government had been placed with reference to the prosecution instituted against Mr. O’Connell and others; he observed, after the dissolution, very serious doubts were entertained by the Law Officers of the Crown in Ireland, whether the Act under which that individual had been convicted having expired by the dissolution, it would be strictly legal to have him brought up for judgment. The opinions of the English Attorney-General and Solicitor-General were taken upon the point, and the result was that the proceeding dropped.—Sir C. Wetherell maintained that Reform was a delusion. He had thought so before the Parliament was dissolved, and since the dissolution he had become certain of it. In one place Reform was interpreted to mean the reduction of the Malt Tax; in another, the reduction of the Assessed Taxes; and in a third, the abolition of Tithes. To explain what Reform meant, a dictionary would be necessary; but it was impossible it could be all that was promised and expected. As for reduction of taxes, those who proposed that, knew that for every tax they took off another must be laid on. Some succedaneum must be found for every tax abolished; yet there was not one candidate who appeared on the hustings, who had not asserted, or falsely allowed it to be supposed, that he would in that House repeal some one or all of these taxes. That was what the people understood by Reform. They had demanded the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill; but he would venture to say that the whole Bill and nothing but the Bill would not be brought into the House of Commons.—The motion was then put, and it was agreed to, *namine contradicente*, that an Address should be presented to his Majesty, and a Committee appointed to prepare the same.

THE COLONIES.

ANTIGUA.

It has been stated that the insurrection among the Negroes at Antigua was occasioned by the abolition of the Sunday market. This is the truth, but not the whole truth. Orders were sent from England that the Sunday market should be abolished, and it was also ordered that the negroes should have *another* day for the market. But the Assembly of Antigua, in professing to adopt this ameliorating "order from England," thought fit to abolish the negro market on Sunday without appointing or permitting any other day for holding it, so that the slaves could no longer dispose, as formerly, of their little articles, and purchase those they wanted. The consequence was, exasperation and insurrection. Happily peace has been restored, by the almost unanimous resolution of the planters to allow part of Saturday to their slaves in lieu of Sunday.

EAST INDIES.

Great Fire.—Madras papers state that a most destructive fire broke out at Moulmein on the morning of the 4th of January, by which the market-place and about three hundred of the principal houses outside of the Bund had been destroyed, several lives lost, and many persons severely burned. The fire spread so rapidly that scarcely any domestic animal escaped. Several dead bodies were taken from the river, supposed to have been those of persons who left their canoes, most of which were destroyed. The loss of property is said to be immense, but with the exception of one of the Company's

rowboats being burnt, the shipping escaped uninjured.

HALIFAX.

Colonial newspapers to the 14th of May contain accounts of rejoicings of the colonists at the defeat of his Majesty's Ministers in their late attempt to divert the timber trade from those Provinces to the north of Europe. An effigy of a celebrated supporter of Baltic produce was, it is said, carried through the streets and afterwards burnt.

SYDNEY.

The *Sydney Gazette* gives an account of the murder of Captain Logan, late of the 57th regiment, and Commandant of Moreton Bay. He had for some time been occupied in surveying the territory. It appears that in one of his excursions he had been waylaid by the natives, who beat him about the head in a terrible manner, and inflicted several severe wounds upon him. The corpse was horribly mangled, and the remains were loosely covered with the leaves and earth, and had been mutilated by the native dogs.

WEST INDIES.

The *Demerara Gazette* has been suppressed by order of the Governor of that colony, for an article reflecting on the measures of the colonial government. There was in this case no prosecution before a tribunal—no appeal to a jury—no sentence of a court. The governor, Sir B. D'Urban, felt hurt at the remarks of the editor, and, without notice or ceremony, two days after the publication, withdrew the licence to print his journal.

FOREIGN STATES.

BELGIUM.

The National Congress, after a long and important discussion, have elected the Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg to the throne by an immense majority, as will be seen by the following statement:—

Members present	196
Voted for his Royal Highness	
Prince Leopold	152
For the Regent	14
Abstained from voting	29
One null vote	1
	196

Giving to the Prince a majority on the total number of voters of 152 to 14—a majority composed of the representatives of all classes, of all religions, of all parties. After the decision had been pronounced, a deputation of ten members, consisting partly of the persons who first communicated to Prince Leopold the wishes of the Belgian people,

was appointed, with instructions to proceed to London for the purpose of announcing officially, and in due form, the important decision of the Congress to Leopold, King of Belgium. Immediately on their arrival in London, the Representatives of England, France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, held a conference at the Foreign Office, in London, which was protracted until a late hour, when, with the concurrence of Prince Leopold, it was decided that the great Powers would not agree to the proposed arrangement for the Sovereignty of Belgium, subject to the condition imposed by the Belgians as to Limburg. The *Courier* throws out a hint that the war party in France may have intrigued to make the Belgians insist on the possession of Limburg, knowing that the acceptance of the Crown by Prince Leopold would put an end to all chance of Belgium becoming part of the French territory; and, though the Government may be sincere in not wishing to get possession of Belgium,

the people (whose vanity would be flattered by the acquisition) might compel them to act contrary to their wishes.—Limburg (which is likely to become the apple of discord) is bounded on the north and east by the Prussian States, and south and west by the territory of Liege; it is forty-two miles long and twenty broad.

A memorandum of the 29th of May, addressed to Lord Ponsonby by the London Congress, declares distinctly that neither Prince Leopold nor any other Prince can accept the Belgic Crown until the Protocols have been accepted and put into execution.

BRAZIL.

The spirit of revolution, which for nearly twenty years has divided and desolated the provinces of Spanish America, has at length appeared in Brazil—destined, perhaps, in her turn, to become the prey of that anarchy which has so long been raging around her. It appears that during the Emperor's absence in the interior, a plot to dethrone him was formed, and on his return he found his troops in a state of mutiny, for when called on to act, they laid down their arms.

A remonstrance was presented against his ministers—he dismissed them, but their successors were still less popular; a second dismissal was demanded, but the Emperor hesitated. On the 25th of March the Emperor was at the height of popularity. The festival of the anniversary of the constitution he granted them was solemnly held. He reviewed the troops, who vowed fidelity, and received the homage of the people, which was given with enthusiasm; on the 7th of April he signed his abdication. It does not appear that any party expected this. The Chambers were for change, the people had complaints, the press was exciting, and in this little fortnight, the army, the very guard, had deserted their master, and he abdicated his throne. The act of abdication is as follows:—

"In exercise of the right which the constitution allows, I declare that I have voluntarily abdicated in favour of my much-beloved and dear son, Don Pedro d'Alcantara.

"Boa Vista, April 7. "PEDRO."

"The 10th of the Independence of the Empire."

The father went on board an English ship of war, the *Warspite*, to ask the hospitality of strangers; the infant son went in state to the imperial chapel, to hear *Te Deum* for the glorious revolution, and to receive the homage of his delighted people. The Emperor does not appear at all affected by his change of fortune. All the Members of the Chamber of Deputies who were in Rio collected hastily together, to deliberate on the proper course to be pursued, and they determined on the appointment of a Regency, to be composed

of three individuals of their own body. The persons elected were, Francisco de Lima, by fifty-five votes; Carcavelas by forty; and Verguieno by thirty votes. They immediately took upon themselves the supreme power, and their first step was to appoint a Ministry, composed of the following:—Jose Ignacio Gorges, Finance; Goyana, Interior; M. Jose de Sa Franca, Justice; Jose Manuel de Moraes, War; Jose Manuel d'Almeida, Marine; F. Carneiro de Campos, Foreign Affairs; Jose Joaquim de Lima e Silva was appointed Commander of the Forces.—The Foreign Ambassadors, with the Pope's nuncio at their head, dreading some disturbance from the change of rulers, went on board the English admiral's ship *Warspite*, in which the Emperor first embarked, and thence addressed a representation to the Provisional Government, claiming its protection in behalf of the subjects of their respective nations. It is remarkable that at the moment of the revolution in Rio a similar proceeding took place in Bahia, which declared itself a Republic. As the cause was hatred of the Portuguese, perhaps the revolution may re-unite the provinces. The ex-Emperor, with the Empress and Donna Maria, the Queen of Portugal, arrived off Falmouth, in the *Volage* sloop of war. After leaving dispatches for this country, and taking in provisions, they sailed again for Cherbourg, where they landed, and immediately proceeded to Paris, on their way to Munich.

BUENOS AYRES.

The Buenos Ayres Papers to the 6th of February state that hostilities between the shore provinces and the nine provinces of the interior had actually begun. A despatch from Colonel Deesa to the Supreme Military Chief of the Interior Provinces states that the troops under his command have dispersed a Buenos Ayres division of 500 men. "Since our last news, the interior warlike preparations have been going forward with increased activity. In a short time our brethren in the interior will receive the reinforcements they had a right to expect from us, and we shall be able very soon to communicate news of importance. Hitherto the interior provinces have intrusted the management of their foreign relations to the Government of Buenos Ayres."

COLOMBIA.

Another revolution has taken place in Carthagena, by which the command of the civil department of that province is vested in Dr. Manuel Romy, and of the military in General Luque. On this change of government taking place, Commodore Farquhar claimed from General Luque the observance of all treaties with Great Britain, to which he replied, that he would ever scrupulously

and religiously observe all the articles of the treaties between the two nations, protect their commerce, and preserve peace inviolably, as Great Britain ever enjoyed his affection. The latest accounts from Carthage represent the people as expressing the utmost joy at the success of the liberal party.

DENMARK.

The King of Denmark has proclaimed the Constitution of the Provincial States, which he some time since promised to his people. This country has been governed, since the revolution of 1660, as an absolute monarchy, but tempered by manners, public opinion, and a regular administration of justice. This has been especially the case during the reign of the present truly paternal sovereign; but the King has had the good sense to perceive that his personal character is no permanent security for good government, and also that the spirit of the age demands concessions in favour of constitutional liberty. As the people of this country have been so long accustomed to repose upon the paternal care of a good Government, they have lost the practical habit of public business and of looking after their own affairs, which is the first element of civil freedom, and without which any written constitution, however perfect to the eye, is no better than waste paper. The object of the King, therefore, in the present measure, has been to take a preliminary step towards the establishment of a constitutional monarchy—to educate his people politically, as he has already conferred upon them the blessing of literary instruction universally diffused, and thus to fit them gradually for more liberal institutions. This important measure was preceded by the introduction of Prince Christian, the heir-apparent, to the privy-council, of which he had never before been a member, and it will doubtless be followed by many ameliorations in the internal administration. This country will thus be preserved from the risk of sudden and violent changes, and will, it is to be hoped, escape the perils which now menace the oldest European monarchies.

FRANCE.

The long-expected and loudly-demanded dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies has at length taken place. The Electoral Colleges are convened for the elections on the 1st of July, and the Chambers of Peers and Deputies are summoned to meet for the dispatch of business on the 9th of August. The two great parties which divide the metropolis, and which speak the opinions of France, seem each to be confident that they will have a decided majority among the new representatives of the people; but in the mean time they are sparing no exertions, through the means of the press and of personal canvass, to secure it. The Government appeals to the capitalists and the lovers

of peace and things as they are. The Society of *Aide-toi* and the Clubs call on the great body of the people to choose men who will insist on the "march of the revolution." The contest will, we have no doubt, prove an arduous one. The King of the French has returned to his capital after a most triumphant and gratifying progress through the Departments. The Government had taken measures to prevent the introduction of the cholera into France, by ordering vessels from the Baltic to perform quarantine at Havre and Dieppe.

Paris appears to have been the scene of a commotion, rather of a serious character, which it required a large force of military and police to appease. The origin of the disturbance is stated to have been obscure and insignificant; but the extent to which it spread, and the grave notice taken of it by all the journals, attest its serious interest, and the alarm with which the issue was regarded.

MEXICO.

In Mexico, a degree of public spirit and real liberty arises and strengthens as peace continues. M. Rocafuerte, a zealous advocate of liberty, was imprisoned by the Government for a pamphlet, which called for liberty of speech and religious toleration. At his trial, a jury, packed by the Government and the ecclesiastics, declared him not guilty of sedition, heresy, or of disturbing the public tranquillity. The pamphlet had been universally read; and the result of the trial was a triumphal procession by the people of M. Rocafuerte and his accomplished advocate, Mr. Canedo.

POLAND.

26th May a sanguinary battle between the two main bodies of the Russian and Polish armies, under the orders of the respective Commanders in Chief took place at Ostrolenka. General Skrzynecki, it appears, put his army in motion towards Tykocin and Lornza, with a view of throwing two corps into Lithuania, in order to afford assistance to the insurgents of that province. Upon his return he was attacked by Marshal Diebitsch, on the banks of the Narew, with a force of more than double his number. The efforts of the Russian General seem to have been directed to cut off the retreat of the Poles; but in this he failed, though not without the rear-guard of the latter having to sustain a desperate encounter, in which the bayonet was the principal weapon resorted to on both sides. The loss of the Poles is estimated at 4000 men, while that of the Russians is said to have been much more considerable. In the sequel the Russians withdrew to the left bank of the Narew, leaving the field of battle in possession of the Poles, who were thus enabled to carry off their wounded, and to retire in good

order towards their former position at Praga. The recent accounts, however, give a more favourable aspect to the affairs of this country. They describe the first movement of the corps of General Chlapowski in Lithuania, where, after having joined a large body of the insurgents, he gained a complete victory over a column of Russians of three regiments, with Cossacks, and five pieces of artillery. The whole body of Russians were surrounded and made prisoners. This victory took place on the day of the desperate battle of Ostrolenka. The insurgents in Volhynia are said, without any assistance from the regular troops, to have gained a victory over the Russians, after an obstinate engagement.

The General-in-chief addressed a proclamation to the Lithuanians, calling upon them to unite themselves with the Polish army, to cast aside the odious yoke of slavery. It contains this remarkable passage:—"We protest before God and the whole world that the religion of our fathers—a constitutional monarchy—the consolidation of the law, of tranquillity, of social order, have been, and ever will be, our only principles of action."

The Polish main army, according to the latest intelligence, still remained at Praga. An event, however, has occurred, which will probably hasten its movements—the death of the Russian Commander-in-Chief, General Diebitsch, who, it appears, died at his head-quarters at Kleczewo, near Pultusk, on the 10th instant. His death is attributed to the cholera morbus, which is the more remarkable, as he is stated to have been the only victim to that disease out of all the individuals at the head-quarters. Many, however, with much apparent reason, assign as a remoter cause of his death, the disappointment and mortification arising from the utter frustration of all his plans for subduing the Poles.

PORTUGAL.

On the 16th of May, the French squadron, consisting of eleven sail, appeared off the Tagus, to call Don Miguel to account for his insult offered to the French nation, in his treatment of MM. Bonhomme and Sauvinet. The *Endymion* brig communicated the message of the Commodore to the Portuguese Government, and it was not until the 21st that she sailed back to the squadron with the definitive answer of the usurper. It denies the right of France to make the reclamations it has made. It denies the official character of the Consul, and has applied to its allies, in the absence of any diplomatic relations between the courts of Paris and Lisbon, to arrange the terms of accommodation. The imperative demands

of France rendered a categorical answer inconsistent with the national dignity, and his Majesty King Miguel is resolved to claim the aid of the allies of the Portuguese crown, and proceed accordingly. The expected concession therefore was not made, and the squadron finally sailed without it. They were not slow in resorting to the threatened retaliation in case of refusal. On the 24th ult. Mr. Hopper, the British Consul, went off in the *Carron* steam-vessel, and spoke with one of the French frigates, from which he learned that the squadron had already captured three Portuguese vessels. It does not appear that any blockade of the Tagus was intended, or hostilities of course against any others than the Portuguese flag; meanwhile the French squadron continues to capture the Portuguese merchant-ships, and by late accounts, it appears that twenty-three have been seized.

TERCEIRA.

The official journal of Terceira contains official despatches of the capture, on the 9th of May, of the Island of St. George, in an expedition from Angra, commanded by Count Villa Flor. The troops of the Regency seem to have displayed great gallantry in the affair, which decided their triumph and detached another portion of the Azores from the sway of Don Miguel. The forces employed on both sides were, of course, insignificant, when measured by the usual scale of European armies. The fate of one of Don Miguel's governors, and the possession of one of his islands, were decided by a body of about 500 or 600 men—at least we hear of no more being in the field; but the success of the enterprize was sufficient to warrant the celebration of a *Te Deum* in the cathedral of Angra.

VENEZUELA.

The Venezuelan journal, called the *Fanal*, of Caraccas, dated March 25th, 1831, contains an account of the meeting of the first Congress of Venezuela, on the 18th, at Valentia; Miguel Pena was appointed President of the Senate; Jose de los Reyes Pinal, Vice-President; and V. Michelena, Secretary; Alojo Fortigue was chosen President of the House of Representatives; Anjel Quintere, Vice-President; and R. Acevedo, Secretary. Fifteen senators were present, and twenty-three representatives. A circular was addressed to the governors of the provinces on the 14th of March, requiring them to use all possible vigilance and precaution to discover attempts at disturbance, as well as attacks from Spain, which, it is stated, there is reason to apprehend. The country is still in a state of complete distraction.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Historic Survey of German Poetry, interspersed with various Translations. By W. Taylor, of Norwich. 3 vols. 8vo.

We have long had these volumes on our table, and our attention has been drawn from them time after time by ephemeral productions, which demanded a notice before they died, supplanting our animadversions on the principle of now or never. Mr. Taylor has not given us a complete history of German poetry, nor has he professed to do so; and even if he had, it is doubtful whether he would have produced a more entertaining or popularly instructive book. From his own statement in the preface, we learn that the component parts of these volumes made their appearance at different times, and under various circumstances, in form of reviews, biographies, and translations in the "Monthly Review" and "Monthly Magazine." It was in their "high and palmy state" that Mr. Taylor was an effective and copious contributor to them; and he is evidently one who writes from a fulness of mind, bringing to his task stores of manifold knowledge, and a mind of great comprehensiveness and originality. The Author of the "Historic Survey" is no common man. He thinks for himself and judges for himself; and sometimes, as it will happen with all men of genius, he thinks by himself. During the whole course of his literary life, he has never made any attempt to thrust himself conspicuously before the many-reading public. He has written and thought from the impulses of his own mind: he has been his own public and his own tribunal. Possessing intellectual treasures worth others' seeking, he has left the curious to find him out, and has sent his works to find out their own way. He writes so, that if you take up a book of his that you may find on a book-stall, you cannot read one line without reading two, nor two without wishing to read two hundred. There is standing upon our shelves at this moment, an unpretending duodecimo volume, printed with a bad type on a bad paper, and entitled "English Synonyms Discriminated. By W. Taylor, jun., of Norwich," the only book on the subject in the English language which is readable: printed, it certainly is, but so little pains were taken to inform the public of its existence, that it can hardly be said to have been published. And when a book has been imperfectly published, it is more effectually concealed than if it were locked up in manuscript in an iron chest; for the chest may one day be opened, and the manuscript may be printed: but, when a book has been once printed and published, and the public has not regarded it, then it becomes as water spilled on the ground, which cannot be gathered up. Some notice was taken of this book on Synonyms in the "Quarterly Review," when one Crabb, not the poet, but a laborious maker of large books, put forth a volume of English Synonyms, and availed himself rather too freely, as the reviewer thought, of the labours of Mr. W. Taylor: but this review was written many years after the publication of Mr. W. Taylor's book. But, to return to the "Historic Survey of German Poetry," Mr. Taylor has not done all that he ought to have done, nor all that he might have done; and moreover, he has

done much that he ought not to have done, which piece of criticism, by the way, is applicable to almost every book that is published. He professes not to write a complete history, but nevertheless he begins at the very beginning, fathering upon Ovidius Naso the invention of German hexameters, and proving his point by quoting Ovid's own words. (Ov. De. Ponto, l. iv. ep. 13.) But as all early histories are meagre and shadowy, that of poetry partakes of the common lot; and the early part of Mr. Taylor's work is wisely brief: for before a third part of the first volume is concluded, we find ourselves involved in a "Digression concerning the Protestant Reformation." Here our Author, who has no prejudices in favour of the existing forms of English Christianity, indulges his peculiar humour in disserting on the German revolutions of religion, in a tone which would have met with more sympathy forty years ago than it can expect now: and he treats the old Italian Christianity with much the same poetical courtesy as Gibbon has vouchsafed to "the elegant mythology of Greece and Rome." So easy and so natural is it to invest the departed with poetical regrets, that, forgetful of the brute violence which reigned in the dark ages, we think of the age of chivalry as of a season of living and present romance. But the living is never poetical—the present is never romantic. Poetry is not to be touched; the romantic is only in books; the reality would destroy the imagination—we cannot see the wood for the trees. Mr. Taylor makes his theological heresies too obvious, and treats religion too much as a mere state machine. As such it certainly may have been used, and as such it may exist in many minds; but there never, perhaps, was a period in which it existed more strongly in many as a principle of veritable conviction and established belief, than it does now. It is not, therefore, judicious to present to the reading public that which must of necessity offend many and convince none. But let that pass. Mr. Taylor is not a theologian, nor are our pages much addicted to theology: we censure the erroneous taste, we do not anathematize the irreligion. The exceeding Germanism of Germany was not developed in its literature till after the Lutheran revolution; and, as Luther's translation of the Bible was done in the language of Saxony, that language became the general vehicle of written thought, and written thoughts naturally moulded themselves into the form of this their great model; so that there was a biblical air in the very poetry, romance, and drama of the Germans; and multitudes of their writers seemed to be mystical and remote commentators on the romantic and poetical parts of the sacred volume. For though, according to Mr. Taylor, Ovid was the inventor of German hexameters, there is no European literature so slightly infected with Ovidianisms as that of Germany. There is, if we may be allowed to coin such a word, a species of homeishness in the literature of Germany: much of it is founded on the Bible, but it is on Luther's version of the Bible. They are their own classics; for romanticism is their classicism. Neither their taste nor their religion is imported; both are of home growth; while much of our taste is from Grecian

and Italy, and our religion from France or Germany. Mr. Taylor has commented on the Germans in a German spirit; he has been at home in their country, and is at home in their language. There has thus been engendered in his mind a species of favouritism, which is most strikingly developed in that part of his work which relates to Kotzebue, whom he attempts to exalt to an equality with Shakspeare, to say no more. This is all very well for after-dinner talk, but it scarcely becomes the gravity of an octavo volume. We grudge not the large space given to Wieland, but we must hold that Mr. Taylor has sinned, in the way of omission, by saying so little of Goethe. If Mr. Taylor thought of him as he has been and is thought of by many in this country, it was an act of injustice to Goethe to say no more about him; and, if our Author regarded the praises of that man's genius as excessive, and beyond the line of critical justice, then Mr. Taylor was unjust to himself, in that he failed to counteract a wrong impression.

The translations which are reprinted in these volumes are well known to the public; at least they were, when the public read poetry. Burger's "Ellenore," Goethe's "Iphigenia in Tauris," and Lessing's "Nathan the Wise," have had, through the medium of Mr. Taylor's translations, as many readers as most translated works. But besides these, there are, in the volumes before us, many other specimens, highly felicitous, as we think, of the Author's talents as a translator. To give extracts, however, in so short a space as we are necessarily confined to in these brief notices, would be like presenting a single brick as a specimen of a house. Nor have we room to enter into a critical analysis of the work, vindicating our censure, or illustrating our commendations. We can fairly say of the work, that, though far from faultless, it is a delightful book; and, though falling short of the fulness and accuracy of a history, it abounds in information, which the reader may in vain seek for elsewhere; and though more laborious men may hereafter compile more elaborate histories on the same subject, Mr. Taylor's work will not be forgotten or unread.

Philip Augustus. By the Author of "Richelieu," "De L'Orme," &c. 3 vols.

The reign of Philip Augustus was an epoch in the history of France, whether in the importance of its events, or in the importance of their consequences. The religious madness of the crusades had abated, and was now mixed with more earthly feelings, desire of gain, love of glory and of adventure, while Europe was just beginning to feel the more remote effects of these extraordinary wars. The absence or the ruin of the least fortunate of the feudal proprietors; the habits of luxury brought home by the more successful adventurers,—were gradually changing the whole state of society; the results were both poverty and riches: poverty, for immense bands of men accustomed to the predatory habits of warfare in an enemy's country, had no means of subsistence in their own but plunder; and this evil was of a wide-spreading nature, for not only were these bodies in a state of demoralising suffering, but to that state they were reducing the peasants in their neighbourhood. Riches, on the other hand,

were beginning to accumulate; the necessity of supplies, of disposing of their spoil, of gratifying their tastes for luxury, had led to the nobles most unwittingly fostering those merchants, ordained, some few years after, to prove their rivals, and in the end their successors. Monarchical power, destined to arrive at its height in France, had then to contend with more than be-lauding authorities; the great vassals possessed both larger territories, and those better under their control, than did their monarch. The supremacy of the Pope was extreme, perhaps the most galling yoke to which King ever submitted. Such was the state of things when Philip Augustus ascended his throne. Of the change to be effected by one single mind, he is a striking instance. By the bold step which united the rich English provinces to the Crown, he acquired a strength sufficient to curb that of his insubordinate peers. By a shrewd mixture of policy and daring, he circumscribed, and for ever, the papal supremacy. While his contemporary sovereigns, the impetuous and imprudent Otho and the weak and pusillanimous John, were ill-fitted to oppose one who united physical and moral courage, and whose caution was backed by energy. Mr. James has been very judicious in the period he has chosen; the crusade against Saladin was just over; and the whole kingdom was agitated by the question of Philip's divorce, and whether Ingelburga or Agnes were the lawful Queen of France. We have before remarked that the papal power was at its height—the unlimited submission of England had both strengthened and encouraged Innocent; while the more determined character of the French monarch, perhaps, stimulated the Pope, by the consciousness that could he be forced to submit, all future opposition would be fruitless. It is rather curious that both of Philip's wives should have been heroines of English novels. Ingelburga acts a prominent part in Mr. Matarnin's animated and interesting romance of the *Albigenses*. The dislike of Philip to the Danish princess is singularly unaccountable; all the writers of the time enlarge on her great personal beauty, her fair hair, and her little white hands; yet from their first meeting he hated her, and almost immediately procured a divorce on the pretext of consanguinity. Soon after he became attached to Agnes de Meranie, married her, and the misery of the royal lovers, produced by the papal opposition, is portrayed in these pages. Besides the King, two other heroes are introduced, Guy de Coucy and Count Thibalt d'Auvergne. Both of these are names of interest. The house of Coucy was one of the haughtiest even of that haughty time; the motto of one of their barons shows this spirit in the proudest humility.

"Ja ne suis roi, ne prince aussi,
Je suis le seigneur de Couci."

Thibalt has been from infancy attached to the beautiful Agnes, though his love is quite unknown to its object; it is, however, sufficiently betrayed to excite Philip's jealousy, and this leads to the denouement. Guy de Coucy is sent to support the claims of Arthur of Brittany, whose tragical death is introduced; he is also, as a good knight and true should be, in love with a fair lady, Isadore of the Mount, and his love meets with a proper

degree of opposition. The costume, the manners, &c. are painted as if by an eyewitness; perhaps, —not less accurately, but a little less display of it, would be advisable: fiction sometimes grows heavy with the weight of history. Might we venture to recommend this to Mr. James's attention in his next? Now that it is the custom to submit the Civil List to such curious inspection, perhaps our readers may like to see what were Royal expenses in the thirteenth century. Philip's secretary reads to him the following most unpleasant scroll. "Accounts of the Provost of Soissons, Receipts six hundred livres, seven sous, two deniers. Expenses, eighteen livres, to arm three cross-bowmen; twenty livres to the holy clerk; and seventy livres for clothing and arming twenty sergeants on foot. Accounts of the Sénéchal of Pontoise, Receipts five hundred livres. Expenses, thirty-three livres, for wax tapers for the church of the blessed St. Millon; twenty-eight sous for the carriage to Paris of the two living lions, now at the kennel of the wolf-hounds, within the walls; twenty livres, spent for the robes of four judges; and baskets for twenty eels, and for seventeen young wolves." What would Mr. Hume say to some of the items in this account? We think Mr. James has shown great judgment in selecting the history of France for his illustration; the generality of readers know singularly little about it, and the new is always the interesting: his industry in collecting material must have been immense; and we doubt not Philip Augustus is destined to the same run of popularity, which has been the reward of all its predecessors. The character of Mr. James's writings is most widely known: few modern authors have been more extensively read or more universally appreciated. His success has been well deserved. He is an historical novelist, of the very highest order, with learning and experience to aid thought and imagination. Such works as his are valuable, not only as adding to our stock of rational enjoyment, they supply us with information upon the best topics of other lands.

The Life of John Walker, M.D. By John Epps, M.D.

This biography, which is dedicated "to the world," is designed as a source of profit to the widow of Dr. Walker; but that is not its only claim upon our notice. It is an account of a very remarkable man, written by one who had ample means of appreciating his character, and of estimating the effects of his labours. Dr. Walker's was a career of usefulness rather than of brilliancy: riches and reputation seemed to be only desirable in his eyes as affording him the means of enlarging his sphere of doing good, and of promoting those principles of medical science to the cultivation of which he had devoted himself. Like many of his professional predecessors and contemporaries, his character was tinged in no slight degree with eccentricity; and his peculiar manners seem to have been equally influential in procuring him friends and raising enemies. As a member of the Society of Friends, he kept his hat on at dinner, until the company grew tired of the annoyance; and, during a voyage, he once felt it prudent to exclude himself from the mess-table, and preferred subsisting for a week upon any scraps of dry biscuit that he could find, to a surrender of his important privilege. His mind was

a sound and strong one, notwithstanding these weaknesses and singularities. "He was quick to feel, and wise to know." He entered with extraordinary ardour and enthusiasm into every undertaking, and persevered to the end, as if fatigue were a thing to which his nature was insensible. Vaccination owes much to him: his efforts in subduing the vulgar prejudices that were opposed to it for so many years, his long and skilful practice of it, and the zeal which he displayed in the direction of the Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine Institutions, entitle him to the gratitude of thousands, and place his character upon a point from which many statesmen and soldiers, claiming to be regarded as public benefactors, look absurd and insignificant. Dr. Walker was born in Cumberland in 1769. He was of humble parentage, and worked for some years as a smith at his father's forge: he made many early attempts at success in the arts, and then became a schoolmaster. At the age of thirty he obtained his degree of Doctor in Medicine at the University of Leyden; and his subsequent career seems to have been more beneficial to others than profitable to himself. Up to the close of his life, the spirit of youth characterized his exertions: summer and winter he went his rounds, and died "almost with the lancet in his hand," in June 1830. The volume of his Life is full of interest, not merely of an individual, but of a general nature. The simple narrative of what he has done, and the view here given to the world of his character, form the best monument that could be raised by the gratitude of those to whose service the exertions of an acute and philosophical mind were unremittingly devoted. Dr. Epps has performed his task with judgment and ability.

Jacqueline of Holland, a historical tale, by the Author of Highways and Byways. 3 vols.

Every reader of romance or poetry has some one heroine or other that delights his fancy more than the rest—some one, or perhaps two, especial favourites to which his remembrance clings with the fondness and faithfulness of a first love. Mr. Wordsworth has told us which are his, in one of his noblest sonnets; he has two "dearer than the rest"—

"The gentle lady married to the Moor,

"And heavenly Una with her milk-white lamb."

They deserve the compliment he has paid them. Other poets may have other favourites; but without meaning the slightest disrespect to any heroine of lay or drama, tale or history, that we have ever read, we beg to be commended to the new-comer *Jacqueline of Holland*, as one of the fairest and most fascinating of all the bright creations that fact or fiction has charmed the world with for some centuries. Her beauty sheds a halo about her, which her misfortunes only tend to brighten. Her greatness consists in the endurance of persecution. Her history is one of the most remarkable and interesting in the whole range of recorded curiosities. She was at one time, though married, neither a wife nor a widow; and at another, though strong in regal spirit, neither a Sovereign nor a subject. She was in truth a very extraordinary woman, and by those to whom Mr. Grattan's previous writings are familiar, it will readily be imagined that "no line or

trick of her sweet favour" is missing in the portrait which is here presented for our admiration. Mr. Grattan seems to feel that personal interest and enthusiasm in the subject he is sketching, without which the romancer is but the driest and dullest of historians. He has painted her to the life—of course "in her habit" as she lived, for our author is the last man likely to miss such an opportunity for brilliant description as the Countess Jacqueline presented to him. Her green hunting-dress is glistening before us in the sunshine of imagination: it is that dress in which she first captivated the fine-minded and chivalrous Van Borselen, when he saves her from the attack of a troop of wild bulls by slaying the dreaded orox to which she had nearly fallen a sacrifice—a scene that ranks among the most stirring descriptions we ever read; and it is that dress which she reassumes, when, after a variety of vicissitudes, her possessions wrung from her one by one, broken alike in heart and fortune, she goes forth to meet the titled governor of one of her own provinces, (though she retains but a nominal control over it,) and finds in him the very youth for whom her proud but pure spirit had pined in secret, and whose hostility to her cause and supposed indifference to her person had affected her more than the gross calumnies and wrongs which she had so long and so bravely borne. All's well that ends well; and seldom have we rejoiced more in a good and happy ending, than we have done in the closing chapter of the history of the heroic and ultimately happy Jacqueline. Any one of the half dozen principal personages that figure upon the scene might well claim as large a space for description as we can devote to them all. Philip of Burgundy, Humphry of Gloucester, and as a creature of a far different stamp, a Friesland giant, designated "Oost the dyke-digger," a rough, unpolished piece of pure nature, are among the most prominent. The plot, though broken now and then by detail and description, never loses its interest; and has the advantage of an admirable opening—the wild-bull scene alluded to—and a no less startling and unexpected order of catastrophe. Holland, as might be expected, is a household word with Mr. Grattan; and consequently there is no lack of information in these amusing pages: his accuracy of research is equal to his powers of romance, and we are at a loss to know which ought to be preferred—the fiction or the fact of these volumes. We certainly had no notion that the Dutch were such delightful people, till Mr. Grattan introduced us to Jacqueline; nor did we conceive that such monsters as hoeks and kabblejaws could have rendered themselves half so agreeable. The novel is worthy of the high reputation of the author.

Arthur of Brittany. An historical Tale.
By the Author of the "Templars."

The "Templars" was called an historical novel, though there was very little history in it, and that little was the worst feature of it. It was a work of some power and more promise, and contained sufficient evidence that the particular strength of the writer lay in the conception of bold contrasted character. His new work confirms that impression, while it gives us a higher opinion of his general capabilities as a novelist. There is less madness and more method in it. The characters

seem to have more business with each other, and to know better what they are about. They do not ramble away without a reason. The Author quotes Sir Walter Scott as his authority for translating the manners and language of the age of which he writes into those of the age in which he lives. But in acting upon this plan, which, if it is at all necessary for a novel to be understood, is absolutely indispensable, it is advisable either to modernize the language entirely, or, if a tincture of antiquity must be preserved, to limit it to the dialogue of the persons delineated. In "Arthur of Brittany," however, the chronicler speaks in the exact key of his characters. King John and Hubert converse in a tone far removed from the language prevalent in courts at the present day, although, of course, equally different from that in which they flourished. But then the Author himself uses the same quaint cramped language when they are not present; and this frequently throws a forced and unpleasant air over the narrative. Had the work been the auto-biography of Prince Arthur, the style of it would have been in admirable keeping. But the tale can very well afford this defect to be mentioned; and by many readers it will be lost sight of altogether, amongst the many vivid and vigorous portraits introduced, and the bold, varied, and exciting train of events with which the narrative is thickly sown. The plot, if not at all times strictly true in an historical sense, is generally so in a natural one: indeed, it would be difficult to be extravagant in detailing the turbulence and atrocities that characterized the period of our history which is here illustrated. What may, at a first glance, appear distortion is, perhaps, nature itself; and the very violence of some of the scenes thus becomes a merit instead of a defect. The interest flows on in a stream, deepening as it proceeds from chapter to chapter; and the catastrophe, which historical probability sanctions, and by which Arthur is preserved from the horrible death to which his uncle, the most detestable of tyrants, had doomed him, will be acceptable to all who do not love to revel in horrors and afflictions superfluously introduced. Arthur, and the heroic Marie, through whose disguise, as a page attending upon the queen we did not for some time penetrate, and whom we half mistook for Arthur himself, are among the finest figures of the group. The demoniacal villainies of King John are rendered still blacker by a contrast with the moral purity of the gentle Isabella. Hubert is finely though favourably drawn. The death of Roger Mallett, an old usurer, robbed and murdered by the King, is too horrible for human nature to contemplate; and the two ruffians employed by the tyrant upon this and similar occasions, are painted throughout in such terrific and fiend-like colours, that we would fain regard them as impossibilities.

The Family Cabinet Atlas.

This exquisite little work—exquisite alike for its beauty and for the quantity of useful information enclosed, not crowded, into a small space—is now completed. Though a miniature publication, the cost of preparing so many plates in so fine a style of engraving, and combining so many accurate particulars, must have been very large. But the result justifies the expense; and the proprietors will, no doubt, find their account in

public encouragement. There are few books, indeed, to which this little volume might not be a valuable accompaniment and guide, like one of those little fairy attendants, whom the old Eastern tales delight to represent as waiting on some favoured hero, and supplying, out of its own miraculous knowledge, an answer regarding the situation, aspect, and character of all parts of the globe. Thus an inquisitive reader, with this diminutive volume at his side, may satisfy himself as to the relative position of any parts of any country in which the theme of his studies may be placed: and this advantage will be felt, not only in reading books of voyages and travels, history, and other of the graver portions of intellectual inquiry, but will be evident even in the perusal of works of fiction, such as the wanderings of Don Quixote, the Adventures of Gil Blas, and the perils at sea of Robinson Crusoe and Philip Quarl. Nay, we referred the other evening to "The Family Cabinet Atlas" to elucidate the story of "The Mysteries of Udolpho," and traced in an intelligible, and, therefore, profitable way, the change of scene which marked the vicissitudes in the lives of Emily and Valencourt. The work is a favourite with us, and, we doubt not, with the public at large.

The Edinburgh Cabinet Library.—No. III. A View of Ancient and Modern Egypt. By the Rev. Michael Russell, LL.D.

There would be almost no end to a statement of the claims which "the land of Egypt" has upon the attention of the antiquary, the man of general literature, the theorist upon human nature, or, in a word, any man who indulges a liberal curiosity. The very high antiquity of Egypt, combined with a variety of causes which need not be suggested to the intelligent reader, contributed to cloud its past history and present condition; but within the last thirty years, much of the darkness in which it was enveloped has yielded to the well-directed and efficient labours of French and British travellers. The present volume is one of the most complete and satisfactory that has issued from the press. Its style is eminently perspicuous; and in matters solely of description, it becomes almost picturesque, while it is by no means destitute of the qualities which impart a charm to narrative. After an introduction, which is at once familiar and learned, the Author proceeds to describe the physical properties and geographical distribution of Egypt, its civil history in ancient times. Hence he passes to the mechanical labours of the ancient Egyptians. The next subjects which engage his attention are their literature and science, and their remains of ancient art. We then proceed with him to the civil history of modern Egypt, from the Saracenic dynasties to the time of Mohammed Ali, when we have a disquisition upon the actual state of that country under his government, concluding with a description of the Oases, Ancient Berenice, the Desert of the Thebaid, the manners and customs of this singular people, and some account of the natural history of Egypt. On this last subject we need scarcely observe, that our very entertaining writer makes no pretension to being precise or scientific. Simply content with being popular, useful, and amusing, he succeeds completely; and this remark, which is especially true of the last

chapter, holds good, in a greater or less degree, respecting the entire volume, which we close with much thankfulness to the Author, and recommend to the public with perfect sincerity.

Family Library.—Vol. XXI. History of England, vol. i.

This volume of "The Family Library" constitutes the first of the History of England, and embraces the whole of the Anglo-Saxon period. It is the work of Mr. Palgrave, and, though disfigured by some faults, is not unworthy to be associated with its elder brethren of the series in which it is published. From the account of the volume given by its Author, it appears to have, in some sort, existed in an embryo form. He set out with writing a work in professed imitation of "Tales of a Grandfather," and, as he proceeded, he became more and more inclined to complete the annals of our country, and at length did accomplish that object. He says in his preface, "that a work originating under such circumstances, should present variations of style and manner in its different parts, may, perhaps, be anticipated by the reader, and pardoned by the critic." The former proposition we admit; the latter we deny. Why pardoned? What right has an author to go to work after such a fashion? In the present literary plethora, every book that comes out is *prima facie* an offence; as, according to Malthus, the bringing an additional child into the world is a crime. Hence we would say, that every man, and especially every man who takes payment for inflicting a new book upon the community, is bound to do his best. He is bound not to allow abortive and imperfect conceptions to injure what would probably be faulty enough without that sinister influence. Though the style of this volume be slovenly and unequal, though the arrangement be not very lucid, yet the work has, upon the whole, the merits of ease and familiarity. It is, as it ought to be in such a series, truly popular, free from pedantry, or theories, or prejudice. It must be admitted also, that the choice of topics throughout does infinite credit to the Author's judgment; and, though they are handled without any of the dignity of historical composition, we are compensated by the air of sincerity, simplicity, and good faith by which the volume is pervaded. It opens with a clear and satisfactory account of the manners and condition of our Saxon ancestors, and proceeds through the whole story of that period which intervenes between the subjugation of the Ancient Britons and the Norman invasion, of course terminating with the battle of Hastings. The first chapter is naturally devoted to a view of the state of this country, considered as a Roman colony. This, like the other volumes of the series, is adorned with wood-cuts, of no very great merit; but they are numerous, and serve all the purposes of communicating knowledge. They are twenty-three in number, with four very useful maps.

Spain in 1830. By Henry D. Inglis. 2 vols.

Spain has hitherto been, like wit—"much talked of, not to be defined." Of all the note-making and journal-keeping travellers who have visited it for some years, how very few (does it amount even to a few?) have given us any information

respecting it, worth listening to. A spell seems to have been set upon it, which Mr. Inglis has at length broken. He has produced a very valuable book—one which will immediately take place of the partial accounts received from travellers (so called) of late years, and sweep off much of the cloud and mist that have so long obscured the cities of Spain from our view. The period of his stay in Spain was somewhat brief, but he must have made the best use of his time; for his work contains information upon points which commonplace observers never touch upon. We find it impossible in this limited notice to follow him in his route, and to show where he has paused with advantage, and where he has fallen into error, which he has done, as it was likely he should do, now and then—but his errors are principally of terms, or facts quite unimportant; many of them may be errors of the press. We are taking this work upon the higher ground, and regarding it as one of sound, original, and valuable information upon a country, respecting which such a production was absolutely indispensable; but we may quite as truly describe it as a work of curious and continued amusement. Mr. Inglis has the art of setting Spain before us in the most pleasant light; and in the company of such a book as this, we feel ourselves sauntering along the sunny highways of Old Spain, unexposed to the inconveniences of the posadas, and exempt from the salutations of banditti. His descriptions of the chief cities and scenes, in which he made a point of seeing all that was worth observation, for if his eye sometimes sees what is not, it never overlooks what is existing beneath it—are pictures or panoramas of past and passing events; and the people from the grandee to the bravo are brought before us in their habits, feelings, manners, and opinions, with a distinctness that leaves us no doubt of the truth of the representation. It is not Mr. Inglis's cue to mystify; his purpose is to be direct and clear, and he endeavours, therefore, not to make his pictures doubtful, but to have them identified. His is an honest truth-telling book, and we can safely put our trust in it. Much as we have gleaned from it in point of information, and at variance as our notions previously were upon so many matters, with the truth, as told by Mr. Inglis, we find our general impressions much what they were before we opened the volume. Spain is neither better nor worse than we imagined. But the hand of hope is upon it, and enlightenment shall touch it with her wand. To those who desire to know what Madrid is, and what its citizens are; who would like to see modern Spain without the risk of a journey; who think the towns and roads of so fine a country worth looking at; and its national character, its government, laws, and morals—its superstitions and political peculiarities, worth knowing—to such we can honestly, as we do earnestly, recommend this admirable work of Mr. Inglis.

Selections from the Poems of W. Wordsworth, Esq., chiefly for the Use of Schools and Young Persons.

We believe that the circle of Mr. Wordsworth's admirers is steadily extending, and we are satisfied that this cheap and well-chosen collection of his "Beauties" is admirably adapted to accelerate the progress of its increase. We rejoice at this,

because we are convinced that there is no poet of our age whose works are so well calculated as those of Mr. Wordsworth to elevate and enlarge the mind, and improve the heart of such as study and delight in them. He is not only poetical himself, but the cause of poetry in others: in short, he is the poet's poet. The freshness and lifelessness of one who is accustomed to climb

"Up to the heights, and in among the storms," breathe through every line he writes; and with this cheerful spirit, which the Muses love, there is mingled so much of gentleness and goodness, of

"The still sad music of humanity,"

that we know not the human work to which we would more willingly have recourse for consolation in calamity. The present selection, a valuable and judicious one, is made by Mr. Hise, a schoolmaster, we believe, in the neighbourhood of London, with the permission of the poet and the concurrence of his publisher. It contains nearly a hundred pieces, of various lengths, among which are, "Laodamia;" that "most majestic vision, and harmoniously charming" "Michael;" the Fourteen Sonnets to the river Duddon; the first book of the "Excursion," and extracts from other three books. The briefest and the best account that we can give of our opinion of this volume is, that familiar as we had long been with the works of our poet, we read it through without skipping a line, and concluded almost in the words of Sheridan, "This is admirable; where are the other four volumes?"

The compiler tells us, in a well-written preface, that in size, matter, and form, it is intended for a class-book; and as such, it is entitled to claim admission into every private family, and every school where the English language in its simplicity, force, purity, and elegance is cultivated. This is true; and it is also true, that the book is eminently calculated to answer a far higher purpose, by fostering sterling integrity of moral principle, united with an ardent love of nature, and of all created things, springing from an ardent love and adoration of their great Creator.

Killarney Legends. Arranged as a Guide to the Lakes. Edited by T. Crofton Croker, Esq.

Twice it has been our favoured lot in life to masticate arbutified salmon in the banqueting-room of that fair and fairy islet "Sweet Innisfallen." Let no man travel off to Switzerland in search of lake or mountain, wood or water, until he can say at least half as much. In page 285 of this amusing volume, it is proved to a demonstration, that any single gentleman having ten days and twenty pounds to get rid of, may start from Piccadilly, view the beautiful scenery of Cork harbour and the river Lee, to say nothing of

"The town of Passage, so nate and spacious,
All situated upon the sea;"

visit the Lakes of Killarney; hear their legends, Spillane's bugle and Gaudsey's pipes—diet like an emperor on fish and whiskey, and tread again the pavement of Regent-street, a travelled man, before the tenth revolving sun has set, or his last shilling melted to a sixpence.

To all such pilgrims setting out to those foreign parts we beg to recommend Mr. Crofton Croker

book. It is both merry and wise; all the information that any one can wish for in a guide-book is given, and is so mixed up with legendary lore, anecdote, poetry, and music, as to remove completely the usual dulness of such compilations. It is, moreover, adorned with six sketches of striking scenes among the Lakes, drawn by Alfred Nicholson, and engraved by Byrne, so that although the letter-press is chiefly a reprint from "Sayings and Doings at Killarney," published some time ago, we think it well deserves, in its present form, to supersede all other "Guides" to the glories of the kingdom of Kerry.

At Home and Abroad. By the Author of "Rome in the Nineteenth Century," &c. 3 vols.

What cause of quarrel with the critics the clever author of this Novel may have, we know not; but she commences a long preface by an attack upon them, that, if not very original, has at least to all appearance the merit of being in earnest. We will not say she is *right* in her assertion that the object of the reviewer is, not to give an impartial account of the work under his notice, but to write a clever article at the expense of it; but we *will* say she is wrong in her other assertion, that the victim of the wicked critic is placed beyond the pale of redress, and cannot return a single stone of the shower that had assailed him. This very preface must convince her of her error, proving as it does that an author has always a convenient vehicle of retort open, and that when a reviewer attacks with ill-nature, an author can answer him with nonsense. Our fair illiberal professes to know a great many reviewing secrets, and observes—as if she had herself been a purchaser—that praise may always be had by those who are not "too proud to pay for it." Yet she seems scarcely to have read the reviews of the day, for she speaks of one of them as having been discontinued several years ago! All this anger is, no doubt, very unaffected and amiable, but it is not a graceful thing for a lady to indulge in. Goddesses should have nothing to do with throwing thunderbolts, for this among other reasons, that they are sure to throw them away, or to hurt nobody but themselves.

But to the "Abroad and At Home:" the author seems desirous of distinguishing it from the race of "fashionable novels," which she insinuates are no better than they should be. As these fashionable novels, then, are bad, she has thought it requisite to designate hers an "un-fashionable novel"—which, being interpreted, means of course a good one. Yet we must admit that she speaks modestly about it, and acknowledges that Miss Edgeworth is a greater writer than herself. It was composed eighteen years ago, "in early youth," but stopped by the appearance of Miss Edgeworth's "Patrouge," a work in which the writer immediately traced some remarkable coincidences with her own, and which she apprehended would prove fatal to it. The characters are a quarter of a century old, but they are not out of date; one or two of them are powerfully drawn, and all perhaps have some pretensions to interest. With the heroine, Emily de Cardonnell, the author has taken pains; yet, charming as she is, we perceive no distinct mark of individuality—we have met her, and are daily meeting her, in simi-

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lar situations. We cannot follow her through her memoirs, or describe at full length the company she keeps; but we may say that there are points in her story that rivet the attention, and that the greatest of all its faults is its length. The scene, to be sure, is always shifting, for every page introduces us to a fresh subject and a new title to it, which throws variety upon the work. The sketches of life and manners are of course somewhat antiquated, but they are not inaccurate; and the observations and discussions that break out here and there, if not absolutely profound, are sensible and judicious, indicating considerable natural, as well as acquired power of thought.

Odds and Ends in Verse and Prose. By Wm. Henry Merle, Esq.

We have not been half so much delighted by the verse, prose, and illustrations of this volume, as it is probable the author expected we should be. The name of George Cruikshank on the title-page is a disadvantage, rather than otherwise, as it excites hopes which are in the sequel doomed to disappointment. It is true that on turning over the pages we see the initials of the great master here and there, preceded in some instances by those of the author, who is the first designer of the cuts; but these are almost the only trace of Cruikshank we can find. Mr. Merle hangs with a fearful weight upon the shoulders of his Sindbad, and is evidently not easily to be shaken off. No eagle could fly far with a Munchausen on his back; and Cruikshank, equally sensible of the clog upon his wings, has abstained from all perilous flights, and kept himself within very ordinary bounds of humour. He has thought it necessary to give laughter a rest, and has accordingly brought Mr. Merle with him by way of antidote to his so potent spirit. The cuts, which amount to about a dozen, are cleverly executed by Thompson, Williams, Branston and Wright. (Our principal objection to the "verse and prose" is, that the humorous pieces do not move us to merriment, and that the graver ones do not move us at all. The author's "fun" excites the precise feeling which, we presume, he intended to produce by his sentiment. His best specimen of the former consists of a pun upon his own name which he introduces more than once, and by which he transforms himself into a black-bird, (quere, crow?) and his sentimental quality may be seen in some endearing lines to "My Wife, on her Birthday;" and some "wild," but not very "wonderful" ones on his "Natal day," in which among other things he pays a compliment to the

"—— gentle breeze

Which kiss'd the tears from the drooping trees." Mr. Merle is occupied too much about himself to be very entertaining to his readers.

Satires, and the Beggar's Coin. By J. R. Best, Esq.

Mr. Best is already known to our readers as the lively and amusing author of "Transalpine and Transbenane Memoirs." We cannot say that his poetic muse ever either soars to heights sublime or dives into the bottom of the deep, but it skims through middle air, in a joyous, self-satisfied sort of way, that is generally pleasant enough. We by

no means wish to damn with faint praise, but we rather fear that the quiet, dreamy atmosphere of Bath, and its social meetings, with greetings in the market-place, and civil sayings from kind old dowagers, have possessed the author with a somewhat higher opinion of his powers than the reading public of the metropolis will feel disposed to confirm. The diffidence expressed in his advertisement of the judgment of "the great literary authorities," is, we suspect, almost superfluous; we have heard of a countryman, who, when he saw a dish of flummery shaking on the table before him, exclaimed, "You need not tremble so, I shall not touch you!" We leave the application to Mr. Best's sagacity. The book, we repeat, is a very pleasant little book, and shows that the author can write verse in French and Italian as well as English, and "these be good gifts;" but it is not calculated to make any impression on the public, and seems rather suited to private or provincial circulation.

The Religion of Socrates.

The pamphlet bearing this strange title is in itself a passing strange production. It is dedicated to sceptics and sceptic-makers, and by the latter the Author seems to intend all who propose as fundamental doctrines of religion, tenets which to him seem unreasonable, and therefore untrue. In a word, the Author is a disbeliever of the doctrine of the Trinity and of the spiritual influence of the Holy Ghost; but what particular end he had in view in the publication of these pages, which, he tells us, are the result "of much and intense thought," we have not been able to discover. The importance of grounding all education on a devout sense of Divine obligation, and habituating the mind to refer private and public conduct to this as the only sound governing principle, is earnestly and ably insisted on. Indeed, the tone of the work throughout is at once so candid and so pious, bating always the fatal error in belief, that we are constrained to cry out to the writer as St. Paul did to King Agrippa, "Would that thou wert not only almost, but altogether a Christian." There are two Appendices, the first containing an account of the religious sentiments and conduct of Socrates, collected chiefly from the *Memorabilia* of Xenophon, and from Plato: the second, the Summary of the Religion of Christ, given by Dr. Lardner, in the Introduction to the second volume of his work on the credibility of the Gospel History.

The Music of the Church, considered in its various branches, Congregational and Choral. By John A. La Trobe, M.A.

When we were classical heathens, roving in Christ-church meadows, or pulling an oar upon the pleasant Isis, we used to think it going pretty considerably tarnation far back for the pedigree of "Music heavenly maid," to trace it to the time

"When father Orpheus wanted sport, he,
By touching his piano-forte,
Drew out the beasts by millions;"

but here is a grave churchman, proving, in the clearest and most satisfactory manner, that our first parents sang duets long before they first wandered into the land of Nod, and Eve set the tea-things to the tune of "Molly put the kettle on." Instrumental music indeed, he confesses, comes of a bad breed, for Jubal, who was the father of such as handle the harp and the organ, sprang from the loins of Cain, and, even to this day, it is a trite remark, that the Devil engrosses the Non's share of the pretty airs to himself. In short, Mr. La Trobe is deeply impressed with the awful conviction, that no man of deep and penetrating views, suited to the solemnity of so sacred a subject, can flatter himself that music, and especially church-music, is in a healthy, vigorous, and satisfying condition, in this unhappy land, and accordingly he favours our public with a somewhat hugeous book, to raise it from its present low and degraded state, by a scientific examination of the musical part of our church services, and a minute detail of the distinct obligations of the clergy, choir, and congregation, in this matter, and an earnest exhortation to the due performance of the same. Much curious research, on this particular subject, is displayed throughout the book, and to the curious in psalmody, chaunts, and anthems, it cannot fail to prove interesting and acceptable.

Pin-Money. 3 vols. By the Author of "The Manners of the Day."

Unless it be the author of that very clever novel, "Mothers and Daughters," we know no biographer of fashionable life that may rank with Mrs. Charles Gore. Her writings have that originality which wit gives to reality, and wit is the great characteristic of her pages; wit, which is best described by a simile—it is like a Damascus scimitar, polished by the use of acids. "Pin-Money" is the history of a young married woman, who finds that four hundred a-year, for her personal expenses, is not inexhaustible, and that even a rich person may get into pecuniary difficulties, embittered by mortification, and heightened by the consciousness of wrong; while the discovery that a divided purse may occasion a divided house, and that the interests which marriage has made one, admit least of all of a pecuniary division, is wrought out with great interest and feeling. Frederica is a very sweet creature, generous, affectionate, and whose very weaknesses are, to use a phrase often applied to a favourite child, "so engaging." We do not much admire her husband; his jealousy is that of a small mind, and Sir Brooke Rawleigh is best characterized by the French epithet *borné*. We keep asking ourselves what could induce his wife to fall so much in love with him! Now, to this question we can only make the common answer, "why, such things go by destiny." Mrs. Charles Gore excels in describing a fête; that at Waddlestone House shows that, after all, Scheserebade were nothing to those of wealth. The history of Lady Sophia Lee is very well told, and the scenes at the drawing-room, and also that at Almack's, are written with much spirit. Our Author disclaims personality, but, if Lord Calder is not a certain autocrat of fashion, and Lady Rochester a certain brilliant and presiding planet in her orbit, equally celebrated for the point and breadth of her wit, we can only say they are very like them.

The London Catalogue of Books.

Among reviews of books "the London Catalogue of Books" may surely be entitled to a place. It is a list of all works published in London

during the past ten years, alphabetically arranged, with the "selling" prices, and the names of their respective publishers. Although sufficiently well known to, and appreciated by, "the trade," we believe literary men are but little aware that there exists for them so valuable and so desirable an auxiliary. Its advantages are too obvious to require comment. It is amusing, however, to glance through its three hundred and thirty-six pages, and perceive for the first time the titles of some thousands of volumes—that it would appear have been actually printed and put into circulation—of some kind or other. Here are the names of some twenty dozen *real* authors who have enjoyed that distinction which a great authority describes as "pleasant!"—who have actually

"Seen themselves in print,"

And in testimony of whose undoubted claims upon the literary fund, "the London Catalogue of Books" must be admitted as an unerring witness. The A's, and the B's, and the C's are here at least immortal; and Mr. Bent, the publisher, has "done the state some service" in clearly showing that printers, paper-makers, and book-binders have been patronised and encouraged to an extent of which we had not the most remote idea.

Haverhill, or Memoirs of an Officer in the Army of Wolfe. By James Athearn Jones. 3 vols.

Mr. Jones is, we believe, the author of *Tales of an Indian Camp*. His illustrations of American scenery, habits, and character, are deservedly popular. It is at once apparent that he has lived among and studied the scenes and people he depicts; and any production of his pen will possess some interest and originality. He has not, however, sufficient power to produce a work in three volumes of merit equal to many of his shorter stories. As a novel, *Haverhill* is a failure; but it contains parts that are excellent. When he rambles among the walks of the wild Indians—describes their ferocious cruelty to their prisoners, or their virtues of fortitude and generosity, he is eminently successful; but where he deviates into a path with whose windings he is less familiar, he at once fails to carry his readers with him, or to leave them dissatisfied with their guide. We could point out many chapters as examples of the former, and we regret to add not a few as instances of the latter. A scene in which four brothers are driven to sea, in an open boat, and all but one perish miserably; and the account of an Indian war-sacrifice, are fine though fearfully wrought pictures of what doubtless has been in the new world. But the story, altogether, is badly conceived, and its parts are unnaturally put together. Our profit would have been great if we had known where to have fixed upon its better portions; but we have struggled through such a mass of tangled and useless underwood, to arrive at a pleasant prospect, that the impression left upon our minds by Mr. Jones is by no means in his favour.

The Institution and Abuse of Ecclesiastical Property. By the Rev. Edward Hull, M.A.

In tracing the history of tithes, and altogether rejecting the notion of a divine right to them on

the part of the beneficed clergy, as a foolish fiction of the canonists, Mr. Hull very liberally and rationally maintains that the payment of them was instituted by the State, for the purpose of providing for the religious instruction of the inhabitants of the several districts by which they were paid. He thence justly concludes that the State has a right so to order the disposition of them, that they may best conduce to the end for which they were established. Our author then raises his voice, yea, and that a mighty voice, though temperately and discreetly modulated, against that most pestilent and deadly evil which foully blemishes the discipline of our National church,—the system of pluralities. The principal features of his proposed remodelling of church revenues within the church itself, are, the abolition of these excrescences, and the taxation of the richer benefices for the purpose of increasing the numerous poor vicarages and other smaller livings. He also contends that as the State, at the Reformation, robbed the church of immense revenues, the Church has a just claim upon the State also for the relief of the necessity which this spoliation has brought upon her.

Dr. Beattie's Residence at the Courts of Germany. 2 vols.

A gay, bustling, and entertaining narrative of three visits to a country replete with attractions for a traveller of taste and information. The author of these volumes has established his claim to this character. Professionally attendant upon the Duke and Duchess of Clarence (their present Majesties) during their visits to the German Courts in the years 1822, 1825, and 1826, he has availed himself of the opportunities which that capacity afforded him, to collect a quantity of pleasant information about great personages and remarkable places, with a fund of anecdotes, and sundry other airy and agreeable materials, which he has here presented to the public in an elegant, story-telling style, that cannot fail to make them popular, especially in fashionable circles. We do not remember to have ever perused a traveller's journal, more replete with matter, or exciting the reader's appetite with a greater diversity of novel and amusing topics. Indeed, if the work has any fault, it is the superabundance of new materials that spring up perpetually under the writer's active pen, and hurry him forward into fresh subjects, while the reader (like a tourist as anxious to linger in a place of celebrity as his "voiturier" is eager to leave it) would gladly dwell a little longer upon the last object that engaged his interest. But if the flight of the narration is rapid, it is easy and brilliant; and we readily forgive its abruptness for the sake of its vivacity. Attached to royal personages for so long a time, it is not surprising that the Doctor should display the courtier in the style and tone of his observations; nor that he should introduce us so frequently as he does to the polished and stately society in which his circumstances required him to move. It is but justice, however, to say, that we have a great deal to entertain us besides accounts of princely palaces, equipages, and fêtes, courtly gossip, or aristocratic parade and magnificence. We are gratified occasionally with graphic delineations of national character, animated descriptions of natural curiosities, and just remarks upon

the productions of German literature and art—all, however, executed with the light touch of a cultivated man of the world, rather than the grave and solid manner of a more retired and philosophic observer. Of the two volumes we are most pleased with the second; and of the three progresses in Germany, the third has fascinated us most. It is not the plan of these critical notices to illustrate the opinions they express by the citation of passages from the works noticed; nor can we break through this rule upon the present occasion, although we confess we do not adhere to it without considerable restraint upon our inclinations. All that we have to add, is, to recommend the work to our readers, which we do with the full conviction that when it has once been opened it will recommend itself. We had almost forgot to present our acknowledgments to the author for several specimens of his poetical talent with which he has interspersed his diary, wherever the strain of a nightingale, the wild tone of an *Æolian* harp, or some lovely feature of the face of Nature, stirred a feeling which could not be expressed without the medium of numbers.

Switzerland, France, and the Pyrenees.
Constable's Miscellany, LXVII.

The volume now before us is the second with the same title that has appeared from the pen of Mr. "Derwent Conway." The previous volume contained his account of Switzerland, the land of the glacier and the avalanche; in the present he descends from the cold Alpine solitudes into the sunny and populous plains of France; and he chooses the route from Geneva to Lyons, less picturesque and romantic, but at the same time less arduous than that from Lausanne to Dijon. No change of thoughts and feelings can be greater than the traveller's mind undergoes on exchanging the bold and wild charms of Swiss scenes for the tame and cultivated landscapes of French ground. The ideas, that lately emulated the heights of the mountains, sink to the level of the surrounding champaign; the feelings lose that irregular and swelling character which they borrowed from the sublime features of a region of ever-varying elevation; and to meet this change of the mental state, language loses the tone of poetry, and becomes more prosaic as the subject becomes less lofty. In so small a compass we do not believe a more accurate picture was ever before given of France, its country, and its people. Several interesting cities and towns, Lyons, Nismes, Montpellier, Thoulouse, Pau, Bourdeaux, are all briefly but spiritedly described. The vine-agriculture is noticed with the attention it deserves; and the peculiarities of different celebrated vineyards compared and criticized. The fourth chapter, descriptive of Vaucluse, and its grand scenery, is rendered additionally attractive by the reminis-

cences it contains of Petrarch, and the account of the monuments that still remain in that lovely place of so illustrious a genius. We might notice this passage as one of the best in the volume; but it is the best of many that are good. The Pyrenees are finely painted; their scenery is admirably compared with that of the Alps; the manners of their interesting population delineated truly; and their mines and other natural productions are not omitted. The author is felicitous in his descriptions of natural beauties; and no one leads us more agreeably through lakes and forests, mountains and valleys. On the whole the volume is an excellent one; and those who travel through the regions it portrays, or wish to be acquainted with them without leaving home, will find it equally worthy their attention.

Ivan Vejeeghen, or Life in Russia. By
Thaddeus Bulgarni. 2 vols.

A novel translated from the Russian is just such another curiosity in literature as that translated from the Chinese. It is a sort of landmark in civilization. Without possessing any first-rate merit, merely considered as a composition, it possesses all the attraction of new and curious matter; and Ivan Vejeeghen must excite attention as a lively and actual picture of Russia such as an eyewitness only could have drawn. Ivan is an orphan, and the work is an auto-biography of his life, thus passing through an immense variety of scenes, some of them profligate enough. We like the first volume best.

The first translator deserves praise for his introduction of this foreign guest to our literary banquet.

Orlando Innamorato di Bojardo, Orlando
Furioso d'Ariosto. Edited by Antonio Pa-
nizzi. Vol. III.

This volume brings the *Innamorato* to a close, and we must bestow high praise on this elegant and carefully revised edition of a poet who has hitherto been too much neglected. Mr. Panizzi has entered *con amore* into his task, and executed it with equal industry and taste: the corrections and emendations are numberless.

Aldine Poets, No. XIII.—The Works of
Alexander Pope, Vol. I.

The outward show of this volume is very neat, and the Works of Pope are among our English classics; but we could wish a more interesting biography had been given. In a poet's life we want thought, developement of feeling, judicious criticism, not an inventory of small facts, and names and dates. The memoir is, we doubt not, very accurate, but it is very dry.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY LANE AND COVENT GARDEN.

The winter theatres have closed without the production of any novelty, since our last notice, except that of a "Play," by the Honourable Mrs. Norton, entitled "The Gypsy Father;" and we do not give a detailed criticism of this, on the plea of its having been finally withdrawn after a few nights' performance.

The past month has been occupied chiefly with the *benefits*; and as even these have not been productive of any more novel *novelties* than the *Di tanti palpiti* of Pasta, and the *Tyrolienne* of Taglioni, we may safely take leave of the *winter* houses for the remainder of the summer.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

This pleasantest and most popular of all the regular theatres of the metropolis, and which deserves to be so, has commenced the season, has since produced a considerable share of novelty, and promises still better than it has produced,—if it be only in the announcement of a regular comedy, of the Cumberland School, by the most fertile, tasteful, and accomplished female writer of the day, Mrs. Charles Gore. We attach the highest and most gratifying expectations to this production; not, however, unaccompanied by the fears and misgivings which long experience has taught us, and which have made us not susceptible of being absolutely overcome with astonishment at any event, except that of gathering "grapes from thorns, and figs from thistles." Sir Walter Scott has written two tragedies, both of them so "tolerable" as "not to be endured;" Thomas Moore has produced an opera, that must yield the *pas* to many of Mr. Planché's; and Mrs. Charles Gore *may* be the authoress of an inane comedy; we must doubt, however, of the latter fact, till we see. In the mean time, the gentleman last named has led off the ball at this theatre, by a little one-act piece, entitled, "The Widow Bewitched," a foolish title for a not very wise or lively vehicle for some indifferent and artificial acting on the part of two persons, who might do any thing they please with us, if they would but step at once into the right course, which recent experience, aided by persevering remonstrance, has pointed out to them. "The Widow Bewitched," (Miss Sydney,) is the young and lovely wife (not widow) of an elderly colonel, (Farren,) who undertakes to demonstrate, to himself and every body else, the strength of "woman's love," in reference to his own improper person, aged fifty years, and crowned with grey hairs, a wrinkled front, and not the smoothest of tempers! Pretending to have died in battle,

he comes home in the person of a cripple friend, and finds his fair relict pining after him in all the piquancy of beaming looks and bright attire, and amusing herself by enacting the pretended *fiancée* of her own brother, who is obliged to lie *perdu*, on account of an unlucky duel! Not that she has forgotten her lost moiety; on the contrary, she is in the habit of lamenting him occasionally over the piano, in strains which are sufficiently melancholy, in every sense of the word but the sentimental; and it is during one of these hebdomadal intervals that he arrives at home, as above stated, to wonder and moralize over the amiable pertinacity of "woman's love," (for a song!) and the incredible force of her virtue, in rejecting with disdain the somewhat violent endearments which, in his assumed person, he inadvertently lavishes upon her—the said "person" being minus a leg and an eye! This first demonstration of the theme of "woman's love" being, however, not deemed sufficiently conclusive by the author, he contrives another, in virtue of which the young beauty, having discovered the trick that her lost lord has played upon her, by returning home so unexpectedly and inopportunely, and being laudably indignant at his non-approval of her singing over his loss, and seeking to repair it in one and the same breath, determines to have her loving revenge of him, by making him jealous; having done which to her heart's content, she again relapses into his amiable, loving, and obedient wife; thus offering to the world an eminent example of that "woman's love," which "points the moral" of our author's drama!

Miss Sydney, who is the most noticeable of the additions to Mr. Morris's Haymarket Company, played the Widow in a much more artificial and elaborate style than we had been led to look for from her pleasant performances at a minor house, and, to say the truth, with less of that natural liveliness and intelligence which seemed to promise better things. In fact, she must reform her dramatic notions altogether, and wholly lay aside her dramatic affectations, before she can hope to take that permanent hold of the public mind which, henceforth, nothing will be able to command but a more or less modified degree of natural representation. A new era is at hand in all things; and it seems as if in all we were to look to our neighbours the French, rather than to ourselves, for the origin of the inestimable good that awaits us in various directions. We owe them a Reform in Parliament, in spite of the aristocracy of rank and wealth; and we shall owe them ere long, though in a

more direct manner, a reform in the Drama, in spite of the aristocracy of (want of) intellect which has so long stood in the way of the latter consummation. The annual advent among us of a Bouffé and a Leontine Fay *must*, sooner or later, lead to the existence of at least one such actor and actress among ourselves; and when once this happens, the present system of acting will be exploded in a single season. Having once gained possession of the ground, it has stood manfully against all precept and all principle, and might so stand against *them* for ever; but not for a day in the face of the living model of its anti-type. The "false Florizel" may exist for ever, and claim equal admiration with the true, while the latter is kept absent; but it melts away in an instant before a single glance of the warm and breathing reality.

Two new female singers have made their debut at this Theatre, both on the same night, and in "The Marriage of Figaro." Miss Land, who played the Countess Almaviva, had not before performed on a public stage; but Miss Wells, who played Susanna, has been for some time favourably known in Ireland. We cannot promise more than a very moderate degree of success to either of these debutantes,—the first-named of whom has more cultivation than art, and the latter more art than cultivation, and neither of whom has been very signally gifted by nature, in either voice, person, or that mental aptitude for pleasing which can alone enable its possessor to dispense with those adventitious attractions which appeal

to the senses alone. Miss Land, considering the disadvantages that necessarily belong to a first appearance, may, however, be said to have made a perfectly successful debut. Her voice has considerable compass and flexibility, and seems to have undergone much tuition and practice,—but its cultivation has been effected in a school in which cultivation is deemed all-sufficient; and the consequence is, that she is totally without expression, and without even that ease and grace which no mere cultivation can give, because they are the result of feeling alone, and cannot be disconnected from it. She introduced "Bid me discourse," with much better effect than any of the lovely music of Mozart—a fact which is decisive as to the truth of what we have stated above. Miss Wells is much more natural in her mode of musical enunciation; moreover, she has that tendency to *embon-point* which we deem indispensable to all singing flesh—in other words that disposition towards enjoyment, which is at once the cause and the effect of all singing that is worthy to be so called. Without half the voice, or a tenth part of the cultivation of Miss Land, she is already a more agreeable singer, and may in time become a favourite one, and the reason is that she has "that within" which would have given her a "singing face," whether she had possessed a voice and an ear or not. Both these ladies have much to learn and still more to unlearn before they can hope to attain a high place in public favour; but the debut of both may be described as quite successful.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

DURING the whole of the last month, the King's Theatre has been visited by the most crowded audiences, so that it required an early attendance to obtain a seat. These overflowing houses are solely to be ascribed to the undiminished attraction in the performance of Madame Pasta and Mademoiselle Taglioni; for, with the exception of a slight one-act ballet, "La Bayadère," produced at the benefit of the latter, the entire month has been destitute of any novelty whatever in the representations.

This circumstance, so unusual at this important time of the season, has caused the more disappointment to the subscribers and the musical public in general, as the anterior period had been singularly unproductive of interest, in consequence of the incomplete state of the company; and as the present strength of the establishment would have enabled the management to make full amends for past deficiencies, by bringing out a new

opera or two with a very powerful cast of characters.

The very reverse, however, has been the case. The most hackneyed of the old standing-dishes have been repeated over and over again—"Medea," "Semiramide," and "Tancredi," and "Tancredi," "Semiramide," and "Medea," have been the constant bills of fare. Whether this convenient system of stilling our musical appetite with the stalest viands be owing to the manager's own free choice, or to the indolent reluctance of one or the other of the vocal luminaries to be at the trouble of studying some new part, it is not worth while to inquire into; but thus much we candidly own, rather than listen, for the hundredth time, to "Tu che acciandi," or "Giorno d'orrore," from the mouth of the most eminent of artists, we would prefer the alternative of hearing something new occasionally from singers of respectable ability, though less celebrated.

Fortunately, however, for the public, and for

ourselves no less, the total absence of novelty in the representations at the King's Theatre has been amply compensated by a *debut* on its boards, which would, probably, have thrown all operatic novelties imaginable into perfect obscurity, and a due attention to which in our report would have left but little space for commenting on dramatic productions, had they been ever so novel and important. Like Cæsar's *veni, vidi, vici*, PAGANINI came, played, and triumphed over all other musical exhibitions.

PAGANINI.

The sensation which this violinist has caused among all classes in London is so universal and extraordinary that we really feel embarrassed in taking up the pen on the present occasion. The daily and weekly journals have been full of Paganini this fortnight and more—Paganini has been the all-absorbing topic of conversation in every circle, from the salon to the tap-room, and the speculations upon Reform in the national representation yielded, for a time, to the universal clamour for reform in the prices of admission at which the most opulent capital of the universe was to enjoy the magic of a solitary fiddle.

We poor monthly critics labour under a vast disadvantage in such cases: the ground is forestalled on all sides, and our tortoise lucubration comes, not a day, but weeks after the fair. How enviable the lot of the arbiter of musical taste in a daily journal!—the "Times," for instance, who, with the staccatos, pizzicatos, and *sons flutés* tinkling in his ears, at the trifling sacrifice of an hour's rest, instantaneously reverberates these sounds in a critique *di prima intenzione*, the correctness and ability of which forms the subject of wonder at the next morning's breakfast.

Really we can scarcely muster the courage to go on! But what would the publisher, what the editor say of such a dereliction of our functions on such an occasion? Nay more, what would the readers of the "New Monthly" think of its management if they were to look in vain for "some account" of the Ligurian Amphion, while all the rest of our monthly rivals would be found indefatigable in ruminating on the inexhaustible subject?

This consideration is decisive; our *amour propre*, our *esprit de corps* is roused!

Nicolo Paganini—to begin *ab ovo*—was born at Genoa in the year 1784. His father, a merchant in a small way, and in indifferent circumstances, played a little on the mandoline, and scraped the violin rather worse. He knew just enough of music to find out that little Nicolino showed indications of extraordinary musical talent, which the prospect of a rich future harvest induced

him to cultivate as effectively and assiduously as the parent's slender knowledge on the instrument, with the powerful aid of blows and starvation, could accomplish. Cruel as such a system of discipline may appear, we have found, in the majority of cases, that great practical excellence in music has been the fruit of severe discipline in youth. Nicolino's rapid progress, as may be supposed, soon exhausted the sire's stock of didactic capabilities, in consequence of which, and of a dream of the mother, in which the angel Gabriel promised to make of Nicolino the greatest fiddler in Christendom, the boy was consigned to the tuition of an eminent violinist, of the name of Costa, who, fully aware of his pupil's promise, cultivated the child's talent with such zeal and success, that little Nicolino was able to perform concertos in his eighth year—and in his twelfth year he received the appointment of first violinist at Lucca. In this city Paganini resided many years, unmindful of the numerous political convulsions around him. His talent was fully appreciated and honoured by the Princess Elisa, Napoleon's sister, who appointed him *Capitaine d'honneur*, a rank which entitled him to appear at her court.

But the fall of Napoleon, and of all the members of his family, having put an end to Paganini's honours and comforts at Lucca, he determined to visit the cities of Italy, in all of which his play excited unvaried admiration and enthusiasm. The Papal order of the Golden Spur was conferred on him in the course of these musical peregrinations, which, however, were limited to the countries south of the Alps, until the year 1828, when he first crossed the natural boundary of the land of song and came to Vienna. His reception among a people so enthusiastic for music as the Germans, proved flattering and profitable to such a degree, that his residence in that country was protracted for nearly three years; during which period he visited all the courts and cities of any consequence in Germany, and had honours showered upon him by the numerous sovereigns and princes of the Germanic confederation.

In the spring of the present year he reluctantly quitted a country, the cordiality and musical susceptibilities of whose inhabitants had made him feel at home wherever he set his foot, and arrived at Paris, undecided whether ultimately he would venture across the Channel to satisfy the anxious longings of the British public. In Paris, where he sojourned about six weeks, the astonishment which his performances created was as great and universal as it had been at Vienna, Dresden, and Berlin; and the concerts, the admission to which was doubled, as it had been in all those ci-

ties, are stated to have yielded a net gain of about five thousand pounds.

The prospect of a lucrative speculation so near at hand was not neglected by the Manager of the King's Theatre in London. Mr. Laporte succeeded in conquering Signor Paganini's hesitation to appear among us, by holding out confident expectations of a golden harvest. Mr. Laporte was to give the King's Theatre for the performance of eight concerts, terminating on the 20th of June; he was also to furnish singers and orchestra; the prices were to be doubled, and one-third of the gross receipts, with some incidental advantages, in disposing of a few boxes and admissions, was to be Mr. Laporte's share of the venture.

These terms being mutually agreed upon, Signor Paganini, immediately on his arrival, announced his intention to give a grand miscellaneous concert on the 21st of May, upon the following terms of admission:—*Boxes*—Pit-tier, 8 guineas; Ground-tier, 10 guineas; One-pair, 9 guineas; Two-pair, 6 guineas; Three-pair, 4 guineas; *Stalls*, 2 guineas; *Orchestra*, 1½ guinea; *Pit*, 1 guinea; *Gallery*, half-a-guinea.

These prices were universally considered as extravagant, and loudly protested against by the editors of the leading daily papers, and by numerous letters from their correspondents, which led to an animated contest. On the one hand, it was contended that Signor Paganini had doubled the usual prices of admission wherever he played, in Germany as well as in France; while the opponents showed, by simple calculation, that a full house on the terms demanded would produce between three and four thousand pounds every night—i. e. for about one hour's play of the virtuoso a sum tantamount to an independent fortune in Italy! and as to the plea of Signor Paganini having doubled his prices on the Continent, it was justly observed, that if he had fixed upon Drury-Lane or Covent-Garden for the display of his talent, no reasonable objection could have been made to his doubling the usual prices of admission at those theatres; but the case was altered by his selecting the Opera-house, one of the largest theatres in Europe, in which the ordinary prices of admission were already three times as much as those of our other national theatres.

Without expatiating farther on the fluctuating features of this contest, which at one time threatened to terminate in the departure of the artist without so much as unpacking his instrument, it may be sufficient to add, that his better judgment, as well as a sense for his real interest, induced him to yield to the voice of the public and to the advice of judicious and sincere friends, and to announce definitively his first concert for Friday, the 3rd of June, at the prices usually

paid for admission to the Italian Opera at the King's Theatre—a determination which, as the result has proved, he will have no reason to regret. There can be no question but that his receipts at double prices, even without the interference of the press, would have fallen far short of the amount which the ordinary terms of admission have already yielded, and are likely to produce hereafter.

On the evening in question, after undergoing the miseries of unmerciful squeezing, pushing, and hotpressing, to which we had been strangers since the days of Mlle. Sontag, and from which our delicate frame has not fully recovered at this moment, we made good a lodgment in the pit. Without adverting to the orchestral and vocal *hors d'œuvres*, which few cared about on the momentous occasion, the performances of Signor Paganini were of three descriptions, the whole of his own composition, viz.—

1. A concerto in E flat, consisting of an Allegro maestoso, an Adagio appassionato, and a Rondo brillante.

2. A Sonata militare, played entirely on one string—the lowest or G string.

3. A Tema con Variazioni, without accompaniments.

After a symphony, by Beethoven, had been played by the Orchestra, and “Largo al factotum” sung by Lablache, a tall, haggard, emaciated figure, with long black hair strangely falling down to his shoulders, slid forward like a spectral apparition. There was something awful, unearthly in that countenance; the sensation we felt at the moment will never be forgotten. If Paganini had to be singled out from the congregated mass of the inhabitants of London, none that had ever seen him distinctly could possibly miss the man. What a contrast between him and the jolly, chubby, farmer-countenance of another Continental virtuoso, at this moment in London on a similar professional visit!

But his play!—Our pen seems involuntarily to evade the difficult task of giving utterance to sensations which are beyond the reach of language. If we were to affirm that we have heard many celebrated violinists of various countries, and that Paganini surpasses every thing which their performance had taught us to consider possible on the instrument, we should fall greatly short of the impression we could wish to convey. If we were to declare, as some of our colleagues have maintained, that Paganini has advanced a century beyond the present standard of virtuosity, the assertion would be equally incorrect—for we firmly believe that all the centuries in the womb of Time will not produce a master-spirit, a musical phenomenon, organized like Paganini. But what, we have been asked, in the midst of our ecstasies, what are, then, these excellences

these wonders, so unattainable by the rest of his competitors?

These excellencies, we reply, consist in the combination of absolute mechanical perfection of every imaginable kind—perfection hitherto unknown and unthought of—with the higher attributes of the human mind, inseparable from eminence in the fine arts: intellectual superiority, sensibility, deep feeling, poesy—GENIUS! The mechanical portion may, perchance, find plodding mimickers, capable of successfully parroting Paganini, and fondly boasting of the possession of the fruit whilst holding but the shell. They may pizzicate with the left while bowing with the right-hand; they may learn to do scales, double stops, and shakes in harmonics; they may scrape variations upon the G string——In vain! 'tis the shell, not the fruit! These feats are but the means, not the end, with Paganini. He felt that all these, and other perfections, were essential to his system, and he had the perseverance and innate genius to master them. But in the expression of deep feeling—and, at times, of playful mirth, and even humorous whims—in the pathos of the adagio and instrumental recitativo—in the melting accents of tenderness, Paganini is beyond the reach of successful imitation, beyond the power of conception. His violin speaks a language of its own, a language unheard before, yet fully understood by sympathising feelings, as if it were expressed in words—nay, more intelligible than the strains of some of our greatest vocalists, though aided by words. In hearing Paganini, whilst be-

holding this extraordinary being, one has almost need of one's sober senses to stifle an occasional inward flutter about supernatural agency; and the marvellous tales of the effects produced by the early votaries of the art appear less problematical. Whilst listening to Paganini, one of our greatest instrumentalists, instead of proudly exclaiming, "Anch'io son' pittore!" chucklingly whispered to his brother, "Thank Heaven, the violin is not my instrument!" As to our own violinists, to their honour be it said, they almost unanimously bow with modest resignation to a superiority hitherto deemed unattainable; and if, as we have heard it whispered, there be an exception productive of discontent and fretting, the motive is far from being akin to the noble grief felt by Thucydides on listening for the first time to the works of Herodotus.

The first concert of Signor Paganini has since been followed by four or five others, in rapid succession, which were invariably attended by overflowing audiences. In all these concerts he gave three distinct performances, in various styles, the whole of which he played from memory, without any book; and the wonder and enthusiasm evinced at the first *debut*, instead of being lessened, has only augmented and spread wider and wider by each successive appearance. With one exception, the numerous pieces he has played have been all of his own invention; and they have shown him to be an able and tasteful composer, fully initiated in the science of accompaniment and modern instrumentation.

FINE ARTS.

Royal Academy.—Of the 1234 works of art in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, by far the greater proportion are creditable to the British School, and to the talent and industry of the respective artists. If there are many, not of the higher forms, whose productions are placed where the eye may seek for their beauties in vain—an evil of very frequent occurrence—every such instance should remind the wealthy visitors of Somerset House, of the extreme disadvantage under which our artists labour, and how easy it would be to provide a sufficient remedy.* When—we once more ask—when is a National Gallery to be erected? Until

this is done, patronage and encouragement are but unmeaning words, — and art cannot flourish extensively in England. With the means at command, it is strange that the application should be so long neglected. We apprehend the Royal Academy is itself somewhat luke-warm on the matter — if firm and sincere exertion were made in this quarter, there can scarcely be a doubt of success. If its members have never made an effort for the attainment of such an object, we are justified either in condemning their apathy, or in lending ear to the reiterated charge, that so long as there is room for their own performances, they are heedless of the fate of such as may be sent by their brethren.

* It has been reported that Buckingham-house is to be set apart for such a purpose. The statement must be without foundation. There is not a single apartment in this mass of brick and mortar, calculated for the exhibition of pictures.

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We have written this sentence because we have the best feeling towards the body, and because we conceive the complaints of partiality in hanging to be utterly without foundation;—it is but justice that the best places should be obtained by the members,

and we do not hesitate to express our conviction, that after they have cared for themselves, they are only influenced by the merits of the various works which they have to distribute along their walls.

Our limited space obliges us to select for notice but a few of the works that comprise the sixty-third exhibition of the Royal Academy.

No. 168. "The Angel Releasing Peter from Prison;" and No. 64, "Sir Calepine Rescuing Serena," by W. Hilton, R.A. Two powerful pictures by the best of our historical painters. The former is, in truth, a production of the very highest class. Its arrangement is complete in every part; in drawing it is a perfect example; the colouring (and we take into account the injury it sustains from the strong blue and purple of a landscape underneath) is perhaps too low in tone and somewhat dizzy—still it is harmonious and quiet. The attitude of St. Peter appears to us a failure—he is too much in action for the nature of the scene, and his air of familiarity with the Divine messenger, is opposed to our ideas of fitness and good taste. It is, however, a noble performance, and makes us once more regret that our churches are not the depositories of such works. Perhaps the liberal spirit of the age may spread to the arts—the encouragement of which so mainly tends to elevate the character of a nation. If former governments have done so little, we have an additional reason why the present should do much. We venture to assert, that no measure would be more universally popular, than one by which a portion of the Church Revenues should be made to give vigour and support to art.

The observation equally applies to No. 79, "The Maid of Judith waiting without the Tent of Holofernes," by W. Etty, R.A.; but this is fortunately a "commission" picture, and is destined to ornament the Edinburgh Academy of Fine Arts. Etty exhibits four other works, and as they are of comparatively small size, there will be no difficulty in finding purchasers. We must, however, urge some objections against "the Maid of Judith." The back-ground is a mass of blackness, and the Maid is seated, most indiscreetly, with her back to the objects she is presumed to have watched with the deepest earnestness—the dozing guards and the fissure of the tent in which her mistress is doing to death the fierce Holofernes. His best production, this year, is No. 163, Window in Venice during a Festa. Here this great master—for he is always great when he chooses to be original—has equalled the best of his time-honoured predecessors in conception, colouring, and effect. This exquisite picture

is unfortunately hung so low as to render it necessary that it should be pointed out for admiration—a proof that academicians, the most meritorious among them, suffer as well as others from erroneous judgment.

No. 134. Esther witnessing the honour conferred on Mordecai, is a finely designed and exquisitely painted picture by G. Jones, R. A. The artist, when he does not fill the canvass with copies of old houses (admirable though they are in their way) throws more mind into his works than almost any other living painter. He is evidently a scholar as well as an artist. Some of his smaller historical sketches are quite unrivalled.

No. 138. The Morning Bath is one of the many beautiful works by an artist who never fails to interest and delight, W. Collins, R.A. There is a freshness about his works beyond which only Nature can go. The venturesome Robin (No. 25) is not one of the happiest productions of his pencil. The colouring is washy and vapid, with the exception of the centre of the picture, which is both skilfully and naturally managed.

Nos. 1 and 33. Margaret at Church, and Faust and the Witch, possess all the gaudiness and glare of the French school without the slightest portion of its classical severity. Mr. Westall's career was commenced with *style*, but is closing with *manner*.

No. 98. A Sailing Match, by W. Mulready, is an exquisite picture. A couple of thoughtless youths are busily giving breath to a mimic boat, while a third is capering from the back-ground with a bellows to decide the victory. But Mr. Mulready has introduced a touching episode. A widow is seen guiding her orphan boy over a plank that crosses the stream, while he looks back and thinks how much less pleasant is school than play. Mulready is always happy. He paints not only for the critic, but for those whose hearts warm towards what is natural and true.

No. 55. The Progress of Civilization. The ancient Britons instructed by the Romans in the mechanical arts. By H. P. Briggs. This noble work is, it appears, painted for the Mechanics Institute at Hull;—another pleasant token of the times. We may indeed expect something to be done, if the mechanics of Great Britain will become the patrons of British art. Such painters as Mr. Briggs, and Mr. Hilton, and Mr. Etty, will not have to witness the productions of days and nights of labour mildewing on their own walls. Our thanks are due to the mechanics of Hull—may their example be extensively followed! It would be a triumph to which the recent elections are as dust in the balance.

Turner has been as usual eminently successful where he has followed Nature, or rather where he has not widely departed from her rules. He exhibits more than one picture worthy of Claude; and one or two so grotesque as to make us deeply regret that he often mistakes the false for the true—the creations of a disturbed imagination for the fair and faithful offspring of Reason and experience. No. 162. Caligula's Palace may be safely placed beside any production of ancient art, while nothing modern can stand a comparison with it. On the other hand, No. 263, the Visit to Lord Percy, is, according to all rules of colouring; a decided burlesque; at least we must confess ourselves unable to comprehend it. At all events, its more fitting place is the artist's studio.

No. 7. "Scene from the Merchant of Venice," by G. S. Newton, is a worthy accompaniment to the drama of the immortal Bard: its conception and arrangement are admirable, yet we must add our impression that a little more care might have been bestowed on the "finish;" and that it would have been well to have somewhat subdued the staring yellow of Bassanio's legs.

Mr. Pickersgill exhibits six portraits—that of the late Lord Chancellor (Lyndhurst) is a fine picture; another full length, is Sir George Murray; both these works are well arranged, and broadly yet elaborately coloured. The former is, we believe, painted for Sir Robert Peel's gallery; the latter for the county hall of Perth. The other portraits are those of E. Lytton Bulwer, Charles Kemble, Sir J. G. Cotterell, Bart. (for the shire hall of Hertford,) and the Lady Clanwilliam, a beautiful copy of a beautiful woman.

Mr. Leslie exhibits two works—a scene from *Tristram Shandy*, and the Dinner at Mr. Page's house; supposed to take place in the first act of the *Merry Wives of Windsor*. The latter is full of humour, and in every way worthy of the accomplished artist. The merry "Sir John" is conceived in the happiest vein—we have had too many caricatures of the fat knight; but it is seldom that we see him as he must have been, full of wit and merriment. The light which is admitted at the back of the picture, after the manner of the Flemish school, is most artfully managed, although the touching about the window appears rather crude and frittered.

Mr. Landseer's five pictures are so many exquisite productions. His scenes in the Highlands are admirable. But one of the most attractive works in the exhibition is No. 147, "Little Red Riding Hood." It is perhaps as perfect in design and execution as any production of the English school.

Every part *tells*; the arch yet innocent expression of the countenance—even the small feet that press without crushing the forest flowers—it is indeed the very poetry of painting.

The landscapes of Mr. Callcott are delicious things; it makes one happy but to look upon them. His choice is always made from among the more cheerful and pleasant gifts of nature; or, if he call fancy to his aid, it seems as if his mind were in keeping with the harmony he beholds among her works.

No. 169. "Salisbury Cathedral from the Meadows," by J. Constable, R.A. is a rich landscape. Mr. Constable is emphatically an *English* painter; no artist can paint English scenery, properly so called, with so much feeling and truth. We may perhaps object to this work, that the sky is too much broken and too purple, and that the middle distance is too scratchy and "speckly," but the extreme distance and the foreground are unsurpassed in art.

Stanfield, if he be as yet far behind Turner in the essentials of art, is proceeding at a rapid pace towards the high station he is destined to occupy. His pictures are invariably so many points of universal attraction. There is so much grace, truth, and effect in all his landscapes, that one is never dissatisfied with the result of his labours. We know of no productions so opposed to the critic's privilege of finding fault. If the exhibition contains more striking works, there are none within its walls less objectionable. Every year affords proof of his progress towards perfection; and the time cannot be remote when the Academy will confer honour alike upon the artist and its own body by his election as a member—an event already too long postponed.

No. 329. "Whitby, Yorkshire," by G. Arnold, is perhaps a little feeble in colour, but interesting as a view and a picture, and managed with much skill and judgment.

Nos. 65 and 66. "Portraits of their Majesties," by Sir W. Beechey, R.A. Lord Byron has said that nothing is so difficult as the beginning, "except perhaps the end." Sir William has acquired reputation. He should be satisfied to retire and live upon it during the remainder of an already prolonged life.

Mr. Rothwell contributes five admirable pictures—the portrait of the late Mr. Huskisson (No. 82) is perhaps the best. Since the commencement of his career this accomplished artist has given proofs of his ardent longing and firm resolution to attain excellence; the feeling has led him at times into the dangerous course of experiment; and his original purity of style has been occasionally lost in his efforts after a higher;

he has, however, this year justified us in anticipating his complete success, and that at no very distant period.

As a portrait, that of Lady Lyndhurst, by D. Wilkie, A.A. must be considered a failure; but as a *picture* of the Rembrandt school, it is a master-piece of richness and scientific management of colour. That of Viscount Melville, also, with the exception of the back-ground, that wants keeping, is one of the finest works that has hung upon the walls of the Academy since the time of Reynolds.

The display of Architectural Drawings is this year more than usually good; the artists have striven to combine the *dulce* with the *utile*, and to interest the general observer, as well as the more initiated, in this strangely-neglected branch of art. Such are 955, View of the Temple of Vesta at Rome, by D. Mocatta; 955, by F. Arundale; 960, the Hall of Pandemonium, a gorgeous dream of the enthusiastic Gandy; 970, by A. Mee; 985, by P. F. Robinson; 1016, by H. Parke; &c. &c.

The collection of Medals is, on the contrary, more than commonly deficient. This ancient and venerable style of art is, we regret to perceive, rapidly giving way, and must cease to exist among us, unless preserved by some strong and vigorous effort of Government from the ruin against which it has been so long, and, it would seem, so vainly struggling. Mr. Wyon exhibits two medals—one of the King, executed for the Queen, and another for the Royal Academy. The reverse of the latter is particularly fine. But Mr. Wyon is, in truth, a master of his art. Mr. Clint's medal of the late Sir Thomas Lawrence is highly creditable to his talents. The works of A. J. Stothard, P. Rouw, W. Bain, and J. F. Percy, claim our notice.

The Miniatures are, this year, of surpassing excellence.

The Sculpture Room (for with such a title this wretched cell is dignified) contains more works than usual, and they afford ample proof that we have in our own country material by means of which we may hereafter contest the palm with ancient Greece and Rome in the days of their highest glory. The most exquisite of the assemblage is Westmacott's statue in marble of Mrs. T. Rawson. The action is simplicity itself, and the purity of the expression perfect. It is, however, unfortunately placed too high on its pedestal for the spectators, who can

see it only in its dungeon. Chantrey's busts of the King and the Duke of Sussex are *chef-d'œuvres* of this noble art, except that the hair of both appears badly *worked*, and seems rather like an elongation of scalp than that intended to be represented. Mr. W. Behnes has several admirably-executed busts; those of Mr. Nash, Lady Sheffield, and Lord Eldon will, perhaps, add most to his fame. He is always happy in design; there is a grace and freedom in his work that never fails to please the sitter, and we have never seen a bust that has left his hands incomplete or unsatisfactory. It would give us pleasure, however, to find his chisel employed in calling from the marble something higher and more worthy of his talents than we have yet seen.

Mr. Seivier's busts are very clever; the best of them is No. 1154, Baron Bolland—that of Lord Brougham is a total failure. Mr. Bailey had better, perhaps, leave the carving of heads to those who understand the craft, and limit the efforts of his chisel to the production of such exquisite productions as 1162, Maternal Affection. This is true poetry. No. 1191, a Nymph, is the work of R. J. Wyatt, an English sculptor, residing at Rome; it is full of simplicity and grace, and finished by a master hand. No. 1195, a Nymph untying her sandal, is especially beautiful, and delicately conceived. No. 1223, by J. Gott, is scarcely surpassed by any performance in the room for high finish, grouping, expression, and feeling. No. 1199, a bust of Davies Gilbert, M.P. is a fine work by Mr. Joseph, who, in this branch of art, is second to none but Chantrey and Behnes.

In noticing busts, however, we must not omit a passage of encouragement to a young sculptor, Mr. H. B. Burlowe, who has but recently exhibited. He bids fair to attain the highest excellence in a course in which comparatively few succeed. There is a degree of ease and spirit and masterly arrangement displayed in his productions, that would lead us to imagine him of long practice in his art. If his industry be equal to his talent, he will rapidly gain upon his seniors in the profession.

We have already far exceeded our limits, and have not gone through half the works we had marked in our catalogue for notice. We trust the many artists we are compelled to pass over will make allowances for the restrictions under which we have necessarily written.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

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Royal Society.—William Ritchie, Esq. read a paper, intitled “an experimental investigation of the phenomena of endosmose and exosmose.” After noticing the views entertained on this interesting subject by Porrett, Dutrochet, Poisson, and others, the author of this paper enters on an experimental investigation into their truth. He is of opinion that Porrett’s and Dutrochet’s arrangement is the best for exhibiting the facts of endosmose and exosmose. A funnel-shaped tube, an inch in diameter at the bottom, and terminating upwards in a bore one-eighth of an inch; the lower orifice covered with bladder, deprived of its fatty matter by ammonia, and the interior of the tube partly filled with alcohol, on being placed in water, the increase of fluid in the tube by the water passing into it, takes place; a result directly the reverse occurs when water is made the included liquid. The phenomenon shows the attraction of alcohol for water, and the facility with which membranes allow water to permeate them. Whalebone, from its attraction for water, and want of it for alcohol, has the same effect as membrane. The feathers of birds have so strong an attraction for moisture, that they can instinctively feel a presentiment of change of weather from this circumstance; quills, therefore, have been used as intermedia, and found to act as membrane, when sufficient time had been allowed for the pores to afford an easy passage for water. With a tube sixteen feet long, and similar in bore to a spirit thermometer, Dutrochet found that in twenty-four hours the fluid rose to the upper extremity of the tube, and flowed over. After a variety of minute details, Mr. Ritchie closed his paper with some clever remarks touching the analogy of these experiments to vegetable physiology. The white and delicate filaments of roots of plants are considered the membrane; the sap in the plant the attractive fluid; and the moisture of the earth the water. The force with which the sap rises will depend on its nature, the strength of the radical fibres, and the quantity of moisture in the ground. The vine raises its sap with greater force than any other plant experimented on by Hales.

College of Physicians.—A paper was read by the president, (Sir Henry Hallford,) which detailed the results of his great experience in the treatment of gout. For the cure of this painful disorder, he declared his dependence to be placed upon colchicum. From a *proper* use of the vinous infusion of the root of this plant, he stated that he had never seen any but the best effects to arise;

and when the mode of administering this medicine, and thereby cutting short the attack of gout, is followed up by the use also of the acetous extract of the same root, he does not think that the intervals between the attacks are shorter than they used to be formerly, when the complaint was left to patience and flannel. But granting, for argument’s sake, that they are shorter, yet the weight of three or four attacks of the disorder, of three or four days’ continuance each, is scarcely to be compared with the pressure of a six weeks’ painful confinement in the spring, and one of equal duration at the latter end of the year. The president mentioned that he had been at pains to procure from Constantinople some of the hermodactyls which are sold there, and are thought to be the same root as was recommended for the cure of gout so long ago as the sixth century, by Alexander of Tralles. Some specimens of the hermodactyl, and others of the colchicum bulb, were placed on the table, and they appeared to be exactly similar. The president explained also the means which he was in the habit of recommending for the *prevention* of gout. But he attached still greater importance to the patient’s management of himself with respect to temperance and early hours: and with the same view he cited the authority of Hippocrates, Celsus, and Pliny, in commendation of that virtue which has been called by the latter writer “sanctitas.”

British Institution.—By the report of the directors to the annual meeting of the British Institution, we have the satisfaction to learn that it has received the high sanction and approbation of his Majesty; who, in condescending to become its patron, has expressed his full sense of the benefit and utility of the establishment in promoting the cultivation of the fine arts throughout the United Kingdom. It farther appears, that the profits arising from the exhibition of Sir T. Lawrence’s works, amounting to 3000*l.* have been presented to his family, according to the intention of his late Majesty. “The governors of this Institution (adds the report) have taken so much interest in the success of the National Gallery, that it will be gratifying to them to learn that the Rev. William Holwell Carr, one of the directors and most zealous promoters of the objects of the Institution, has bequeathed his valuable collection of the paintings of ancient masters to the trustees of the British Museum, with a view to their being placed in the National Gallery for the benefit of the public. It is to be hoped that this splendid donation may induce his Majesty’s Government to appropriate some public building for the reception and display of these valuable works;

which the directors have no doubt would induce other liberal admirers of the art to make similar donations for the same public purposes. The present building in which they are placed will not contain the whole number of which the nation are now in possession; nor are these inestimable works free from danger, arising from the state of the building in which they are deposited. The pictures painted by modern artists which have been disposed of during the exhibition of the present year have exceeded those of last year both in number and value: there have been sold 110 pictures, to the amount of 5318*l.* 9*s.*"

Cholera Morbus.—At the monthly conversation of the College of Physicians, a paper was read by the Registrar, in which Dr. Roupell, physician to the Floating Hospital moored off Greenwich, described the symptoms of a peculiar fever which raged in that institution during the spring of this year. The disorder was characterised by a very severe affection of the head and nervous system, and was accompanied in many instances by the appearance of a rash. So excessive was the affection of the head, that even where consciousness was not destroyed, memory was often entirely lost. Many of the patients doubted their identity; and one who fancied he had died, when questioned as to his reason, asked, "if he lived, why he did not feel?" Although many fell victims to the severity of the disorder, yet, considering the intensity of its symptoms, the mortality was hardly so great as might have been expected. Dissection always disclosed the effects of inflammation of the brain; still the disorder, so far from being cured, was often aggravated by bleeding; and more benefit was derived from a cautious use of stimulants and anodynes.

Royal Geographical Society.—At a recent meeting of this Society, a letter was read from Lieutenant Glennie, giving an account of a visit which he had made from Mexico to the Pyramids of Teotihuacan. There is a village of that name, which Lieutenant Glennie states to be in lat. 19 deg. 42 min. N. and long. 98 deg. 51 min. E., the variation of the needle being 9 deg. 49 min. E. It is elevated 7492 feet above the sea. The pyramids are distant about a mile and a half from the village. The largest is 727 feet square at its base, and 221 feet high, with two of its sides parallel to the meridian. A rampart, of about thirty feet in height, surrounds this pyramid, at the distance of 350 feet from its base; on the north side of which are the remains of a flight of steps, with a road leading from them in a northerly direction, covered with a white cement. The remains of steps were also found on the pyramids, which were covered with the same sort of white cement, as well as broad ter-

aces extending across the sides. The number of pyramids surrounding the large one was estimated by Mr. Glennie at above 200, varying in their dimensions. They are all constructed with volcanic stones and plaster from the adjacent soil. They are coated with white cement, and the ground between their bases seems formerly to have been occupied as streets, being also covered with the same sort of cement. A smaller pyramid than that above described was covered with a kind of broken pottery, ornamented with various figures and devices; and in the neighbourhood of these edifices abundance of small figures were found, such as heads, arms, legs, &c., moulded in clay, and hardened by fire.

Mr. Barrow gave some details relative to the Messrs. Landers' Journey into the interior of Africa. He stated that Mr. Lander and his brother had landed at Badagry, and proceeded, nearly in the track formerly followed, to Boussa on the Niger, and afterwards to Youri, which they found to lie considerably farther north than is laid down in the map, and nearly west, as they were told, of Soccato. They had thence proceeded up as far as the river Cubbie, a considerable tributary which passes Soccato, and another town to the eastward called Cubbie, and falls into the Quorra, or Niger, a little way above Youri; and on this they had embarked on their downward voyage. Shortly after reaching Funda, the last point laid down in Captain Clapperton's map, they found the river make a bold sweep to the east, being here from five to six miles wide, and in other places it was even broader; it thence turned south-east, and circled round to south, receiving in its course another accession in the Shary, as it was called, a river from three to four miles wide, coming from the east; but which must not be confounded with the river of the same name visited by Major Denham, and which falls into Lake Tchad. (It is likely that the word Shary, or some similar word, is a generic term for river, water, or something of this kind, and that both these streams have their origin in high land interposed between them.) After receiving the Shary, the Niger is still further deflected, running to the south and west, till at length it expands into a considerable lake, from which the river Nun, which Mr. Lander descended, and probably several other rivers that enter the great bay of Benin in its neighbourhood, issue at different points. In descending the Nun, which is not above three hundred yards wide, the travellers were attacked by a furious party of natives; and, being taken prisoners, lost all their effects, with some portion also of their respective notes; but, providentially, what one was deprived of, the other was enabled, to a considerable

extent, to preserve, so that, between the two, the joint narrative is nearly complete. From the point, then, where Mr. Park first embarked, in 1805, this noble river has now been traced above two thousand miles, in the very heart of Africa ; and, in Mr. Lander's opinion, it is navigable for a great portion of the distance by small steam-boats. The natives, also, in the interior are eager to see more of us ; and they are even already so far advanced in civilization as to make a trade with them worthy of pursuit. The greatest obstacles are the still existing slave-trade near the mouth of the river, and the hostile feelings which our attempts to put an end to it have excited in the deluded population there. Palm oil is, as yet, the only other equivalent for their supplies which they have been able to produce ; and they naturally look forward with extreme dislike to the prospect of the market for their other and more valuable object of barter being still further curtailed. They are, in a word, the anti-machinists of the African world, and do not like to see the demand contract for manual labour.

Royal Institution.—Mr. Faraday read a paper “on the peculiar arrangements assumed by particles lying upon vibrating elastic bodies.” He stated that when a plate or pane of glass is held horizontally by a pair of tongs fixed steadily on the centre, and a violin-bow drawn over the edge of the glass, it is made to vibrate. Sand having been previously sprinkled upon the surface of the plate, the particles arrange themselves into regular forms, figuring forth the quiescent parts of the plate. These are called by Mr. Chladni, their discoverer, *nodal lines*. When light particles, such as scrapings from the hairs of the bow used, dust or powder of the lycopodium, happen to be on the plate, instead of proceeding to the same quiescent lines as the sand, they accumulate at the parts in most violent agitation, forming a cloud, and at last settling down into little hemispherical heaps,

having a peculiar revolving motion. This direction of light powders has always puzzled philosophers : Mr. Savart has founded a theory of some peculiar modes of vibration upon it. Mr. Faraday's object was to show that the effect is a very simple and natural one, and consists of nothing more than currents formed in the air surrounding the plate, which proceeding from the quiescent to the most agitated parts of the plate, then pass upwards into the air, and in their course carried the light particles with them. Mr. Faraday explained, by numerous experiments, how such a current would necessarily result from the manner in which the mechanical forces of the plate are transmitted to the air. He showed how this current could be interrupted by walls of card, when the light particles took new courses. He stated that the heavy particles went to the lines of rest, because the air had not force enough to carry them in its course, but that light particles being governable by it were taken in the opposite direction. He confirmed this view by substituting water for air, making the plate vibrate in the former fluid, and showing that the sand was carried *from* the quiescent *to* the agitated parts, exactly as the lighter particles were in air ; and farther, on vibrating plates *in vacuo*, he found that even then the lightest particles went to the lines of rest, because there was no current of air of sufficient force to carry them. Want of time prevented Mr. Faraday from entering upon the explanation of the involving heaps. The lecturer added that farther consideration of the subject induced him to believe he should be able to account, by the same principles, combined with the cohesive power of fluids, for the peculiar and hitherto unexplained crispations which occur on water lying upon a vibrating plate. In the course of Mr. Faraday's illustrative experiments a variety of exceedingly beautiful and uniform lines were produced on the glass.

VARIETIES.

Borough Proprietors.—The following is, we believe, a correct list of the English Borough Proprietors:—The Duke of Norfolk nominates 4, and influences the return of 7 more, 11 ; the Duke of Newcastle nominates 3, and influences the return of 3 more ; the Earl of Lonsdale nominates 5, and influences the return of 4 more ; the Marquis of Cleveland nominates and influences 7 ; the Duke of Rutland 6, the Duke of Buckingham 6, Earl Fitzwilliam 6, Lord Carrington 6, the Duke of Northumberland 5, Marquis of Stafford 5, Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe 5, Earl of Powis 5, Duke of Bedford 4, Duke

of Devonshire 4, Duke of Marlborough 4, Marquis of Anglesey 4, Earl of Aylesbury 4, Earl St. Germans 4, Lord Foley 4, Lord Yarborough 4, the Holmes family 4, J. Buller, Esq. 4, Sir G. F. Johnstone 4, Duke of Beaufort 3, Marquis of Bath 3, Earl of Sandwich 3, Earl of Radnor 3, Earl of Harewood 3, Lord Clinton 3, Lord Monson 3, Lord de Dunstanville 3, Mr. Rose 3, Sir W. W. Wynn 3, Mr. Pitt 3. The number of individuals returning or influencing the return of two Members is forty-eight, showing among those representing the borough system ninety-six ; while there are eighty-

nine individuals who nominate or are sufficiently influential to return one Member of Parliament each, of whom thirty-five are Peers, and the remainder, fifty-four, Commons.

Ancient Coins.—The Nottingham Journal gives the following interesting account of the discovery of a vast quantity of ancient coins, at Tutbury, in that county :—“ The cotton manufactory at Tutbury has recently undergone considerable alterations and additions, amongst others a new tail race or water-course has been made ; this has had the effect of diminishing the usual height of the water in the main branch of the river. It has therefore been deemed advisable to lower the bed of the river for a short distance immediately below the bridge. In doing this the labourers found amongst the heaps of stones and gravel a number of small pieces of coin, which at first from their black and corroded state, they did not consider of the least value, nor did they excite any marked attention. The men, therefore, continued their work perfectly heedless of the little treasures of which they turned over such numbers. At length the truth became known, that the coins were silver, and of the reign of Edward the First, and others of about that period ; and this at once caused a change in their labours, and that too a most productive one. Their attention was now exclusively turned to the discovery of the coin, and some of the hardest workers realized by their day's exertions as much as 10*l.* ; disposing too of their produce at a very low rate. From 2*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* have been given for one hundred pieces. The silversmiths have purchased large quantities at about 4*s.* per ounce. It is estimated that, from 30,000 to 40,000 pieces of coin were found in one day. As many as 2,000 were the fruits of the labours of single parties, and upwards of 200 have been brought up at one shovel full. The extreme points where the coin was found, would perhaps measure forty or fifty yards, and this in a direct line. As the present is but a modern course of the river Dove, it is probable that an army chest was originally concealed at this spot ; the course of the river having been turned over it, the water may gradually have worked down to the treasure, and which the rapidity of the current would carry down the stream to the extent above-mentioned. There appeared to be one decided spot where the coin was found in greater quantity than at any other, and it was remarked that the largest shovel fulls were brought up from below the stones and gravel out of a marly substance. On reference to an old history of England, mention is made that Edward the First established mints at the following places, viz. :—London, Canterbury, Durham, Newcastle, Berwick, Lincoln, Exeter or Exonia, Villa Sci

Edmundi, Dublin, Waterford, and Cork ; specimens of all of which have been found, besides Scotch coins of John Baliol, and of Alexander, and some few of the English Monarch *John*.—We should also not forget to state, that a curiously wrought brass spur was found with the coins, bearing all the features of like equal antiquity ; also a ring rudely chased, which has the following inscription engraven within the circle : ‘ *Spreta vivant.* ’ A very fine piece of silver coin of Edward the First, about the size of a modern half-crown, has also been found.” It is added that “ many individuals came from a distance of thirty miles to search for this hidden treasure.—It is supposed that when the upper surface of the gravel is removed, many other pieces of coin will be discovered.—There was a silver piece found of Henry the Third, and one also of Stephen.”

Within the last thirteen months, no fewer than thirteen sovereign rulers have ceased to govern, either in consequence of the will of their own subjects, or in obedience to the mandate of a Higher Power :—

England .	George IV. .	Dead.
France .	Charles X. .	Deposed.
Algiers .	Mahmoud . .	Turned out.
Rome . .	Pius VIII. .	Dead.
Saxony .	Anthony . .	Deposed.
Naples . .	Francis . . .	Dead.
Belgium .	William . . .	Deposed.
Sardinia .	Charles Felix .	Dead.
Brunswick	Duke Charles .	Deposed.
Greece . .	Capo d'Istrias	Resigned.
Brazils . .	Don Pedro I. .	Abdicated.
Columbia .	Bolivar . . .	Dead.
Poland . .	Archduke Charles	Deposed.

New Description of Steam-Carriage.—There is at present constructing at the works of Messrs. William Napier and Co. M'Alpine-street, Glasgow, a steam-carriage, fitted both for railways and common roads. In its construction it is entirely different from that of Mr. Gurney. Its length will be much the same as that of a common stage coach, with the horses, and about the same breadth. The carriage and the engines, of which there are two, are perfectly distinct from each other, the former being drawn after the latter. The mechanism of the engine is understood to be on a new principle, quite different from any locomotive engine that has hitherto been made, the power being communicated to the wheels, not by cranks, as is the common method, but by means of a belt. The safety-valves are upon a new principle, and are described as being so formed as to render almost impossible the occurrence of those accidents which too frequently take place in high-pressure engines. The machinery, which is placed before the carriage, will be covered with a frame of wood, and be utterly invisible. The carriage itself is of the most elegant description, and will carry twelve inside and nine out-

side. The axle and wheels are of a peculiar formation, the two fore-wheels being made to run below part of the carriage, and the springs are all outside the wheels. The body of the vehicle runs not more than sixteen inches above the ground. From the separation of the carriage from the engines, the former can easily be transformed into a stage-coach, drawn by horses, which, in case of any accident, will be found of great advantage.

The late Rev. Matthew Tate, of Beaufort, in South Carolina, made his will a short time ago, and three days previous to his death he added to it an exceedingly long codicil, in his own hand-writing, in which there is the following paragraph:—"I enjoin it upon my executors to publish it in all the newspapers in Charleston, that I departed this life under the full persuasion that if I died in possession of a slave, I should not conceive myself admissible into the kingdom of Heaven."

Education of the Poor.—During the past year three hundred and twenty-eight schools have been received into union with the National Society, carrying up the amount of schools in union to the number of 2937; and 6643*l.* have been voted in aid of the building school-rooms in one hundred and four places, the total expense of the buildings being estimated at 20,000*l.* The Society has recently made a general inquiry into the state of education under the Church in all parts of the kingdom; and an account has been obtained concerning 8650 places, which were found to contain about 11,000 schools, with 678,356 children. It is calculated that there cannot be less in England and Wales than 710,000 children under the Clergy.

Steam Engines.—It has been ascertained that there are now in Great Britain not less than 15,000 steam-engines at work, some of almost incredible power; in Cornwall there is one of 1000-horse power. Taking it for granted that, on an average, these engines are each of 25-horse power, this would be equal to 275,000 horses.

Population Returns.—There are some singular facts connected with a review of the population returns during the last 130 years. For instance, in 1700, the county of Middlesex contained 624,000 souls; in the course of the following half century they had not increased to more than 641,500; in the fifty years succeeding (*viz.* from 1750 to 1800) they had rapidly risen to 845,400; and during the twenty years which elapsed between 1800 and 1820, they have grown to no less than 1,167,500, which gives an average increase of 16,105 inhabitants per annum. But the augmentation in the population of the county of Lancaster has been still more rapid and extraordinary. It ap-

pears that this county had no more than 166,200 souls in the year 1700; fifty years afterwards we find them stated at 290,400; but in 1800 they had attained to 695,103; in 1810, to 985,100; and in 1820, to 1,074,000! The two smallest counties in England seem to have least participated in this increase of human beings; for we observe that in Huntingdon the number was 34,600 in 1700, and not more than 49,800 in 1820, whilst in Rutland they were 16,600 in the year 1700, and the number did not exceed 18,900 in 1820.

A new Hydrometer.—A new instrument to measure the degrees of moisture in the atmosphere, of which the following is a description, has been recently invented by M. Baptiste Lendi, of St. Gall. In a white flint bottle is suspended a piece of metal about the size of a hazel nut, which not only looks extremely beautiful, and contributes to the ornament of a room, but likewise predicts every possible change of weather twelve or fourteen hours before it occurs. As soon as the metal is suspended in the bottle with water, it begins to increase in bulk, and in ten or twelve days forms an admirable pyramid, which resembles polished brass, and it undergoes several changes till it has attained its full dimensions. In rainy weather this pyramid is constantly covered with pearly drops of water; in case of thunder or hail, it will change to the finest red, and throw out rays; in case of wind or fog, it will appear dull and spotted; and previously to snow it will look quite muddy. If placed in a moderate temperature, it will require no other trouble than to pour out a common tumbler full of water, and put in the same quantity of fresh.

Rhododendron.—Highclere, the seat of the Earl of Carnarvon, boasts of having raised the most beautiful rhododendron ever seen, the creation of which deserves to be particularly described and generally known, as holding out to us a prospect of the most gratifying kind in regard to the future gayness of our gardens. *Rhododendron arboreum* is, as is well known, an Indian plant, bearing blossoms of an intense carmine, and having a stature equal to that of a small tree, but not hardy enough to live in the open air of this country, and also less beautiful than might be anticipated from the rich colour of its flowers, in consequence of the small size of its bunches. Some years ago it occurred to Lord Carnarvon, that if a hybrid variety could be obtained between this and some one of the hardy American species, the result would be a more robust constitution on the one hand, and a great brilliancy of colouring on the other; and also, that if the pollen of *R. arboreum* could be employed, the stature of the hybrid would also be increased. An opportunity of as-

certaining the justness of these expectations having occurred, the experiment was tried, and the result has proved how completely Lord Carnarvon's anticipation has been realized. To the hardness of the *R. catwbiense* is added the arborescent habit and rich colours of *R. arboreum*, while the contracted clusters of the latter are exchanged for the spreading bunches of the former.

Antiquarian Society.—At a recent meeting of this Society, W. Hoskins, Esq. exhibited a small sketch from a monument in the street of tombs at Pompeii: the subject was a ship—the crew were represented as boys, who were taking in the sail, with an adult sitting at his ease at the helm; which Mr. H. considered an allegorical allusion to the conclusion of the voyage of life, when the steersman's occupation was gone.

The Cherokee Indians.—The progress in civilization made by these people is altogether unexampled in the history of nations. The bulk of the people live in comparative ease; many of them even in high style. They cultivate land, build houses, and project improvements. The education of the children is particularly attended to, and religious instruction is gradually spreading among them. The young Cherokees instructed in the Missionary schools can write and read with facility; a great number of families are occupied in the manufacture of wool and cotton for their own use, and also for exchange. The wheel and loom are to be found in almost every house, and specimens of their work will bear comparison with the best of the kind. The roads are attended to, and in good condition, and one may travel in a carriage through all parts of the country. They have abandoned their nomadic life for domestic habits; they have exchanged the tomahawk and the carbine for the plough, hoe, and the loom. These advances in civilization are the more remarkable, because it was thought that these sons of the forest could never be brought to relinquish their natural inclinations.

The following abstract is taken from a clever pamphlet, just published, on the evils of Ireland. The author argues for the employment of the people, and the establishment of roads and canals for that purpose. In England, there are of canals 2,400 British miles; of rivers, enumerating those parts only which are navigable, 2,000; of rail-roads now in use, 400. Total 4,800. In Ireland, there are of canals 280 British miles; of navigable rivers 150; of the 280 miles of the river Shannon, below Limerick, alone having been hitherto available, 60. Total 490. 4,800 miles in England against 490 in Ireland.

Course and Termination of the Niger.—

The great geographical problem of the course and termination of the river Niger has at last been set at rest, by the enterprize and spirit of Richard Lander, a native of Truro, the devoted and faithful servant of the late Captain Clapperton.* This bold and intelligent man, in company with his brother, left England several months ago, with the determination of making a last great effort to trace the course of that mysterious river. After making his way to Youri, a point which had already been reached by preceding travellers, he embarked on the Niger, or Quarra, in a canoe, and after a long and dangerous voyage, reached the sea near Cape Formosa, on the Guinea Coast. The stream by which he descended is called the Nun, or Brasse River, and its mouth will be found in the Bight of Biafra. It is thus, therefore, proved beyond a possibility of doubt, that the Niger, instead of running across the African continent, and joining its waters with those of the Nile, as was supposed by the ancients, or filtering its way, as Sir Rufane Donkin conjectured, through the sands of the Great Desert, follows the bend which it makes west of Tombuctoo, and empties its waters into the Atlantic, on the coast of Calabar. This discovery is one of the greatest triumphs ever obtained by courage and perseverance. Within the last fifty years, nearly a hundred lives have been lost in attempts to explore its course. To attempt it was almost certain death, as the fate of every traveller who has undertaken the enterprize, from the time of Mungo Park to that of Captain Clapperton, unhappily proves. The mystery is, however, at last cleared up, and public curiosity will, no doubt, shortly be gratified by a detail of the means by which they have triumphed over those difficulties which have been fatal to all preceding travellers.

The Landers, who have safely arrived in London, are preparing for publication the account of their journey.†

* The first intelligence of this important event was published in the "Literary Gazette." It is but justice to this journal to record another instance of the editor's possessing abundant sources for obtaining early information upon all matters that fall within the plan of his work.

† The "Brighton Gazette" states that, "There is now in the possession of Mr. Brewer, at the St. James's-street Library, an old map, printed at Amsterdam, in which the Niger is distinctly laid down throughout its whole course to Biafra, where, agreeably to the recent discovery, it falls into the sea."

Gibbs, the Pirate.—This man, whose execution for murder has taken place at New York, appears to have been the most bloody and remorseless pirate of whom we have any record. When under sentence of death—by way, we presume, of disburdening his conscience of some portion of the intolerable pressure with which it must have been tormented—he voluntarily made a full confession of his crimes, which is published at length in the New York Morning Inquirer of the 8th of April, and occupies two closely printed long columns of that Journal. He was concerned in the plunder and destruction of upwards of forty vessels; and, as “dead men tell no tales,” he and his ferocious crew, with one or two exceptions, murdered every soul on board. He admits that about four hundred were thus dispatched. It appears that Gibbs was in Liverpool for several weeks, “cutting a great dash;” but as he probably went then under an assumed name, he could not be identified. “His frame (says the account) is somewhat enfeebled since his trial; his face paler, and his eyes more sunken; but the air of his bold, enterprising, and desperate mind still remains. In his cell he seems more like an object of pity than vengeance; is affable and communicative; and when he smiles exhibits so mild and gentle a countenance that no one would take him to be a villain.”

West India Population.—The following table exhibits the relative proportions of the White, Free Black, and slave population in the several islands of the West Indies:—

	Slaves.	Free Blacks.	Whites.
Jamaica . . .	341,812	35,000	25,000
Antigua . . .	31,000	4,000	5,900
Barbadoes . .	79,000	5,000	16,000
Nevis	9,000	1,000	450
Grenada . . .	25,000	2,800	900
St. Kitt's . .	19,500	2,500	1,000
Total . . .	505,312	50,300	43,350

Cast Iron Billiard Table.—Among the various works of ingenuity now exhibiting at the National Repository, is a full-sized billiard-table, constructed of cast iron; a complete triumph of art in the department of iron manufacture. The most extraordinary feature in this table, as a work of art, is the great extent of surface, 9 feet by 6-54 square feet of iron worked perfectly horizontal, for without perfection in this respect, it could not answer the purpose intended. However fine the large mirrors may be ground, it is well known that they are seldom, if ever, perfect planes when of a large size: this double slab of cast-iron is, however, said to be perfect in this respect. The table has been planed by means of machinery erected

for the purpose, and a series of parallel grooves being worked throughout the whole extent of the plates in the first instance, like the process of copper-plate engraving, these grooves are afterwards worked in cross directions till the entire surface is perfectly plane.

Nocturnal Telegraphs.—Mr. de Courettes, a French gentleman, has arrived in London from Paris, with a view to obtain the adoption of a system of Nocturnal Telegraphs. The chief improvement is a new and more simple alphabet, or set of signs, by which greater rapidity is obtained. A lamp is fixed on the top of a post, to be erected at the proper elevation; round this fixed lamp another is made to revolve, at the end of a moveable beam. A sufficient number of distinct positions may be thus obtained with rapidity. The distance between one station and another of a diurnal telegraph, is usually between eight or ten miles; but a nocturnal one may be at intervals of eighteen miles. The first outlay of capital for the establishment of a telegraph, to serve for both night and day, in France, is calculated at about 80*l.* for each station. In England, the expense would be somewhat greater; it could be worked for 100*l.* a-year.

Duty on Tobacco.—The quantities of leaf and manufactured tobacco, cigars, and snuff, entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom for the year ending January 5th, 1831, amounted to £19,406,402.; and the duty received thereon to £2,938,050. 10*s.* 10*d.*!

A circular from the Home Department calls on all overseers to return, *with the least possible delay*, the number of houses, or houses and land held together in each parish, rated to the poor-rate at 10*l.* and upwards, stating whether the rent is made on the *full* rack rent, or on what portion of it.

Revolving Observatory.—Sir J. South has completed his revolving observatory. It is composed of cedar wood, moved by a variety of wheels, and weighing altogether six tons, yet a power of sixteen pounds will move it. The mechanism of this part is the invention of Brummell, jun. The celebrated twelve-inch objective glasses of Guineaud, are in the hands of Tully, the optician, to fit them to a tube twenty feet in length, constructed by Troughton; it is moved by clock-work, and thus follows the course of a planet, allowing the same facility of observation that could be afforded were the star a stationary object. Planets have been subjected to observation by this glass with a magnifying power of 1,400. The observatory, altogether, is said to be most perfect, and science will, no doubt, owe obligations to Sir J. South, which we trust public encouragement will repay.

Cholera Morbus.—Measures have very properly been taken by Government to enforce an observance of the quarantine laws, to prevent, if possible, the disease which is now ravaging Russia and Poland from reaching our shores. An eminent surgeon, Mr. Hope, who has had thirty years' practice, in which he has treated cases of cholera morbus very successfully, has made public the means which he used for the general good. He says, "The remedy I gave was one drachm of nitrous acid (not nitric, that has foiled me), one ounce of

peppermint water or camphor mixture, and forty drops of tincture of opium. A fourth part every three or four hours in a cupful of thin gruel. The belly should be covered with a succession of hot cloths dry; bottles of hot water to the feet, if they can be obtained; constant and small sippings of finely strained gruel, or sago, or tapioca; no spirit, no wine, no fermented liquors, till quite restored." The French surgeons now use laudanum and abstain from venesection. Another recipe is simply repeated draughts of hot water in large quantities.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Production and Consumption.—A recent Number of "Le Globe" contains the following comparison of the inhabitants, productions, and consumption of France and Great Britain, including Ireland. How proud a testimony to the superior industry and skill of our own countrymen:—

Subjects of Comparison.	France.	Great Britain.
Inhabitants	32,000,000	22,000,000
Acres (hectares) in cultivation	47,000,000	20,000,000
Gross produce of agriculture in fcs.	4,678,708,000	5,420,425,000
Net produce of do.	1,344,703,000	2,061,150,000
Produce exported	149,050,000	75,725,000
Produce consumed	4,529,658,000	5,344,700,000
Individual landowners	19,000,000	8,892,000
Family ditto	3,804,000	1,778,000
An acre produces, on the average, in fcs.	117	270
A labourer produces, on the average . .	246	609
Manufacturing individuals	6,352,000	11,396,858
Produce of manufactures	1,826,000,000	3,568,000,000
Every individual, therefore, produces on the average . .	266	613
Manufactured produce exported . .	260,000,000	810,000,000
Ditto consumed . . .	1,566,102,000	2,757,500,000
An inhabitant consumes, on the average, in manufactured produce . .	48	125
In agricultural produce	141	242

Gas in the East Indies.—In the district of Kea-ting-too, in the province of Sze-chueni, are ancient salt pits or wells, which no longer afford water, although they have been dug for that purpose to the depth of three thousand feet, but, instead, they yield matter for a prodigious quantity of fire, which is applied to use, being, by means of conducting tubes of bamboo, employed to heat the cauldron in which the salt is boiled down. The residue is used to light the streets and

halls and kitchens by means of conducting tubes.—*Asiatic Journal.*

Ural Mountains.—The gold and platina obtained from the mines of these mountains in 1830, is estimated at—

	Poods.	Pounds	Value.
Gold	355	0½	17,750,000 rubles.
Platina	105	1	1,200,000 ditto.

Gold is estimated at 50,000 rubles per pood (40 lbs., or 36 lbs. English); platina, at 11,520 rubles. M. Demidoff, counsellor of state, received from his mines of Nijne-Tahel, a unique specimen; viz. a piece of native platina weighing about twenty pounds; the largest piece before known weighs ten and a-half pounds. The new platina coin has very speedily got into circulation in the interior of the empire; and the greater part of the platina found has been converted into coin.

The Abbé Gregoire, Bishop of Blois, has died without retraction of his heresy. The Archbishop of Paris, therefore, forbade his clergy to perform any funeral service over the body. He was, however, buried with military honours, as a commander in the Legion of Honour, and reposes in consecrated ground, the place of sepulture being the church of L'Abbaye aux Bois. The clergy of the parish in which the Abbé Gregoire was buried, left their domiciles, as did a community of nuns, who inhabited a neighbouring building, taking with them the sacred vessels and vestments of the parish church. It was to the charity of some priests of neighbouring parishes that the officiating assistants owed these necessary adjuncts. The horses were taken from the hearse at one part of the procession, and it was dragged to the cemetery by a number of young men. Several funeral orations were delivered: the crosier, mitre, and episcopal paraphernalia were most conspicuously displayed.

The following is the population of some of the principal places in the United States

according to the last census:—New York, 213,107; Philadelphia, 161,412; Baltimore, 80,519; Boston and Charlestown, 70,164; New Orleans, 48,674; Charleston, S. C., 30,289; Cincinnati and suburbs,

26,513; Albany, 24,516; Washington city, D. C., 18,823; Providence, R. I., 17,832; Pittsburgh, 17,365; Richmond, Va., 16,085.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Manufacture of Cheese from Potatoes.—Cheese, as it is said, of extremely fine quality, is manufactured from Potatoes in Thuringia and part of Saxony, in the following manner:—After having collected a quantity of potatoes of good quality, giving the preference to the large white kind, they are boiled in a cauldron, and after becoming cool, they are peeled and reduced to a pulp, either by means of a grate or mortar. To five pounds of this pulp, which ought to be as equal as possible, is added a pound of sour milk, and the necessary quantity of salt. The whole is kneaded together, and the mixture covered up and allowed to lie for three or four days, according to the season. At the end of this time it is kneaded anew, and the cheeses are placed in little baskets, where the superfluous moisture is allowed to escape. They are then allowed to dry in the shade, and placed in layers in large pots or vessels, where they must remain for fifteen days. The older these cheeses are, the more their quality improves. Three kinds of them are made. The first, which is the most common, is made according to the proportions above indicated; the second, with four parts of potatoes, and two parts of curdled milk; the third, with two parts of potatoes, and four parts of cow or ewe milk. These cheeses have this advantage over every other kind, that they do not engender worms, and keep fresh for a great number of years, provided they are placed in a dry situation, and in well-closed vessels. — *Bullet. de la Societ. d'Encourage. September, 1829.*

The "American Blight."—We are sometimes told that by the application of such

and such mixtures to the trees affected by this blight, it may be removed; though all such applications upon large trees are out of the question, it may be that some of our readers have young trees which have been affected by the blight—if so, they need not despair of a cure if they will attend to the following receipt extracted from that delightful book "The Journal of a Naturalist:"—

"Melt about three ounces of resin in an earthen pipkin, take it from the fire, and pour into it three ounces of fish oil; the ingredients perfectly unite, and when cold, acquire the consistence of honey. A slight degree of heat will liquify it, and in this state paint over every infected part of your tree, using a common painter's brush. This I prefer doing in spring, as soon as the hoariness appears. The substance soon sufficiently hardens, and forms a varnish, which prevents any escape and stifles the insects. After the first dressing, should any cottony matter appear round the margin of the varnish, a second application to these parts will, I think, be found to effect a perfect cure."

Flour for Sheep.—M. Maitre, a great agriculturist and breeder of sheep near Châtillon-sur-Seine, about a year ago conceived the idea that not only the straw of corn, but the dried stalks of clover, lucerne, &c. might be ground into flour. His experiments have been crowned with complete success; and he has obtained a kind of flour, the quality of which is similar to that of bruised fodder. This aliment is a substitute for bran, and is an agreeable and substantial food for sheep and lambs, who seek it with avidity.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

William Dixon, of Walsall, in the county of Stafford, Brass-cock Founder, for an improvement on the cock, or tap, applicable to fluids, liquids, and gases. Communicated by a foreigner.

Joshua Taylor Beale, of Church Lane, Whitechapel, in the county of Middlesex, Engineer, for an improvement in certain apparatus for separating a portion of aqueous vapour from the vapour of alcohol, in the process of distilling and rectifying spirituous liquors.

George Stephenson, of Liverpool, Civil En-

gineer, for an improvement in the mode of constructing wheels for railway carriages.

William Gutteridge, of the parish of St. John, Clerkenwell, in the county of Middlesex, Civil Engineer, for certain improvements in apparatus for distilling and other purposes.

Robert Burton Cooper, of Battersea Fields, in the county of Surrey, Esq., for an improvement or improvements on a cock, or tap, applicable to fluids, liquids, and gases, and for applying the said improvement or improvements to other useful purposes.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

- Marshall's Naval Biography, Supplement, Vol. III. Part I. 8vo. 15s.
 Lardner's Cabinet Library, Vol. V. (George IV. Vol. II.) fcap. 5s.
 Lives of the Actors. By John Galt. 2 vols. 8vo. 12. 1s.
 National Library, No. XI. (Lives of Celebrated Travellers, by J. A. St. John, 1 vol.) fcp. 6s.
 Rev. W. L. Bowler's Life of Bishop Ken, Vol. II. 8vo. 15s.

BOTANY.

- Patrick's Indigenous Plants of Lanarkshire, 18mo. 6s.

DRAMATIC.

- Collier's Annals of the Stage, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 12. 11s. 6d.
 Family Library, Dramatic Series. Vols. V. and VI. being Ford's Works. 2 vols. 18mo. 10s.

EDUCATION.

- Pestalozzi and his Plan of Education. By Dr. Biter. 8vo. 14s.
 Little on Logarithms, 8vo. 8s.

HISTORY.

- Fletcher's History of Poland, 8vo. 14s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

- Price's Practice in the Exchequer of Pleas. 8vo. 14s.
 Devarris on Statutes, Part II. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MEDICAL.

- Bell's Observations of Distortions of the Spine, 8vo. 5s.
 National Library, Vol. X. (Thomson's History of Chemistry, Vol. II.) 12mo. 6s.
 Syme on Diseased Joints, 8vo. 7s. 6d.
 R. Fletcher's Medico-Chirurgical Notes and Illustrations, Part I. 4to. 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Ten Etchings, illustrative of the Devil's Walk. By Thomas Landseer. imp. 4to. half-bd. roan. Prints, 15s.; colomb. 4to. Proofs, 21s.
 Whately's Lectures on Political Economy, 8vo. 7s.
 Vaughan's Memorials of the Stuart Dynasty, 2 vols. 8vo. 12. 4s.
 De Luc's Letters on Geology, 8vo. 12s.
 Valpy's Classical Library, No. XVIII. (Horace, Vol. II.) 4s. 6d.
 The Cabinet for Youth, 18mo. 4s. 6d.
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LITERARY REPORT.

Under the title of "Travelling Sketches," the public may shortly expect to be gratified with a Work from the pen of Mademoiselle Sontag. The announcement has excited not a little curiosity in all quarters. It is to be published by Messrs. Colburn and Bentley.

The fifth number of the Standard Novels contains Godwin's grand Romance "St. Leon." The lover of fiction has now an opportunity of purchasing at the small price of six shillings, beautifully printed, and containing the whole four volumes of the original edition, one of the most sterling works of its kind in the language.

The Lives of celebrated Travellers by Mr. St. John, form the subject of the Eleventh Number of the National Library.

A new work by the author of Sydenham is nearly ready for publication. It is understood, the peculiar vein of satire which distinguished his former very successful Novel, will be more strikingly evinced than ever in his forthcoming production.

An English Tale intitled "the Smuggler," from the powerful pen of Mr. Banim, may be very shortly expected. The wild and roving life of the lawless adventurer, it must be admitted, furnishes ample scope for the extraordinary dramatic powers of this celebrated writer.

The authoress of "Loves of the Poets," "the Diary of an Ennuyée," &c. announces for immediate publication "The Lives of celebrated Female Sovereigns." The work will include the Biographies of Semiramis, Cleopatra, Zenobia, Joanna I. and II. of Naples, Isabella of Castile, Mary Queen of Scots, Elizabeth, Christina of Sweden, Anne of England, Maria-Theresa, and Catherine of Russia.

The forthcoming work by Ross Cox, Esq. entitled "The Columbia River," embraces a period of six years, five of which were spent among various tribes on the banks of the Columbia River and its tributary streams, and the remaining portion was occupied in the voyage outwards, and the journey across the American continent. During this period the author ascended the Columbia

nine times, and descended it eight; wintered among various tribes; was engaged in several encounters with the Indians: was lost fourteen days in a wilderness, and met with many extraordinary adventures.

In the press, a series of Tales, describing some of the principal events that have taken place at Paris, Brussels, and Warsaw, during the late Revolution, by F. W. N. Bayley, Esq.

Nearly ready, the fifth volume of Allan Cunningham's "Lives of the most eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects."

Major Ricketts is preparing for publication a Narrative of the Ashantee War, including the particulars to the capture and massacre of Sir Charles M'Carthy, &c.

Preparing for publication, "Analysis of the seven parts of Speech of the English Language," in which it is attempted to fix their character, and furnish simple rules for ascertaining them. On a new principle. By the Rev. Charles J. Lyon, M.A. late of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Mr. Charles Severn will shortly publish "First Lines of the Practice of Midwifery, with remarks on the Forensic evidence required in cases of Feticide and Infanticide."

A Text-Book of Popery: comprising a brief history of the Council of Trent, a translation of its doctrinal decrees, and copious extracts from the Catechism published by its authority; with Notes and Illustrations. The whole intended to furnish a correct and complete view of the theological system of Popery. By J. M. Cramp. In one volume. 12mo. Price 6s.

Biblia Sacra Polyglotta, textus archetypus versionesque præcipuas ab ecclesia antiquitus receptas, necnon versiones recentiores Anglicanam, Germanicam, Italicam, Gallicam, et Hispanicam, complectentia, &c.; auctore Samuele Lee, S. T. B. Also, a Translation of the New Testament into Hebrew, printed with the Points. Other editions of the same: Hebrew and English, Hebrew and Greek, Hebrew and German, and Hebrew and French.

Thomas Moore's Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald is nearly ready.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

ADMIRAL THE EARL OF NORTHESK.

The late Earl of Northesk was born in the year 1748, and at an early period adopted the navy as a profession. After undergoing a very long and severe probationary service, Lord Rosehill (his father being then living) obtained rank as lieutenant; but not by several years so soon as the late Lord Nelson, who was his junior in age, although they had been between two and three years midshipmen together in the same cockpit. In the early part of his career, the noble lord did not obtain that promotion in the service to which his friends, from his rank in society, considered him entitled; not, indeed, before he proved himself to be a man well acquainted with his duty as a brave and experienced seaman. The various ships of war he commanded, as a post-captain, were remarkable for their high state of discipline, and were invariably distinguished in the fleet as "crack-ships."

During the mutiny at the Nore, in 1797, his Lordship was, like many other gallant officers, obliged to leave his vessel in the possession of his mutinous crew. But he was at that time of peril and disaster sufficiently popular and respected by the sailors to be permitted to visit the line-of-battle ships from time to time; and his Lordship and the late Lord Keith (who had then arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, after capturing that settlement, with all the warlike and mercantile shipping which the Dutch possessed in the southern hemisphere) greatly contributed to the restoration of order among the ships at the Nore.

Lord Northesk, in the course of promotion, obtained his rank as a Rear-Admiral, and was for some time employed at sea under the command of his distinguished relation, the late Earl St. Vincent. Here the only opportunity he had of showing his ability in his profession was a strict regard to the health and discipline of the rear-squadron of the fleet, under the command of the gallant Jervis.

In 1805, Lord Northesk was, with his flag, on board the *Britannia*, Capt. Charles Bullen, in the Mediterranean, and off Cadiz. On Sir Robert Calder coming to England, to demand a court-martial to inquire into conduct imputed to him in his engagement with the French fleet upon its return from the West Indies, the British fleet was left under the command of Admiral Collingwood, and Lord Northesk as second in command. The immortal Nelson joined them off Cadiz, after a quick passage from Portsmouth, and took the command as senior officer; and in a few days after the battle of Trafalgar was fought. All our readers know the result of

that day's hard fight, and that Lord Northesk, and every man on board the *Britannia*, did their duty.

His Lordship's ill-health, in January 1806, induced him to ask leave to return to England; and for several years he lived in private life, greatly respected. He was made a Knight of the Bath, and received a gold medal for his services at Trafalgar. Lord Northesk was afterwards appointed Commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, and subsequently to the same distinguished situation at Plymouth, both which appointments he held many years—the two most enviable ones in time of peace that can be conferred upon a naval officer of the highest rank for past services. His present Majesty, while Lord High Admiral, appointed the Earl of Northesk Rear-Admiral of Great Britain, a nominal appointment of the first rank, and he was at the time of his death an admiral of the red squadron of his Majesty's fleet.

The Earl of Northesk sat for two parliaments in the House of Lords as one of the sixteen peers of Scotland. He is succeeded in his hereditary titles and estates by his eldest son, Lord Rosehill, now Earl of Northesk.

THE REV. H. A. DELAFITTE.

The late Rev. H. A. Delafitte was Foreign Secretary to the Royal Society of Literature. Though little known as an author, Mr. Delafitte has not left the public altogether without proofs of his scientific information and extensive reading. Having lived on terms of strict intimacy with the late illustrious geologist, De Luc, during the latter years of that eminent man's life, he, in the year 1812, published, under the eye of the author, a translation of De Luc's "Elements of Geology;" and in other respects was instrumental in making the English public acquainted with the immortal labours of the father of that important science. But his most valuable service to the geologic student was the composition of a work which he had just completed at the time of his decease, being a new edition of De Luc's "Letters on the Physical History of the Earth;" to which he has prefixed an Introduction, containing a general view of the labours of that great geologist, and a vindication of his claims to original views respecting the fundamental points in the science.

Such being the limited extent of the late Foreign Secretary's labours for the press, they alone who enjoyed his friendship are in a condition to appreciate his talents and acquirements; his various erudition; his enlightened opinions, at once orthodox and

liberal; and his familiar acquaintance with the stores of ancient and modern learning and science. He was distinguished by the absence of all personal pretensions, united with the warmest zeal for the honour and interests of his friends; by an almost excessive charity in word and opinion; and by an activity and efficiency in works of private beneficence truly astonishing, when the mediocrity of his circumstances and his retired and studious habits are considered.

The family of Mr. Delafitte was among those virtuous and exemplary citizens who were driven out of France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His father, a man of great piety and learning, was chaplain to the Prince of Orange; while the virtues and accomplishments of his mother attracted the notice of the late Queen Charlotte, and,

on the death of her husband, recommended her to the office of French governess to the princesses. This appointment (which Mad. Delafitte filled many years, with the high esteem of the illustrious family to whom she was attached) led to her son's receiving an English education at Trinity College, Oxford. Mr. Delafitte was nearly thirty years lecturer of St. Paul's, Covent Garden; but, though not altogether forgotten by the exalted personages who enjoyed the benefit of his mother's eminent services, and who originally directed his choice of a profession, he never emerged, even to a benefice in the church in which he was a zealous labourer, from that humble station which he was satisfied to adorn with his intelligent conversation and his mild and benevolent virtues.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Cholera Morbus.—The following important notice has been issued by order of Government, respecting the trade carried on between England and the Baltic ports, in order to prevent, if possible, the cholera morbus from reaching this country by means of contagion through goods imported from Russia. The notice was forwarded to the Governor of the Russia Company, and circulated at the Baltic Coffee-house. The fears entertained by many persons lest Government should not, at the earliest possible period, take measures to prevent the cholera morbus from reaching this country, will now be set at rest.

“ Council-office, Whitehall, 23d May, 1831.

“ Sir—I am directed by the Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council to transmit to you a copy of a letter which has been forwarded to the Foreign Secretary of State, that all vessels having on board furs and dried hides, arriving in this kingdom from the ports of Russia, Prussia, and the Hanseatic Towns, will be placed under quarantine; and I have to desire that you will lay the same before the Governor of the Russia Company for his information. I am, &c.

(Signed) “ W. L. BATHURST.”

“ To Thomas Cope, Esq.”

In addition to the above regulation, the Baltic merchants, and others interested, were informed, that, in pursuance of an order previously issued, all ships, whether they had or had not goods on board which may be considered as likely to prove contagious, will have to undergo a quarantine of four days, when, if the crew shall be found to be in good health, the farther restriction will be taken off. Articles supposed capable of conveying contagion will be subjected to the regulations of the quarantine department.

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ment, from fourteen to thirty-one days, and every known method adopted to purify all goods imported from Russian ports.

A pedestal composed of granite, sixteen feet square, is now erecting close within the railings of Parliament-square, and nearly facing the centre of Palace-yard, on which will be placed an elegant statue of the late Mr. Canning.

Emigration.—The ship General Hewett, 1000 tons burden, has left the London docks for Canada, with three hundred passengers on board, Chelsea pensioners (with their wives and families), who have received four years' pay, and grants of land in Canada, from the British Government. There were also several passengers going out at the expense of various country parishes; and mechanics and tradesmen, with their wives and children, paying their own passage money.

Western Institution.—The half-yearly meeting of the members of the Western Literary and Scientific Institution, Leicester-square, has been held in the theatre of the institution. It appeared from the report of the committee, that the affairs of the institution were in an extremely prosperous state, the present number of members being six hundred and seventy-one, and the amount of secessions being less than they had been at any former period. At the conclusion of their report, the committee stated that the institution only required the cordial support of the members to carry into complete effect all the purposes for which it was established.

Merchant Tailors' Company.—This Company, on the occasion of its annual election of scholars to Saint John's College, Oxford, gave a grand dinner, on Saturday, the 11th ult. at their Hall, to several of the

nobility and gentry, among whom were the Bishop of Chichester, the President and Fellows of St. John's, the Duke of Wellington, Lords Eldon, Harewood, and Salisbury, and Sir C. Wetherell. The "Times" says, "the greater part of the company were friends of ultra-Toryism, and it was allowable for such an assembly to endeavour to cast an odium upon the great measure on which the hopes of England are fixed. There was none there to answer them. Gatton and Old Sarum are ancient institutions of the country worth preserving, no doubt! and Birmingham, and Manchester, and Leeds, are places entitled to no representation, because they are modern! But whatever the Earl of Eldon and Sir C. Wetherell may think on this subject, we should esteem it just as rational that the former should remain Lord Chancellor of England, and the latter Attorney-General, five hundred years after they are dead, as that the above-named and other extinct boroughs should continue to send legislators into the British House of Commons so long after they have ceased to exist."

Monument to the King.—Several projects are announced, not only in the metropolis, but in different parts of the country, for erecting a monument in testimony of the nation's gratitude to their King and liberator. These proposals springing up in different quarters, and among different ranks in society, prove the universality of loyal feeling and the general concurrence of opinion among the emancipated as to the proper means of recording their thanks. To give the best effect, however, to the object entertained, it is necessary that there should be a general union of all classes, extended to all parts of the empire, to erect one magnificent testimonial, in preference to frittering away their means on various minor subjects. A provisional committee is already formed for this purpose, which comprises several noblemen of the highest rank; the Members for London, Middlesex, and Westminster; Mr. Barber Beaumont, Mr. Bridge, Mr. Mills, and a due proportion of respectable tradesmen. It is intended not to call a public meeting, nor to throw open the subscription, until the Reform Bill shall have received the Royal assent. The subscribers will then be assembled to nominate a committee; the design and execution of the works will then be submitted to public competition.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. P. Fosbrook, B.A. of Clare Hall, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Lockington, Leicestershire, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. R. Jarratt.

The Rev. G. Dugard, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, late Curate of St. Ann's Church,

Manchester, to the District Church of St. Andrew's at Ancoats, Lancashire. Patrons, the Warden and Fellows of the Collegiate Church of Manchester.

The Rev. Samuel Hall, B.D. Vice-Principal of Brazenose College, to the Rectory of Middleton Cheney, near Banbury, vacant by the death of the venerable Archdeacon Churton. Patrons, the Principal and Fellows of that Society.

The Rev. George Sandby, jun. A.M. to the Rectory of St. Nicholas with All Saints annexed, in South Elmham, Suffolk.

The Rev. W. Selwyn, B.A. Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Braunston, Leicestershire, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Woodall. Patron, the Duke of Rutland.

The Rev. J. C. Leak, S.C.L. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Barningham Parva, Norfolk.

The Rev. Dr. French, Master of Jesus College, to the Prebendal Stall in Ely Cathedral, vacant by the death of the Rev. Henry Thomas Dampier.

The Rev. B. R. Theed, of Fletton, Huntingdonshire, to the Vicarage of Selling: patron, Lord Sondes.

The Rev. C. S. Twisleton, M.A. of Balliol College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Ashow, Warwickshire.

The Rev. John Noah Davidson, M.A. to the Vicarage of East Harptree, Somerset, on the presentation of the Rev. H. Parsons, Prebendary thereof.

The Rev. Charles Wordsworth, M.A. Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, has been appointed Chaplain to Lord Palmerston.

The Rev. H. P. Hamilton, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be one of the Domestic Chaplains to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

The Rev. E. R. Freed, to the Vicarage of Selling, Kent.

The Rev. J. Hawkesworth, M.A. to the Perpetual Curacy of Woore, Salop, on the presentation of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

The Rev. F. Elwes, B.A. to the Rectory of Whixton, Suffolk.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The following appointments have been lately made by the council of the King's College:—The Rev. W. Otter, A.M. to be Principal of the College, and Lecturer in Divinity; L. J. Ventouillac, Esq. to be Professor of French literature; A. Bernays, Esq. of German literature; M. Gabrielle Rossetti, LL.D. of Italian literature.

Marriages.—At the Ambassador's Chapel, Paris, the Count G. M. Passenti, to Mary, daughter of the late Colonel Rogers, of Weston super Mare.

Captain John Davidson, of the 2nd Life Guards, to Augusta Catherine, second daughter of Mr. and Lady Sarah Bayly.

At Saint George's, Hanover-square, Joseph Knatchbull, Esq. eldest son of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. to Mary, eldest daughter of J. W. Russell, Esq. of Biggin Hall, in the county of Northampton.

At Brinay, county of Cork, the Hon. W. S. Bernard, brother of the Earl of Bandon, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Gillman.

At Karlsruhe, Grand Duchy of Baden, Captain Drummond, late of the 92nd Highlanders, to the Baroness de Rothberg Coligny, of Rheinweiler, widow of General Count Rapp, Peer of France.

At Cheltenham, Philip Augustus Browne, Esq. only son of Augustus Browne, Esq. of Devonshire-place, Mary-le-bone, to Caroline Jesscintha, third daughter of Sir Charles H. Rich, Bart. of Shirley House, Hants.

At Brighton, George Burroughs, Esq. Royal Artillery, to Celina, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Childers, 11th Light Dragoons, and of Cantley, near Doncaster.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, F. C. Knowles, Esq. eldest son of Admiral Sir C. Knowles, Bart. K. C. B. to Emma, fourth daughter of Sir G. Pocock, Bart.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. T. G. Leigh, M.A. of Brasenose College, Oxford, to Henriana Matilda, youngest daughter of the late Lord Henry Murray, and niece to the Duke of Athol.

At Hereford, the Rev. Henry Bulmer, M.A. Rector of Putley, in that county, to Isabella Susanna, second daughter of Dr. Clarke Whitfeld, Professor of Music in Cambridge University.

C. P. Cooper, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. LL.D. to Henriette Amelle Josephine Vicomtesse de Geslin, only daughter of Monsieur Dubesme, Ancien Conservateur des Forêts, and niece to the late General Count Dubesme, Pair de France, who was killed at Waterloo.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Charles Boileau Elliot, Esq. of the Bengal civil service, and of Queen's College, Cambridge, to Emily Gertrude, daughter of the late John Dougan, Esq. one of his Majesty's special commissioners in the West Indies.

At Bath, W. Lyddon, Esq. of Rackenford, Devon, to Eliza Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Major Bird, of the Royal Horse Guards.

By the Very Rev. the Dean of York, James Peel Cockburn, Esq. eldest son of Dr. Cockburn, Dean of York, to Miss Peel, daughter of — Peel, Esq. M.P. of Park Crescent, London.

Deaths.]—At Aghnarverna, Louth, in the sixty-third year of his age, the Hon. Baron McClelland, upwards of thirty years a Judge of the Court of Exchequer, from which he retired about a year since, in consequence of ill health.

At Welford Park, Berks, in his fifty-eighth year, John Archer Houlton, Esq. of Great Hallingbury Place, Essex, formerly M.P. for the county of Essex.

At St. John's Wood, John Jackson, Esq. R. A.

At Surat, in the East Indies, in his nineteenth year, J. E. Hallett, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's civil service at Bombay, second son of James Hallett, Esq. of the same establishment.

At Warwick, in his eighty-eighth year, the Rev. J. Clowes, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Rector of St. John's Church, Manchester, to which he was appointed on its consecration, and which he continued to hold during the long period of sixty-two years.

At Winchester, aged sixty-seven, W. Nevill, Esq. many years an active magistrate, and the senior Deputy Lieutenant for Hants.

At Wallington, near Fareham, aged eighty-three, Thomas Stares, Esq. an old and active Deputy Lieutenant of the county, and many years in the Commission of the Peace.

In Albemarle-street, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, the Right Hon. William Earl of Northesk, Baron Rosehill and Inglismaldie, G. C. B. and LL. D. Admiral of the Red, Rear-Admiral of Great Britain, and Governor of the British Linen Company Bank. This venerable and distinguished nobleman was the last surviving Admiral who, with Lords Nelson and Collingwood, commanded in the ever-memorable victory of Trafalgar.

In the Island of Tobago, the Hon. J. Chadband, one of the members of his Majesty's Council of that island, Senior Assistant Justice of the Court of Common Pleas there, and Aide-de camp to his Excellency the Governor.

At the advanced age of eighty-seven, Stephen Maberley, Esq. of Albion-street, Reading, and father of J. Maberley, Esq. M. P. for Abingdon.

At Canterbury-place, Lambeth, Sarah, the wife of Henry R. Bishop, the composer.

R. Fullerton, Esq. late Governor of Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

At Seville, N. Wetherell, Esq. formerly of Darlington, Durham, but many years resident in Spain.

Mr. Charles Rivington, the eminent bookseller, of Waterloo-place and Brunswick-square, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

On the 15th January, at the Hills, in the neighbourhood of Bombay, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K. C. B. Commander-in-Chief of the Hon. East India Company's forces in that presidency.

At Templemichael Glebe, county of Longford, the Right Hon. Lady Anne Maxwell.

In Berkeley-square, Sir John Edward Harrington, Bart. in the 72d year of his age.

At Spencer-house, St. James's-place, in the 68th year of her age, the Countess Spencer. Her ladyship was the eldest daughter of the late, and sister to the present Earl of Lucan and Lady Margaret Lindsay; and was united in 1781, at the age of 19, to Earl Spencer, by whom her Ladyship has left a surviving family of four children, viz. Viscount Althorp, the Hon. Captain Frederick Spencer, C. B. M. P. for the county of Worcester, Honourable and Reverend George Spencer, and Lady Lyttleton.

On the 16th of April, at sea, on his passage home, Captain Randle Jackson, Bengal Artillery, formerly Aide-de-Camp to Marquis Hastings, and late Commandant of Artillery at Hingolee, in the service of his Highness the Nizam.

At Portland, near Weymouth, Baron Nolcken, son of the late Baron Nolcken, many years the favoured Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of his Majesty Gustavus Adolphus, the late King of Sweden.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

A Union, under the name of the "Independent Union of the Voters of Aylesbury and the Hundreds thereof, associated to maintain for the constituency of the said town (without pledging their support to any particular candidate) the free exercise of their right and power to return Representatives to Parliament," is understood to be in the course of formation. It already ranks amongst its members the following County Magistrates:—Robert Greenhill Russell, Esq. M. P., of Chequers Court; the Right Hon. Lord Nugent, M. P., of Lillies; Philip Duncombe Panncefoot Duncombe, Esq., of Great Brickhill; and Sir Thomas Digby Aubrey, Bart., of Oving House; seven Clergymen, three Dissenting Ministers, and about one hundred respectable electors of the Borough and Hundreds of Aylesbury.

ESSEX.

The Bishop of London lately consecrated the New Chapel at Ilford, which stands on the south side of the road, in an enclosure of about five roods of ground, given by John Thompson, Esq., to whose liberality and the munificent donation of Westley Hall Dare, Esq., the numerous inhabitants of Ilford, Barking, &c. are indebted for the accommodation thus rendered them. The chapel contains sittings for 851 persons, including 413 free seats, for adults, and 72 for children. Adjoining to the chapel ground, a National School has also been built, having two distinct rooms, one for girls, and the other for boys, with a master's house in the centre. These schools are sufficiently capacious to receive two hundred children; and, when the locality of the metropolis is considered, and the immoral examples which daily present themselves to the rising generation in that neighbourhood, such an establishment cannot fail to prove of the most beneficial tendency, and we have no doubt it will find from so opulent and respectable a vicinity all the support it may require.

A storm of a most awful description lately passed over Chelmsford. Its course was from east to south, the wind, at the commencement, lying full north, but shortly after shifting to full south. The lightning was extremely vivid, and one or two claps of thunder followed so instantaneously as to cause great apprehensions for the safety of persons as well as property. The reports were so sharp and so loud, that they resembled the discharge of small-arms: the window-sashes were agitated in an extraordinary manner. Mr. Allen, schoolmaster, was struck upon the foot by the lightning, which scorched his boot in space the size of half-a-crown, and caused a slight pain; and at the same time, the lightning singed the hearth-rug near where he was sitting. At Hatfield Priory, the residence of P. Wright, Esq. nearly twenty panes of glass were broken, and a great number cracked; some trees in a pasture, a short distance from the mansion, were stripped of their bark; and in an oat-field, the ground was ploughed up for forty rods, nearly six inches deep, at which place the electric matter appears to have dispersed.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

We understand, says the "Bristol Mirror," the bitter frost of the 7th of May last has entirely destroyed the hopes of the orchard farmers in this county, as in many farms where the blossom showed fair promise of forty or fifty hogsheads of cider, there are not apples enough left to fill a bushel.

LANCASHIRE.

A public meeting of the merchants of Liverpool interested in the trade with India, has been held at the Underwriters' Committee-room, J. T. Alston, Esq. in the chair, at which the following resolutions, on the subject of the communication between this country and India, were agreed to unanimously:—1. That it is of the most essential importance to British commerce, and the increased trade with India, that every facility should be afforded to the conveyance of letters, newspapers, parcels, and passengers to and from the East Indies.—2. That it appears to this meeting that this object will be best promoted by the encouragement of steam navigation, and that a memorial shall be transmitted to the Lords of the Treasury, requesting their immediate attention to this important subject, by praying them to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of the Act 50 Geo. III. c. 3, which prevents any higher postage being charged than two-pence on each letter to and from the East Indies, and to authorise an increased rate on all letters conveyed by steam navigation to and from that country.—3. That it be particularly recommended to the East India Association here to transmit a similar memorial, and to pursue such measures as may appear to them most effectual for accomplishing this desirable object.

NORFOLK.

The increase of inhabitants in the town of Lynn is not so large as, from the great addition of new houses, we had been led to anticipate. At taking the census in 1821, there was found to be 12,181 inhabitants—10,575 in Lynn St. Margaret, and 1606 in South Lynn All Saints. At the present census (the returns of which perhaps will require some trifling correction,) there appears to be 11,348 in the former parish, and 1946 in the latter, making a population of 13,294: in neither cases are the sailors included, the numbers of whom sailing from this port is nearly, if not fully, 700, so that the total population of Lynn may be taken at 14,000. The population of Gaywood has very much increased, and this principally from the erection of houses just without the town walls, almost all the inhabitants of which are, in one way or other, employed in Lynn. The great proportionate increase of houses, however, is a favourable symptom of the improved conduct of the lower orders, who now, instead of being crowded together, several families in one house, so far economize their earnings, as to enable them to occupy separate and more comfortable dwellings.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

In digging for the foundation of a new wall on the premises behind the Castle of Taunton, two

human skeletons were discovered, which, on being exposed to the atmosphere, soon crumbled into dust. They are supposed to have been deposited there when the castle was besieged by the Royalists, in the time of Charles I.

The Grand Western Canal was lately commenced near Taunton, on the point of the undertaking near the present termination of the Bridgewater and Taunton Canal, and with which it is intended to form a junction. A handsome lofty aqueduct will be thrown across the Rowbarton road. Active operations are also in progress on the line marked out for the Canal, between Holcombe and Wellington, and no doubt is now entertained that the whole of the country towards Wellington, Tiverton, Collumpton, and other places to the south-west of those towns will, ere long, realize the anticipated benefits of this elaborated undertaking.

A Society has been formed in Taunton, under the title of "The Somerset and Dorset Annuity Society," the object of which is to secure a permanent fund for paying annuities to widows, children, and all other relations of its members, by small annual premiums, commencing at 2*l.* under twenty-five years of age, and increasing 10*l.* for every five years up to the age of sixty. The establishment of such an institution has been long a desideratum. It is founded on the principles of the Royal Naval Society, the success of which has so fully established its utility.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The colliers in the north of Staffordshire have not yet returned to their employment; and, in consequence of some part of them having exhibited riotous conduct, the magistrates deemed it advisable to procure a body of military from Manchester, which is now lying at Newcastle. A number of colliers, charged with rioting, &c. were consequently seized, and brought to Newcastle in chaises, no opposition being offered to the parties engaged in their apprehension. Thirteen have been committed for trial. No little loss and inconvenience is occasioned by business being suspended at many manufactories for want of coal.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The importance of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company to the general interests of the community becomes every day more apparent. In the best periods of the coach system of management 750 or 800 passengers were the most that could be conveyed to and fro daily. In the present mode of conveyance by the Railway there appear to be no limits to its powers of accommodation. On one day no fewer than 2,500 passengers, and 400 tons of goods, passed between both towns.

A tablet of white marble, to the memory of the late Mr. Huskisson, has been erected at Parkside, near Newton, Lancashire, to mark the spot where he lost his life, on the 15th of September 1830, the day of the opening of the rail-road. It contains the following inscription:—

"THIS TABLET,

A tribute of personal respect and affection, has been placed here to mark the spot where, on the 15th of September 1830, the day of the opening of this rail-road,

"The Right Hon. WILLIAM HUSKISSON, M. P.
(Singled out by the decree of an inscrutable Pro-

vidence, from the midst of the distinguished multitude that surrounded him,) in the full pride of his talents and the perfection of his usefulness, met with the accident which occasioned his death, which deprived England of an illustrious statesman, and Liverpool of its most honoured representative, which changed a moment of the noblest exultation and triumph that science and genius had ever achieved into one of desolation and mourning, and striking terror into the hearts of assembled thousands, brought home to every bosom the forgotten truth, that 'in the midst of life we are in death.'"

We understand, says the "Birmingham Journal," that the execution of the great French contract for arms taken by the manufacturers of this town is, for the present, suspended. Orders to this effect have been received in Birmingham. The reason for this step is yet unknown; although we have heard it intimated, that the impossibility of completing the contract within the time specified, is most likely to be the cause. It will be recollected, that a few months ago it was currently reported that our manufacturers had received orders for arms from Poland. Such, we are now inclined to believe, was the case. Within the last fortnight, from fifteen to twenty thousand stand of arms have been exported to the Continent, painted and packed as gas-piping. This precaution, we presume, is adopted to secure their safe transmission through the German States.

WALES.

Some alarming disturbances have taken place among the iron manufacturers in South Wales. At Myrthyr Tydvil, on Friday the 3rd, a large body of workmen, who had struck for wages, having proceeded to acts of outrage, a party of the 93rd Highlanders arrived from Brecon by a forced march. The mob, with stones and other missiles, attacked the military, who were compelled in their defence to fire, when twenty-two or twenty-three of the populace were killed, and upwards of forty wounded. Six of the soldiers were wounded, and among them is the Major of the regiment. On Saturday the 4th, the mob surrounded a troop of yeomanry cavalry, and compelled them to deliver up their arms and ammunition. They afterwards got possession of twenty barrels of powder, and provided themselves with cannon from a foundry in the neighbourhood. Exertions have been made to concentrate the military force of the principality, and tranquillity has been partially restored. It may be right to add that the outrages have not the slightest connection with any political questions. It is entirely a dispute between the workmen and their masters. The precautions taken by the authorities appear to have been productive of the best possible results; but in adopting the most energetic means for the suppression of revolt, Government have not failed to order inquiry to be made into the causes of the disaster, and the means of remedy for any real evils which may press upon the labouring classes, and which do not arise from their own misconduct. The disturbances, however, have been completely suppressed. The ring-leaders are all in custody. These disturbances, it appears, arose entirely out of disputes respecting wages. The Magistrates and leading men at Swansea have issued a Proclamation, in English and Welsh, putting an end to the Truck System,

and declaring that henceforth the men's wages are to be paid in money every Friday afternoon. A Coroner's inquest has been held on the killed, and a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide" returned.

SCOTLAND.

The election of Scotch Peers has taken place at Edinburgh. The following returns were made:—Marquesses of Queensberry and Tweeddale; Earls Morton, Elgin, Selkirk, Leven and Melville, and Home; Viscounts Falkland, Strathairn, and Arbuthnot; Lords Napier, Colville, Saltoun, Belhaven, Gray, and Forbes. The Earls of Leven and Selkirk, and Viscount Falkland were elected for the first time.

Mr. Garney's steam-carriage was, on the 10th May, blown to pieces by an explosion of the boiler. The catastrophe occurred in the square of the Cavalry Barracks, Glasgow, where the carriage was exhibiting. It had gone round the square several times, and stopped at one corner of it, where some people came out. Two boys, sons of Mr. MacLare, of the Port-Eglinton inn, at that time entered, and were about to be followed by two gentlemen, when the boiler burst with a tremendous explosion, and shattered the vehicle into numberless pieces. The two boys were very severely injured in the face and other parts of the body.

The following account of a most magnificent de-

nation by the Rev. Dr. Bell to the town of St. Andrew's is extracted from the "Dundee Courier":—"We learn that Provost Haig, of St. Andrew's, has received a letter from the Rev. Dr. Bell, the author of the Madras system of education, and a native of St. Andrew's, inclosing Bank of England transfer receipts for 60,000*l.* three per cent. Consols, and 60,000*l.* three per cent. Reduced, vested in the names of the Provost, Principal Haldane, Dr. Baist, and Professor Alexander, as trustees for the promotion of education and endowment of schools in St. Andrew's. Besides the foregoing magnificent grant, the donor has made over to the same gentlemen a piece of ground he had purchased from the town of St. Andrew's, which he intended as a site for schools, and for which he paid 1,100*l.*"

IRELAND.

The following is a summary of the number of prisoners tried during the Clare Special Commission, with their sentences.—Sentence to death 3; death recorded, 11; transported for life, 21; transported for seven years, 1; imprisoned for 12 months, 20; imprisoned for one week, 2; fined and discharged, 1—66; acquitted, 5.—Total number tried, 73. The Commission was adjourned to the 25th, which is understood to be a nominal adjournment, the Attorney-General having declined for the present proceeding with more cases.

BANKRUPTS

FROM MAY 26, TO JUNE 17, 1831, INCLUSIVE.

Surveyor. H. J. LOCKE, Islington, Ironmonger.
W. G. FERNBIDE, Haydon-street, Haydon-square, agent.
S. HANDLEY, Sandon, Staffordshire, flint-grinder. T.
GRIFFITHS, Newcastle-Emlyn, Carmarthenshire, tanner.
T. BARTRAM, Warwick, Slater. W. WOOD, Kirby-
moorside, Yorkshire, innkeeper. W. LEVERETT,
Harwich, Essex, cabinet-maker. J. HARRIS, Son-
ton, Nottinghamshire, lace manufacturer. J. RUS-
SELL, Ancoats, Manchester, cotton-thread manufacturer.
T. FELLOWES, Aldersgate-street, broker.
June 10. J. BEAUCHAMP, Holborn, silver-smith. J.
HARVEY, Dartford, Kent, timber-merchant. G. R.
Neville, Clements-lane, Lombard-street, ship-broker.
J. M'LELLAN, Regent-street, tailor. W. WIL-
LOWS and S. WILLOWS, Strand, fishmongers. R.
DAVIES, Kington-upon-Hull, bookseller. J. LAUGH-
TON, Bishop's-yard, Chancery-street, Greenman-square,
wine-merchant. W. WATKINS, Shoreditch, grocer.
J. MILLARD, Margaret-street, Covent-Garden-square, pol-
ster. W. HARRIS, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square,
shopkeeper. R. MACDONELL, Suffolk-street, Pall
Mall, wine-merchant. J. WOOLLEY and J. SECKER,
Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, wine-merchants. J. STONE-
BRIDGE, Wrexham, Essex, corn-merchant. C. C.
SMITH, Charlton-cum, Lancashire, victualler.
June 14. F. JOHNSON, St. Mary Axe, wine merchant.
J. BOAST, Webb's County-terrace, New Kent-road,
Southwark, apothecary. W. STEVENS, Clare-street,
Clare-market, linen draper. J. SHURY, Charter
House-street, Charter House-square, printer. J. H.
SKELTON, Chandos-street, Covent-garden, warehouse-
man. J. WESTON, sen. and J. WESTON, jun. Old
Bond-street, tailors. R. NICHOLSON, Rise, Hudders-
field, Yorkshire, dealer. W. BYERLEY, Bucklebury,
Reading, Berkshire, eating house keeper. J. W. WOOLLEY, Hanover-
terrace, Regent's-park, furnishing ironmonger. J.
BURROUGHS, Mile End-road, merchant. J. HARPER,
Langley, Monmouthshire, innkeeper. M. BROWN,
Gateshead, Durham, publican. J. STOCKMAN,
Portsmouth, watchmaker. R. EDMOND, Bridlington,
Yorkshire, innkeeper. T. ASHWORTH, Recknall,
Lancashire, corn dealer.
June 17. L. ROUGHTON, Walbrook, chemist. S.
CHAPPELL, Honey-lane market, butcher. W. DEA-
PER, Wellesley-square, auctioneer. W. RICHARD-
SON, Adam's-court, Broad-street, merchant. W.
TILLEY and W. JONES, Newtown, Montgomeryshire,
bakers. F. W. HOOPER, Bath-street, Leamington,
corner and quilter. J. CROSLAND and G. CROSLAND,
Huddersfield, woollen cloth merchants. W.
HEUGHAN and W. MUIR, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dro-
pers. G. W. HALLIFAX, Brathorpe with Sulby,
Yorkshire, lime burner.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

The general aspect of trade has been, upon the whole, more favourable than in the previous month. Most of the Metropolitan Markets have borne signs of activity, and prices have generally advanced.

The Sugar Market has been well supplied with Muscovadoes, in which a good deal of business was done; but prices were rather lower than during the previous month. The estimated purchases during the first three weeks in June were 9000 hhds. and tierces. In the refined Market business was not to any considerable extent. The stocks of the principal grocers had not run short, and there were but few orders for exportation that required immediate execution. In the shipping descriptions, therefore, prices have been lower by 6d. About 20,000 bags of Mauritius Sugar have been sold; some parcels went off at a reduction of 1s.; but the price of the same qualities recovered afterwards, and the market became more animated. No inquiry has existed for the low and middling descriptions of Crashed Sugars, and the price of Brazil Sugars has been lower. Some business was done in the latter descriptions.

Business has generally been brisk in Coffees, chiefly on account of several orders for exportation. The execution of these gave rise to some speculations, and several parcels of East India, in which the inquiry was more general than in the others, changed hands. Some fluctuations occurred in Jamaica Coffee; at one time the price fell 2s.; but it soon recovered, and it has since stood higher than it was previous to this decline. Sales in Mocha have fetched an average of 63s.

More business has, upon the whole, occurred in the Cotton Markets of London and Liverpool, than in the previous month. In the early part of June, the demand at the last-mentioned place was considerable, and the sales were at good prices; latterly, however, the arrival of large supplies caused some decline in prices, and business became rather slack.

A progressive decline has taken place in the price of wheat, and the duty on foreign wheat has therefore risen to 18:8. The importations have not been considerable, and hardly any wheat in bond has come in since the duty began to rise. The fact is, that the Metropolitan Market is well supplied with all descriptions of corn, and appearances are, so far, much in favour of this year's home harvest. Speculations in foreign wheat must, therefore, diminish.

At a general meeting of the proprietors of East India Stock, held at the India House on the 22nd of June, the Chairman apprised the Court that notice had been received from the Speaker of the House of Commons, of a resolution passed, to the effect that the sum of 1,207,550*l.* 15*s.* and all arrears of annuity, being the remainder of the Stock Debt, &c., due by the public to the East India Company, would be paid off on the 2nd of April 1834. This is the customary preliminary notice to the discussion relative to the renewal of the Charter, and does not, of course, affect the question whether the privileges shall or not be continued. Accounts from Madras to the middle of February state, that it was the general opinion

there that Ministers will, at all events, insist on the opening of the China trade, by which all British subjects may be allowed to participate in that trade. In other parts of India, the notion is prevalent that the East India monopoly will be abolished altogether.

The commercial advices from abroad still speak of markets overstocked with English goods, and consequent stagnation of business. A new convulsion in the South American Continent, and that, too, in a part of it where no indications of any change had previously appeared, has struck a fresh blow to our commercial interests in that part of the world. Trade has been at a standstill in Brazil, and was likely to remain so until confidence could revive. Our Government is about to take active steps to enforce the claims of British subjects on the Brazilian Government. The whole amount of those claims is 500,000*l.*; no part of them has ever been adjusted.

The funds have been more steady than usual since the 25th of May. In the price of Consols the fluctuations were trifling, and the range of the market has not exceeded $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. during the whole period embraced in this report. Consols for the account were lowest at 82 $\frac{1}{2}$, and highest at 83 $\frac{1}{2}$. Few incidents occurred besides the movements in the French funds, capable of influence on the market, and business has been much less important than usual.

In the Foreign Stock Exchange business has been still more limited than in the market for domestic securities. Most of the quotations in the Stock List of the 25th, which will be found hereunder, are the same as those of the list that was appended to the previous report. The only remarkable difference will be found in Brazilian bonds, which, of course, suffered considerable depression in consequence of the late political changes at Rio. They fell at first full 10 per cent., but afterwards they rose a little, and seem to be stationary at present at about 51.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Three per Cent. Consols, shut.—Three per Consols, for the Account, 20th July, 82 half, five-eighths.—Three per Cent. Reduced, 81 half.—Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 89 quarter, half.—New Three and a Half per Cent. shut.—Four per Cent. 1826, 98 half, five-eighths.—India Stock, shut.—Bank Stock, 198, 199.—Exchequer Bills, 10*s.*, 11*s.* premium.—India Bonds, par, 2*s.* premium.—Long Annuities, 16 three-quarters.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazilian Five per Cent. 51 quarter, three quarters.—Chilian Six per Cent. 19, 20.—Colombian 1824, Six per Cent, 13, 14.—Danish Three per Cent. 61 three-quarters, 62 quarter.—French Five per Cent. 80, 90.—French Three per Cent. 60, 61.—Greek Five per Cent. 19, 20.—Mexican Six per Cent. 39 half, 40.—Peruvian Six per Cent. 12, 13.—Portuguese Five per Cent. 43, 45.—Russian Five per Cent. 91 three-quarters, 92 quarter.—Spanish Five per Cent. 15 quarter, half.

SHARES.

Anglo Mexican Mines, 20 to 22.—Colombian Mines, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*—Del Monte, 26 to 28.—Brazil, 4 to 5.—Bolanos, 155 to 165.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM MAY 23 TO JUNE 22, 1831.

May to June.	Lunations.	Thermo- meter.	Baro- meter.	Winds.		Atmospheric Variations.				Prevailing modifi- cation of Cloud.
		Mean Alt.	0 hour.	A.M.	P.M.	9h A.M.	6 h.	3h. P.M.	During Night.	
Mon. 23	4 h. 0' P.M. ○	62.5	29.70	N.W.	N.W.	Cldy.	Clear	Cldy.	Fair	Cirrostratus
Tues. 24		64	.65	E.	E.	—	Shra.	Clear	—	— Cum.
Wed. 25		60.5	—	N.E.	N.	—	Clear	—	—	—
Thur. 26		61.5	—	—	N.E.	—	—	Cldy.	—	—
Fri. 27		52	—	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	—	—
Sat. 28		58.5	.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sun. 29		52	—	E.	E.	—	Rain	Rain	Rain	— Nimbus
Mon. 30	3 h. 20' P.M. (	55	—	N.E.	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	Fair	—
Tues. 31		51	—	E.	—	—	—	—	—	— cumulostr.
Wed. 1		55.5	—	—	N.E.	—	Clear	Clear	—	Cumulus
Thur. 2		58.5	29.85	N.	N.	Clear	—	—	—	—
Fri. 3		59	.92	—	N.E.	Clear	—	—	—	Cirrostr. cum.
Sat. 4		61	—	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	—
Sun. 5		64.5	—	W.	N.W.	Clear	Clear	Shra.	Rain	— Nim.
Mon. 6	6 h. 51' A.M. ●	61	—	N.	N.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Fair	Cum. —
Tues. 7		64	—	N.W.	N.W.	—	—	—	—	Cirrostr. Cum.
Wed. 8		62	.70	—	—	Clear	—	Clear	—	Cumulus
Thur. 9		64.5	.67	W.	W.	—	Clear	Shra.	Rain	— nim.
Fri. 10		65	.40	—	—	Cldy.	Shra.	—	—	—
Sat. 11		66	—	—	W.H.	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—
Sun. 12		66	.50	—	W.	—	—	—	—	Cym. cirrostr. cum.
Mon. 13	3 h. 59' A.M.)	66	.70	—	—	Rain	—	—	Fair	Cumulus
Tues. 14		66.5	.88	—	—	Cldy.	Clear	Clear	—	Cum. cirrostr.
Wed. 15		63	.80	S.W.	S.W.	Clear	Cldy.	Rain	—	Cym. cirrostr. cum.
Thur. 16		66	.70	—	—	Cldy.	Clear	Clear	—	Cum. cumulostr.
Fri. 17		66.5	.70	—	S.	—	—	Shra.	—	—
Sat. 18		64.5	—	S.	S.W.	—	—	Clear	Rain	—
Sun. 19		64	.75	S.W.	S.	Clear	—	—	Fair	Cym. cirrostr.
Mon. 20		63	.90	W.	W.	—	—	—	—	— cum.
Tues. 21		67.5	30.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cum. cirrostr.
Wed. 22		66	—	W.	N.W.	—	—	Cldy.	—	Cum. cirrostr.

Mean temperature of the Month, 64.5 deg. Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.70. Highest temperature, 82 deg.

Remarkable solar halo on the 14th P.M. Lightning early on the 19th, with heavy showers.

REMARKABLE SOLAR HALO.—That beautiful meteor, termed a solar halo, was observable on Tuesday the 14th of this month, at half-past six, P.M. The sun was about ten degrees above the horizon, and the sky immediately round him perfectly clear, excepting a few degrees to the west, where a filmy fleece of the comely cirrostratus had apparently just formed itself. The radius of the halo was, as nearly as could be determined by the eye, ten degrees, and completely encircling the luminary;—exhibiting all the prismatic colours, which were, however, more discernible in some portions of the circle than in others. Part of the halo extended over a skirt of the modification of cloud already mentioned, and in which was a singularly luminous spot having the same altitude as the sun. If this was a parhelian, it was not only much more distant from the sun than that appearance usually is, but much less defined;—owing, probably, to the extreme tenuity of the cloud. The halo passed directly over the spot; and 'n its immediate vicinity the hues were much more vivid (the red especially) than anywhere else in the periphery. The meteor lasted about two hours after it was noticed;—the lower part disappearing proportionally as the sun descended. Our correspondent did not ascertain either the time or manner of its formation. Some other observer may have been more fortunate.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

AUGUST 1, 1831.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords.—June 23. The Lord Chancellor read the following answer of his Majesty to the Address of the Lords :—

“ I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address. I receive with pleasure the assurance that you will proceed to an early consideration of the matters which I have recommended to your attention; and I rely with confidence on your zealous support of my endeavours to maintain peace, and promote the prosperity of my dominions.”

Lord Plunkett complained of a foul and scandalous libel published against him, professing to be a report of what had passed in the other House of Parliament.—The Lord Chancellor observed, that the House had no power to take cognizance of the conduct of a member of the other House. Their attention had been called to an alleged report of a debate.—Lord Plunkett remarked, that the charge against him was that of having trafficked in judicial and clerical appointments. The charge was absolutely false.*—The Earl of Winchelsea having introduced a conversation on the subject of the agricultural distress, the Lord Chancellor observed, that he hoped the present session would not be allowed to pass without the application of, at least, some measures in alleviation of the distress in question. He had himself prepared a measure on the subject, which he intended to be preparatory to another measure for the consolidation of the Poor-laws.

June 24. The Archbishop of Canterbury introduced two Bills, one to provide facilities for the composition of tythes, and the other to prevent the holding of pluralities, under certain restrictions. The Right Rev. Prelate stated, that he would defer explain-

ing their provisions until they arrived at a second reading.—Lord Dacre introduced a Bill for the commutation of tithes. He did not think the Bill of the Right Rev. Prelate would effect all the good that was wanted. He did not question the right of the clergy to tithes, but he thought that their collection was attended with inconvenience, and that they ought to be commuted.—Earl Grey expressed his sense of the great importance of the subject. It was desirable that there should be a final settlement of the subject of tithe; and he thought the measure of the most Noble Primate a good preparation for it.—The Earl of Aberdeen instituted extensive inquiry as to the state of our foreign relations.—Earl Grey declined answering many of the questions, but observed, respecting the conduct of France towards Portugal, that the French were only pursuing the course that would have been adopted by England under similar circumstances. As to the Belgian question, England was not exerting any special influence, or endeavouring to promote any interested object. If Prince Leopold became the Sovereign of Belgium, he would be neither French nor English in his feelings and views, but Belgian.

June 27. The Earl of Orford adverted to the fears entertained respecting the introduction of cholera morbus into this country, and observed, that he understood not one of the gentlemen forming a Board of Inquiry knew any thing of the disease.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, however, informed the Noble Earl that they were the most eminent medical men in the country; and, consequently, were presumed to be well acquainted with every disorder.—The Earl of Winchelsea brought in a Bill for the better employment of the labouring poor of England, and also to enable Justices of the Peace to award a rate for their maintenance when unemployed. The bill was read a first time.

June 30. Lord Wynford rose for the purpose of laying on the table two Bills, nearly similar to those which he had submitted to their Lordships in the last Session, and which, after having passed this House, had been stopped in the Commons by the dissolution which took place there. The object of the Bills was to enable creditors to avail themselves of the property of persons who remained in prison after a certain period, and also to get hold of the property of those persons who went beyond

* On the following day, the Noble and Learned Lord again alluded to the subject, and repeated his denial of the truth of the charge preferred against him by a Member of the other House, (Sir R. Bateson,) that he had promised law appointments and Church preferment in return for votes. He had not in any way interfered in the elections.—The Duke of Buckingham put it to his Noble Friend and the House, whether it was necessary for the Noble and Learned Lord to proceed farther in his vindication; he considered that refutation was unnecessary; not one of their Lordships believed the Noble Lord to be capable of such conduct.

the seas for the purpose of avoiding the payment of their just debts. His Lordship dwelt on the imperfect state of the law of debtor and creditor, particularly in allowing a debtor, if so disposed, and having the means, to live luxuriously in a prison or abroad, while the creditor had not the power to get at the property. His Lordship proposes to give the creditor the power of preventing this unjust consumption of that which, in reality, belongs not to the debtor, but to the creditor.—Lord Fife thought the Bill would have an effect very different from that contemplated by the Noble and Learned Lord; but, at all events, he trusted that the changes would not be urged till the Reform Bill had been disposed of.—Lord Wynford then laid on the table “A Bill to prevent Delay in Common Law Proceedings.”

July 4. The Duke of Wellington wished to know whether it was not necessary that his Majesty should, within a specific period, take certain oaths connected with his coronation, and whether Earl Grey had received any instructions on the subject.—Earl Grey was aware of the oaths referred to, but did not know that the law prescribed any particular time when, or place where, they should be administered. The King’s anxiety to save the country the expense which has hitherto attended coronations, was the chief reason why it had been delayed.

July 13. Lord Farnham moved for certain papers connected with the affair at Newtownbarry, but at the suggestion of the Lord Chancellor the motion was withdrawn.

House of Commons.—June 22. The Report on the Address was brought up by Mr. Pelham, and agreed to. Sir Robert Inglis, however, objected to the Speech from the Throne, because it contained no allusion to the interference of Divine Providence.

June 23. After a desultory conversation on the late disturbances in Ireland, Lord Duncannon moved for the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into the expenditure on Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace. The motion was carried.

June 24. Mr. Estcourt presented a petition from the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, in which they set forth that they understood that the present Parliament was especially assembled to pass a measure similar to that introduced in the last Parliament, for altering the representation of the people; that they felt it to be their duty to express their decided and deliberate opinion that several of the provisions of that measure were exceedingly dangerous; that they thought any corruption which existed in the election of Members of Parliament might be removed by wise and prudent measures, but they could not give their assent to such a Bill as was formerly proposed, if

it did not undergo very considerable modifications. The Hon. Gentleman observed, that this petition was worthy of the serious attention of the House, being so moderate in its tone, and coming, as it did, from so highly-learned and intelligent a body.—This, with several other petitions, for and against the measure, was ordered to lie on the table.—Lord John Russell, having previously moved that the passage in his Majesty’s Speech relative to a Reform in the Representation of the people be read, which was done accordingly, rose to move for leave to renew the Reform Bill for England and Wales, as introduced last Session. His Lordship stated that the Bill had undergone no material alterations; the changes that would be found in it were only improvements, such as would enable the principle of the Bill to be carried more completely into effect. He would not enumerate the amendments till he moved that the House go into a Committee on the Bill. The speech of his Lordship was mainly occupied with a general history of the progress of representation in this country. His Lordship contended that the frequent changes that had taken place proved that the constitution of the House of Commons was not so unvarying and settled as to render it almost unhallowed work to touch it; that great changes in it had been at different times made, to meet altered circumstances or the exigencies of the times; that the Scotch and Irish Unions were great changes in the state of the Representation, largely destroying then existing rights and practices—changes not promoted by Whigs or Radicals, but by Lord Somers and Mr. Pitt, men warmly eulogized by the Anti-reformers; that after the Revolution of 1688–9, in particular, it was declared that elections ought to be free; that they were notoriously not free, many borough and other voters being driven to the poll more arbitrarily than ever the 40s. Irish freeholders were carried thither; that the law said seats were not to be made matters of traffick; that the law and the practice were inconsistent, as seats were filled by nominations and obtained by purchase—and that the law and practice ought to harmonize, to effect which was the object of his Majesty’s Ministers. His Lordship intimated that he should hereafter propose an amendment in the Bribery Laws, Mr. Fox having justly urged that it was monstrous to send poor voters to Newgate, while they were surrounded by Members in that House who had received or paid thousands on account of seats.—Sir R. Peel stated that he should reserve his opposition till the second reading.—The Bill was then brought in and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday, July the 4th.

June 27. Some conversation took place on the subject of the prosecutions in Ireland against O'Connell and others. The Marquess of Chandos wished the correspondence upon the subject to be laid before the House, but Mr. Stanley, the Chief Secretary of Ireland, said that the law had taken its course; the Act under which the prosecutions were carried on having expired, consequently the Government could not continue the prosecutions. — The estimates for the Ordnance, Navy, and Army were afterwards voted without any amendments. Several Members were actively engaged till past one o'clock on the following morning discussing the quality of the services for which each item was proposed, and the quantity of money to be voted. All recommended vigilant economy. One ground of objection to one of the votes was as respected the Yeomanry of Ireland, which was materially objected to, in consequence of the disgraceful scenes which have taken place at Newtownbarry and other places in Ireland.—A question was put respecting the fleet now assembled at Portsmouth, but it was satisfactorily answered by the First Lord of the Admiralty, who said that it only assembled for the purpose of practising, in order to maintain our naval superiority.

June 28. Mr. Hunt presented a petition from the working-classes, members of a society called the "North-western District of the National Union," stating that the petitioners experienced great evils from those Acts called the "Castlereagh Acts," particularly that which imposed restrictions on the liberty of the press.—Captain Gordon said that certain publications had emanated from persons who had prompted this petition, which ought to have been prosecuted by Government, as blasphemous and seditious. He would take an early opportunity of making a motion on the subject.—Mr. Hume objected to prosecutions of this description; they only tended to spread the poison more widely; Carlisle's publication increased ten-fold after his prosecution.—Mr. R. Trevor was of opinion that the licentiousness of the press tended to increase crime.—Sir F. Burdett wished the Six Acts repealed.—Mr. C. Wynn said the simple question was, whether every individual was to be at liberty to make public every excitement to crime which he thought proper? He had seen prominently in one of the papers alluded to, only yesterday, "Down with Kings, Lords, and Priests, and particularly in England!"—The Attorney-General said, most undoubtedly, no Government could give up the right to proceed in cases of excitement to crime. But he thought it better to leave such vile publications to dwindle into deserved insignificance, rather than bring them forward into public noto-

riety by prosecution.—Sir R. Peel hoped his Majesty's Government, knowing the efforts made to undermine the religious principles and loyalty of the people, would act upon the experience they had had.—The petition was then ordered to be received.—On the motion of Mr. C. Grant, and after considerable discussion, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the affairs of India. The Committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Mr. C. Grant, Mr. Baring, Mr. Astell, Mr. W. Wynn, Mr. C. Ferguson, Sir J. Mackintosh, Lord Ashley, Mr. Littleton, Alderman Thompson, Mr. Hume, Mr. G. Barker, Mr. Irving, Mr. Courtenay, Mr. W. Whitmore, Lord Morpeth, Lord Acheson, Mr. Wrightson, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. J. Wood, Mr. Callaghan, Sir C. Forbes, Sir G. Staunton, Sir J. Macdonald, Mr. Fazaakerley, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Shelley, Mr. S. Wortley, Sir J. Malcolm, Mr. Gisborne, Mr. Gally Knight, Mr. J. Loch, Lord Nugent, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Dennison, Mr. Protheroe, and Lord Milton.—After an interesting discussion upon the operation of the present system of Poor Laws, Mr. Weyland obtained leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the law relating to settlement by hiring and service.

June 29. Mr. Hume rose for the purpose of putting a question to the Hon. Gentleman opposite with respect to a clause in the Reform Bill, which had caused a good deal of anxiety out of doors—he alluded to that clause which prevented persons paying their rents quarterly from voting, and he wished to know whether that was an error in the Bill?—Mr. S. Rice, in the absence of the Noble Lord who had the charge of the Bill, begged to say that he had every reason for believing that a trifling error had crept into the clause which the Hon. Member for Middlesex alluded to, and that it would be corrected.

June 30. Mr. Alderman Wood, after a short preface, moved "That, with a view to more speedily relieving the country from a part of its burthens, it is expedient that all the public offices should be revised, and, regard being had to the present value of money, the amount of all salaries of public officers be reduced to that received in the year 1797.—Mr. Hunt seconded the motion.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that, as the House well knew, many reductions had already taken place, or were in progress, in the Customs, the Excise, and other departments, and contended that to adopt this motion would be to say that the Ministers did not proceed rapidly enough, and, in fact, to pass a vote of censure on them. He therefore moved the previous question.—This motion gave rise to a long and very desultory debate, in the course of which Sir J. Graham said, that all the Government wanted was

time, and that he thought they had shown how sincerely they desired reductions.—The House then divided, when there appeared, for the motion, 13 ; against it, 216 ; majority, 203.

July 4. Some words of explanation in regard to the conduct of Mr. Gregson (the gentleman who drew up the Reform Bill) were exchanged between Mr. T. G. Estcourt and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Not a shadow of blame, it was admitted by the latter, was imputable to Mr. Gregson, in consequence of the alteration in the clause about the ten-pound rent-payers.—The order of the day for the second reading of the Reform Bill having been moved, Sir J. B. Walsh and Mr. H. Clinton spoke against the measure of Ministers.—Sir James Mackintosh addressed the House at great length in support of the Bill. Objections similar to those which had been urged against the present measure, had been adduced against every beneficial change in our Constitution, from the Conquest downwards. The Hon. Baronet, had he lived in former times, might have met an advocate of the court of Star Chamber, who would have made equally specious use of many of the arguments employed by anti-reformers. Such a person would doubtless have urged, that the illustrious Bacon had pronounced it a most glorious part of the fabric of the Constitution. He would have reminded him that Sir Thomas More, the learned and the wise ; Bacon, the high-priest of nature, the greatest of modern philosophers ; Sir Edward Coke, the prince and patriarch of lawyers ; Walsingham, whom to know, was to admire ; the great Lord Burleigh, an object of reverence in every age—had all of them presided in it. He would press upon him that this was a sacred and a venerable institution, established by a solemn legal covenant, and not to be violated by the modern rage for innovation ; that Ireland might be the scene of massacre, and the royal authority, it was true, might be trampled under foot in the City ; but this was the true support of the Crown, and the most indispensable bulwark of the Constitution—let him, therefore, beware how he tampered with it. The haughty barons in the days of King John might, in fact, have said as much against Magna Charta ; they might have insisted that it was a downright levelling scheme, to vest dangerous political power in burgesses and merchants, who had been but villains within the brief space of a mere yesterday. Similar objections, it was probable, had been urged against the adoption of the Petition of Right, and the retrenchment of the royal prerogative, by the Long Parliament. It appeared from the confidential correspondence of Charles II. and James II. in the days of Lord Shaftesbury, that both those

monarchs looked upon the Habeas Corpus Act as a measure which would render it necessary for them to govern by means of an army. Those who then held power considered this glorious concession quite incompatible with the existence of their order, of which, eventually, it had been found the best possible preservative.—Mr. Bruce was decidedly of opinion that the British constitution was not rashly to be tampered with, nor did he think that the present Ministers could lay claim to much consistency.—Mr. C. Ferguson would not have had courage to propose so extensive a plan of Reform as that which Ministers had brought forward, but he deemed it his duty to support them.—Lord Porchester contended at great length that our Constitution was inimitable, and required no change.—The question was adjourned.

July 5. The debate on the second reading of the Reform Bill was resumed.—Mr. R. A. Dundas opposed the Bill. He was sorry that Ministers had not confined the right of election to persons of property and intelligence.—Sir J. Malcolm was also opposed to the Bill. Although returned for a close borough, he considered himself the guardian of the interests of the country at large.—Sir F. Vincent said that the Bill was based, not only on common sense and the usages of the Parliament, but on the principles of constitutional law as expounded by Blackstone.—Colonel Trench thought that the present Bill would be destructive of all vested rights, and should therefore vote against it at every stage.—Mr. G. H. Vernon contended that the measure would at once give a better tone to public feeling, afford a greater facility for public virtue, and associate a greater number of the inhabitants of the country with the Government, and would so link to it their feelings and their loyalty. The three great principles of the Bill were, the destruction of nomination, the extension of representation, and the diminution of the expense of elections.—Sir E. Deering opposed the Bill.—Mr. E. L. Bulwer supported the measure, in an excellent speech. The Hon. Member said that the most ostensible ground on which the anti-reformers rested, was the probable manner in which the proposed Bill would affect the power of the Aristocracy. Speaking of the power of any political body distinct from the people, it ought ever to be kept in mind that that power was at this day solely the creature of public opinion, and that it was only in proportion as it lost or gained in public opinion, that power could really be said to be lessened or increased. The Aristocracy were at present unpopular, even by their own confession ; and the cause of this unpopularity was not to be sought in a love of revolution, or an envy of their superiority on the part of the people, but in a deep-rooted

conviction that they exercised an undue influence in the return of Members to that House. This was a great and growing evil, which could only be averted by a removal of the cause. The Members of the Aristocracy must ever possess great influence, and the effect of the Bill would be to cause it to flow in a constitutional, not an invidious channel. But so entirely did he agree with the Hon. Gentlemen opposite on one principle, viz. that it was the practical stability, and not the theoretical improvement of the commonwealth, that ought to be our first object; that he would become a willing and a cheerful convert to the rest of their sentiments on this great measure the moment they could shew him, amidst the tumults of neighbouring nations, and the crash of surrounding thrones, a better security for the institutions of power than the love and confidence of a united and intelligent people.—Mr. Lyon objected to the present measure, because he considered it calculated, in the result, to bring the two Houses into collision, and destroy that nicely-adjusted balance of power on which our limited monarchy was founded.—Mr. Godson supported, and Mr. F. Peel opposed the Bill.—Colonel Torrens adverted to the growing desire for an extension of popular rights, which had prevailed for the last half-century in this and other countries, and argued in favour of the necessity of complying with that feeling, as far as it might be practicable.—Mr. Trevor, although he admitted the necessity of some changes in our representative system, could not give his assent to a measure which, let others call it what they would—a restoration of the Constitution, if they pleased—he must consider as being a total destruction of our existing system.—Mr. Macauley supported the Bill. It had, observed the Hon. Member, been objected against touching the elective franchise, that that franchise was property, and was as sacred as property in the funds, or of any other description, than which nothing could be a more dangerous doctrine, it being evident, from reference to various periods of our history, that the wisest and best men of the country had not regarded political power as property. He cautioned the House against yielding to such a sentiment. The Hon. Member then went at large into the subject of Reform, observing on the imperfections of many of our civil and political institutions, in which it would be found that barbarism and civilization went side by side; but in which it would also be found that the barbarism belonged to the Government and the civilization to the people. It was because he wished to make them run concurrently that he voted for this measure of Reform, and proud he should be to the latest day of his existence, that he had had any share, however

humble, in promoting a measure which he firmly believed would be attended with such happy effects.—Mr. W. Banks said, that if this Bill passed into a law, the possession of a seat in that House would no longer be regarded as an honour.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he had no doubt that the difficulties hinted at respecting the return of the monied and colonial interests to that House would be satisfactorily adjusted in a reformed Parliament. It had been urged that persons of rank and station would not be elected, were this Bill to pass. As an answer to this, it would be found that many of the most populous places were represented in the present Parliament by members of the aristocracy. Some of the largest counties in the country, where the middle orders had the greatest influence, were at present thus represented; and he was quite sure that the people would never look upon them as improper objects for their choice.—Sir George Murray opposed the Bill. He was apprehensive that the proposed measure would have the effect of raising up a future Cromwell, who would be seen, in the fifth act of the piece, endeavouring to gather together the scattered fragments of the Constitution, which the measure of the Noble Lord would have broken and dispersed. He would be seen again endeavouring to form a Legislature; but on this condition, that no member should enter it who was not pledged to the opinions of the usurper.—The debate was again adjourned.

July 6. The order of the day for the resumption of the debate on the Reform Bill having been moved, Col. Sibthorpe said that he had read the Bill carefully, and could not understand it; for a more unintelligible chaos, a more complete mixture of absurdity and nonsense, he had never seen.—Lord William Lennox warmly supported the Bill, observing, in answer to the assertion, that the present system, though defective, “worked well,” that it would require no common ingenuity to prove thus much of a state of things, under which the petitions of the people, for a redress of grievances and retrenchment, had been treated with contempt; under the operation of which the country had found itself oppressed by an almost intolerable load of taxation, which was wrung from the hard earnings of the productive classes, and but too often lavished upon sinecurists, who consumed in indolence and sloth the bread that others had toiled for; a system which placed the representation of the people beyond their control, and introduced into the House the nominees of titled and wealthy proprietors, who considered themselves entitled to do as they pleased “with their own.”—Mr. K. Douglas opposed the Bill.—Sir R. Lopez supported the Bill. The Hon. Bart. trusted

that the result of this Bill would be the preservation of this great empire in all its integral parts, and then he should feel satisfied in the reflection, that he had been one of the first to sacrifice ideas of private interest to the great work of tracing the constitution on more open and liberal principles.—Mr. F. Lewis, while he confessed that there existed a general wish for Reform, thought that the House ought to pause before they passed a measure, calculated not to improve, but to destroy the present system.—Mr. J. Campbell said, that this Bill was objected to by those only who were averse to Reform, under whatever shape it might be proposed.—Mr. Wrangham dissented from the Bill, not so much on account of the extent, as of the nature of the changes proposed to be introduced in it.—Mr. H. L. Bulwer supported the Bill. The Hon. Member said, that it would be the more manly and straightforward course for Hon. Members to avow at once their hostility to any change whatever, than to assume the guise of Reformers, for the purpose of defeating the Bill. It had been said, that under the present system the nation had advanced to a high state of prosperity, and that it would not be wise to alter that Constitution under which such prosperity had been attained. This was mere sophistry. England had advanced, it was true, but it was in spite and not in consequence of the impediments which had been placed in her way.—Lord Villetort said, that, as a reformer, he would give his support to the proposed Bill with great pleasure, if he could persuade himself that no danger would arise from the plan, but that benefit would result to the country. This, however, he could not do; and he conceived that he was only performing his duty in opposing it to the utmost of his power.—Mr. Strickland said, that he should support the Bill, although there were one or two points in it which he should wish to see altered.—Sir C. Wetherell said, that he had seen no reason to alter the opinion which he had expressed of this Bill in the late Parliament.—Mr. W. Brougham supported the Bill.—Sir R. Peel said, that the main arguments by which the Bill had been supported were these—that the period had arrived when it was incumbent on them to correct those defects in the Constitution which had arisen from time—and that the existing House of Commons did not properly answer the purpose for which it had been originally formed, inasmuch as it did not fairly represent the opinions and feelings of the people. The Right Hon. Bart. entered at great length into the subject, observing, that the small boroughs which existed at the present day were not an usurpation on the rights of the people, but that they exist-

ed at an early period of our history, and had continued ever since. Although it was not easy to defend the sale of these boroughs, yet he was convinced that it would be impossible to eradicate the evil without depriving the country of much good that more than counterbalanced it. He denied that the House of Commons, as at present constituted, was incompetent to legislate, or was in arrear of the intelligence of the age, and instanced several popular enactments which proved its sympathy with the public voice. There had been no reform of Parliament for 400 years; but so elastic were the principles of Parliament, in accommodating themselves to the spirit of the age and circumstances of the people, that the House had governed the country better than any country on earth had ever been governed. It was, however, said, that the people were determined upon reform, and that they were so dissatisfied with the constitution of that House, that no Government could possibly be carried on without conceding to the public wish. If this were the disposition of the people, he very much regretted it; but with very great respect he must say, that he could not help retaining his own opinion upon the subject. At the same time he was bound in fairness to say, that if such were the feeling of the people, he knew not what could prevail against it. The Right Hon. Bart. added, that he gave his opposition to this measure, because in his conscience he believed that it went to diminish, and not to increase, the security of the permanent liberties and happiness of the people of England.—Sir Francis Burdett supported the Bill in an eloquent speech, observing, that the real question for their decision was, whether it was a part of the constitution, that Peers and others should nominate persons to seats in that House? Was it to be endured, that in that House, which was called the representatives of the people, seventy Peers should nominate to one hundred and fifty seats? What the people demanded was, a restoration of their rights—to have a voice in the election of those on whose decisions their properties and lives depended. This demand of the people was not the result of temporary excitement, but the echo of the long-expressed wish of the wealth and intelligence of the middle classes for Reform. The system of boroughmongering was no longer to be borne. It had cost us America—it had produced the war with France, with a legacy of oppression on the industry of the country, in the shape of our immense debt; and, still more, it fettered us so, that we dared not venture to interfere in foreign affairs—say the glorious struggle of the Poles—even though invited by honour, justice, and national policy.—Lord John Rus-

sell having replied, the House proceeded to a division. The numbers were—for the second reading, 367; against it, 231: majority in its favour, 136.

July 11. In a Committee of Ways and Means, Lord Althorp stated, that the proposed alteration in the present scale of Wine duties, would neither be a breach of the Methuen Treaty with Portugal, nor of that of any subsequent period—and referred to Mr. Pitt's opinion on that subject. It need not be feared, he observed, that Portugal, would exclude our woollen manufactures, as they were not even now taken in preference, by the exclusion of those of other countries. The extended reduction would greatly increase the Revenue, by increasing the consumption. He proposed that the duty on all Foreign Wines should be equalized, at 5s. 6d. per gallon, and that the duty on Cape Wines should be raised to 2s. 9d. This alteration would, by calculation, increase the amount of the Revenue to the extent of 180,000*l*. After an irregular conversation, the House divided, and there appeared, for the Motion 257, against it 157.

July 12. On the motion for going into Committee on the Reform Bill being read, Lord Maitland moved that counsel should be heard at the bar of the House in defence of the borough of Appleby, which had been unjustly included in the disfranchised boroughs, from an error in the returns of 1821. After a long, violent, but uninteresting discussion, the House divided, and there appeared, for the Motion 187, against it 234. Majority for Ministers, 97. On the question that the Speaker do leave the chair, various Members addressed the House, speaking to the general question and occupying the time till one o'clock. Col. Conolly, Mr. Fane, Mr. C. Pelham and Mr. Attwood were amongst the Members who condemned the Bill as violent, revolutionary, sweeping, delusive, incongruous, incomprehensible, &c. and "repugnant, to the first principles of

justice, to the known maxims of the Constitution, and to every thing that favoured the security of property;" also as a "flagrant insult to the understanding of the British nation," &c. None of the friends of the measure rose to answer those several remarks, so that they did not interrupt the question that the Speaker do leave the chair. Midnight having passed, Captain Gordon moved an adjournment of the debate; but that proposition was resisted by Lord Althorp, who said, after the general discussion that had taken place, he must press the commitment of the Bill. He did so press opposition; and the result of the extraordinary proceedings was that, upon a division, there appeared for the adjournment 102, against it 328, giving the Ministers a majority of 226. A further discussion ensued, and upon the Motion "that the Speaker do leave the chair," the House divided;—for the Motion 286, against it 90, the Ministers gaining a majority of 196. Another discussion took place on the Motion that the debate be adjourned till Thursday; when the Ministers, upon a division, had a majority of 172, there appearing for the adjournment 63, against it 235.—Lord Stormont then moved that the debate be adjourned.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped the Noble Lord would allow the Speaker to leave the chair; but, a division being pressed, there appeared for the adjournment 44, against it 214, again leaving the Ministers 170 majority. Division on division succeeded, but on the seventh and last, the Ministers triumphed, with a majority of 163, and the House adjourned at half-past seven in the morning.

July 14. In a Committee on the Reform Bill, Sir Robert Peel moved a verbal amendment that went to destroy the effect of the Clause for disfranchising the boroughs, by omitting the word "each." On dividing, there appeared for the Amendment 193, against it 290. Majority for the admission of the First Clause, 97.

THE COLONIES.

QUEBEC.

Quebec papers of the 9th of June contain the comparative statement of arrivals, tonnage, and settlers to the above date of the past and present year: viz. 1830—vessels, 263; tonnage, 72,039; settlers, 8353: 1831—vessels, 394; tonnage, 104,164; settlers, 22,088.

SWAN RIVER.

Van Diemen's Land papers to the 12th of February have been received. From their contents, it appears that the Eagle schooner had arrived at Hobart Town from the Swan River settlement with seventy-two

passengers, not one-third of the number who were desirous of abandoning that settlement when she sailed. The affairs of the settlers were in a desperate condition, and it was thought that orders would be sent from Van Diemen's Land to break up the settlement altogether.

AFRICA.

We are sorry to learn that the Slave Trade is carried on to an extent greater than ever, and almost entirely under the French flag; all the cargoes are consigned to the Havannah, the trade to the Brazilian possessions being now prohibited.

FOREIGN STATES.

DENMARK.

Frederick VI., King of the Danes, the Vandals, and the Goths, and Duke of Sleswick, Holstein, Stomarn, Lunenberg, and Oldenberg, has given a new constitution to his subjects. Two elective chambers; voters, all householders and landholders; the qualified to sit being landholders, clergy, and (with leave) officers of the government. Meetings of the states once in two years. Minor matters to be declared in future proclamations.

FRANCE.

It is announced that France has at length definitively acceded to the pecuniary demands of the United States, and has consented to pay twenty-five million francs as a final settlement. A Commercial Treaty has also been concluded, according to which the United States will reduce the duty on French wines and silks, and France that on long worked cottons.

POLAND.

The Government of Poland has announced the proposal of a Loan, to be called the Loan of "Polish Succours," to the amount, as stated, of 60,000,000 of florins, or between 2,000,000*l.* and 3,000,000*l.* sterling. It is to be divided into 100,000 bonds of 600 florins each, and to be conducted under the management of the Bank of Warsaw. Its repayment is to be secured on the Revenues of the State, the property of the nation, and the national domains over the whole kingdom. The bonds are to be transferable from hand to hand; and the order of annual redemption being determined by lot, the whole is to be redeemed in thirty-one years, at a proportional rate each year. The most sanguine hopes are entertained of the success of the proposal.

While the military career of the Poles continues bright and clear, we regret to find that dissensions exist amongst the members of its government, and disorganization in the different classes of its citizens. Complaints are made against the great military genius, Skryznecki, who is accused of preferring the claims of rank and title to those of merit. The government is charged with caprice, indifference, and want of patriotism; and the people of Warsaw are on the other hand declared to be lovers of change, and dissatisfied with their best friends.

THE NETHERLANDS.

King Leopold left London on the 16th, embarked on board the Salamander at Dover, and slept at Calais, where he was met by General Belliard and M. le Hon. His

Majesty travelled in the simplest manner. On Sunday he proceeded to Ostend, where he slept on the second night of his journey. At Calais he was received with a salute of twenty-one guns, and had a guard of honour. He remained an hour and a half at Dunkirk, where the authorities greeted him, and the people hailed his coming with joy. On the desolate sands which form the Belgian frontier, Baron d'Hoogverst, the minister of the interior and the governor of West Flanders, met his Majesty. His journey from Fumes to Ostend, and reception there, were highly gratifying, and amid continued congratulation. The bells rang, and 101 guns saluted the King. On Monday morning he breakfasted at Bruges, and reached Ghent that night. It is remarkable that William of Holland quitted Belgium on the 17th of July 1830, and that Leopold entered his dominions on the same day of the succeeding year. On Tuesday his Majesty slept at the palace of Lacken, and on Thursday entered Brussels.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Brazilian papers teem with official documents consequent on the late abdication. The most important of these are a reclamation from the diplomatic corps, claiming protection for the countrymen of the different consuls and *chargés d'affaires*. This article is dated on board the Warspite, which, as representing England, was the natural home of the representatives of the world.

The second paper is an answer from the foreign department of the new government, which gives the strongest assurances of good faith towards the countries represented by the reclaimants, and protection towards their people. We then find a decree by the Emperor, nominating a guardian to his children; and a memorial from his Imperial Majesty to the Legislative Assembly, requesting them to confirm his decree. A letter to his friends, bidding farewell to each, and asking pardon for any offence he might have unwittingly given, is the next paper, signed by the hand of Don Pedro. A letter from Donna Maria to the French admiral requests that officer to dispense with the accustomed salute due to royalty, the young Queen having expressed a dislike to receive these honours in the hearing of her father. Proclamations by the regency of the infant Emperor, addressed to all classes, regulating their conduct and recapitulating the late events, conclude the list of official papers, important to the history of Brazil, which is contained in these journals.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Journal of Voyages and Travels. By the Rev. D. Tyerman and George Bennet, Esq., deputed from the London Missionary Society to visit their various Stations in the South Sea Islands, China, India, &c. between the years 1821 and 1829. Compiled from Original Documents. By James Montgomery. 2 vols. 8vo.

The utility of modern missions, unsupported by Christian States, and plying their voluntary and unauthorized labours among savage barbarians, has ever appeared to us uncertain, and scarcely worthy of the expense which has been lavished upon them. To the intellectual and other qualifications of the missionaries employed we have likewise felt serious objections. And until the appearance of the present volumes, we were disposed to consider them as fanatical disturbers of the social happiness and characteristic prejudices of large communities, whom it was impossible for them to reclaim or to benefit. We now cheerfully yield to the force of evidence. We are the friends of truth, and wish to countenance no theory at variance with its dictates. We had always imagined that civilization must precede conversion, and that Christianity, from the elevated purity of its principles, and the intellectual culture which the right understanding of them required, was placed at an infinite distance from the capacities and comprehension of human creatures degraded below the brutes, and whose moral perceptions were obscured by the grossest ignorance and superstition. It had never occurred to us that the mysteries of an abstruse faith could be reduced to such simplicity of statement, and enforced with such irresistible sanctions, as would fix the attention and awaken the energies of the most indolent and ferocious of our species. We never dreamed that civilization could spring from such a cause: we are glad that the experiment has been made, and on so large a scale as to vanquish the most obstinate scepticism.

Certainly no parts of the habitable globe have ever exhibited a more ignorant, barbarous, and demoralized race than the Polynesian Islands while under the dominion of the idolatrous superstitions which governed them for ages. These dark places of the earth were full of the habitations of cruelty. Infancy and age were alike its victims. There was a perpetual warfare between all their institutions and the well-being of society. The latter maintained a constant struggle even for existence, with the abominable customs which the former embodied and sanctioned. Population was rapidly diminishing, and the fairest portions of the world were becoming desolate. Man was the only contrast to the lovely scene around him, and it was perfect—a moral ruin, made doubly hideous by the blooming Eden which exposed and reproached his deformity. But a change as salutary as it is wonderful was wrought by an agency which the philosophers and moralists of civilized Europe were accustomed to regard with derision and contempt. The fact can no longer be disguised. The principal islands of the Pacific have risen to a state of intellectual and social improvement, which has scarcely a parallel in the history of nations; and all this has been accomplished in

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the brief space of little more than thirty years, by the generous and self-denying labours of a few individuals who embarked from England, but slenderly endowed with general knowledge, ignorant of the languages, habits, and customs of the people they were destined to instruct, and unaccredited by the hierarchy of their native land. They were equally destitute of patronage, wealth, and power: but they were men of sound intellect, of patient industry, and, above all, sincerely and ardently devoted to the faith which had constrained them to become missionaries. Of the nature and extent of the astonishing revolution effected by them, the deputation give the most glowing accounts, which we confess are, in our opinion, abundantly borne out by the facts which their inquiries and observations have enabled them to adduce.

The contents of these volumes are multifarious, and their perusal cannot fail to gratify all classes of readers who are at all imbued with a religious spirit, and take any interest in the propagation of the Gospel. The philosopher and man of science may glean from them much useful information. We wish they had been more condensed, and had taken a form less repulsive than that of a Journal. Mr. Montgomery has performed his task with great fidelity; but we discern few of the beauties of his usually exquisite style. We wish we could observe more of his presiding spirit. The remarks of the worthy deputation are sometimes puerile, their descriptions of natural scenery are too general, and convey very little of definite impression. The writers are plain, plodding men, without a ray of genius, or any thing bordering on poetry. But they are men who delight to deal with facts, and they have furnished ample materials for the Christian philosopher. The plates, which are numerous, are well executed; and, upon the whole, we recommend the work as well adapted to correct much erroneous sentiment that is abroad on the subject of missions, and to impart a great deal of useful and entertaining knowledge.

Henry Pestalozzi and his Plan of Education. By E. Biber, Ph. Dr.

Henry Pestalozzi was one of the benefactors of the human race, and he deserves the immortality of a grateful recollection for the meekness of his goodness and the patience of his benevolence; and Dr. Biber has our best thanks for condensing into one volume such a mass of the best and most beautiful philosophy. If the species be destined to improvement, it must be by the development of its moral and intellectual powers; and no man can confer a greater benefit on his fellow men than by training the growing mind in a right direction, and by wisely regulating the mental impulses, so as to render their force subservient alone to good; for all that is thus added to good is deducted from evil. Our space and plan of notice will not allow of our entering into detailed examination of Pestalozzi's system; nor do we feel it necessary or desirable so to do. It is not the system only which charms us; it is the spirit which prompted and pervades the system that attracts and demands our admiration. System, of itself, cannot develop mind or improve the mental

powers. System, however ingeniously constructed, however accurately applied, or however comprehensive and persevering in its application, cannot, *quasi* system, perform aright the great work of mental education. Pestalozzi's self was the life and soul of Pestalozzi's system. The value of his teaching was not in its form, but in its spirit, and his theories were not those of a man computing accurately, but thinking and feeling deeply. The kind heart of the teacher was the great art of his teaching: he looked on mind mentally, and he treated hearts affectionately. Our old-fashioned lumbering grammars, dark as witchcraft and meaningless as astrology, and all the clumsy apparatus by which intellect was crushed and literature rendered disgusting, were not the only abominations which rendered a revolution in the plan of instruction desirable: another evil lay in the manner in which the system was applied, coldly, brutally, despotically, and often ignorantly. Great men sprung from the old schools, but they were no more indebted to those schools for their greatness, than in so much as the hard-hearted, unintelligible system gave them occasion to struggle mightily against mighty difficulties. The average of human intellect had no benefit from them, but rather injury; and it was a pretty refinement of aristocratic ingenuity to surround the path of learning with so many difficulties, and to occupy in its acquirement so many years, that none but the sons of leisure could avail themselves of its advantages. The system, if system it may be called, has been, not to teach, but to cause to learn; to drive by dog-like punishment; to inculcate a spaniel-like servility; to break in the mind, as pointers are broken in; to exercise a mutual trickery, by which, on the one hand, the master, or driver, sought every opportunity of administering the lash, and the pupil, or victim, used all his ingenuity to shirk his lesson, and to outwit the pedagogue. The age of childhood is the age of curiosity, activity, and inquiry, and that spirit is seldom abated till the victim is sent to school to some blundering booby, or child-whipping blockhead, who covers his own ignorance with a mystical robe of pedantry, and who avenges himself on his pupil for the mortification which he feels at his own incapacity to teach. Now, the great blessing which Pestalozzi has conferred on humanity is not merely by facilitating, but by humanizing instruction. He has looked on man mercifully, and has evolved interesting facts in the philosophy of mind, from the desire which he has felt to do good to the species. Earnestly do we wish that this volume may be carefully perused by all who have to do with the work of instruction, and that it may be read, not for the purpose of making fanciful experiments, but with a view to an improvement in the spirit of instruction; for many teachers will find that they have as much to learn as their pupils.

The Life and Adventures of Nathaniel Pearce. Written by Himself, during a Residence in Abyssinia, from the year 1810 to 1819, together with Mr. Coffin's Account of his Visit to Gondar. Edited by J. J. Halls, Esq. 2 vols.

Abyssinia, till within the few last years, held much the same station in modern geography as those countries in the ancient descriptions of the

world, in which Herodotus has placed his semi-human monsters, and Tacitus his *Hellusii* and *Oxionæ*, that is, as a region concerning which any absurdity might be asserted without contradiction, and any thing preposterous believed without difficulty. Every day, however, is leading us to a more intimate acquaintance with nations once deemed inaccessible. Bruce and his successors in the field of African discovery have thrown so much light on the manners of this singular and interesting people, while our opportunities of holding intercourse with them are so rapidly increasing, that at no very distant period we shall probably be as well acquainted with the politics of Gondar, as we are with those of Berlin and St. Petersburg. As it is, however, a romantic interest still continues to invest the districts which cradle the infant Nile, and which may be considered as the magnificent portals that will ultimately give us access to the yet dream-like grandeur and shadowy Eldorados of Central Africa. This interest will be greatly increased by the perusal of Pearce's *Journal*, which has the twofold advantage of presenting important facts in the concise and natural style of an unsophisticated observer, one of those tennis-balls of fortune, whose own restless temperament supplies them with requisite energies and unwearied momentum under all circumstances, and who contrived to exist many years in the midst of civil commotions, that were desolating the whole face of the country round him. The *Journal* itself is preceded by a brief account of the early life of the Author, which reminds us much of the style of Defoe, and contains as many moving incidents by flood and field, as that accomplished writer could have desired to bring any of his heroes into contact with. We have a glimpse of the action on the 1st of June, an escape from a French prison, some melancholy anecdotes connected with the unfortunate affair at Quiberon, several Indian adventures, and the wreck of the *Sceptre 64*, off the Cape of Good Hope. After the loss of the *Sceptre*, Pearce sailed in the *Antelope* with Lord Valentia to Mocha, where he subsequently took up his residence and professed Mohammedanism; but getting quickly tired of his new dwelling and creed, upon his Lordship's return in the *Panther*, he contrived to make his escape. He was afterwards sent into Abyssinia, in attendance upon Mr. Salt and Captain Rudland, where he remained for several years after the departure of these gentlemen, under the protection of the Ras Welled Salasse of Tigré. While attached to his suite, he was treated with every kindness, and in a manner which, it appears to us, ill justifies his imputation of avarice to his benefactor, until the death of the latter, which plunged Pearce as well as thousands of his subjects, into a series of long and continued calamities. As Welled Salasse was engaged during the greater part of his reign in hostilities with neighbouring chiefs, and as Pearce constantly attended him on his expeditions, the *Journal*, as might be expected, is replete with descriptions and anecdotes of Abyssinian warfare, and possesses all that power of arresting the attention, which the often repeated tale of mortal contention will ever retain, especially when diversified by the hazardous feats of skill and courage, so common during the operations of irregular troops in a difficult and mountainous country. The character of the Ras himself is ad-

mirably drawn. One circumstance, which cannot fail to strike the reader, is the strong resemblance between the manners of the Abyssinians of the present day, and those of our forefathers, during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Let but the names be changed, and we read in the actions of Pearce's heroes the alternate generosity and cruelty, the gallant bearing and contempt of death, together with the abject and blind superstition of our own chivalrous and marauding barons. The insolent Coptic Abuna would make no bad counterpart of Thomas à Becket. The most valuable part of the Journal, however, is the minute and faithful portraiture of the customs of the people of whom the Author treats; and to have stated this is, we conceive, the highest praise that could be bestowed upon a book of travels. The editorial part of the work has been executed in a manner which deserves high commendation. The great difficulty in all these cases is to refrain from doing too much, and Mr. Halls has very judiciously suffered the writer to tell his own story in nearly his own words. Considering the important information contained in the two volumes, and the interesting particulars connected with the life of their Author, it is hardly necessary to recommend them to the public as in every way deserving patronage.

The Life of Richard Bentley, D.D. By Henry Monk, D.D.

Here is the life of a scholar, written by a scholar, and dedicated to a scholar; for to the Bishop of London has the Dean of Peterborough inscribed the *Life of the Master of Trinity*. This is quite in order. The revolution that has taken place in literature is manifested in nothing more than in the interest which is taken in literary characters. There may be as many numerically to be interested in the *Life of Richard Bentley* now, as there might have been sixty years ago; but, in proportion to the number of readers in general, the idolaters of critical acumen are unspeakably fewer. England has now a language and a literature of its own; and, though it forgets not the fountain from which it drew the waters of its literary life, it no longer thinks it necessary to confine all its veneration and lofty thoughts to the masters of Grecian and Roman eloquence. Other modes are there now of exercising the mind's strength and displaying its acuteness, besides the ingenuity of classical criticism. Not that we hope or wish, or even fear, that the literature of Greece or Rome should ever be despised or neglected; but we do think it a manifestation of growing understanding, that while it is treated with respect, it is not revered with a superstitious idolatry. The name of Bentley is connected with classical literature; and, from the earliest of our recollection, we have been in the habit of blending with that name the reverence due to distinguished excellence. Nor has the name of Busby been more closely associated with that of birch, than has the name of Bentley with slashing criticism. Dr. Monk has not altered the general impression which we have always had of the character of Bentley, moral and intellectual. So little, indeed, has the biographer indulged in the usual propensity of biographers to exaggerate all the virtues and extenuate all the vices of their subjects, that we are quite astonished at the moral impartiality

with which the Dean of Peterborough has treated a critical partisan. We praise the Dean for his diligence as well as for his impartiality. He has executed his work laboriously, and the fruit of his labour is seen in the clearness and coherence of his narrative. He has brought the character fairly out, and has made his book what it professes to be, a *Life of Dr. Bentley*. We praise the Author for his intelligibility and a careful abstinence from pedantry. The book may be read and understood as an English book; and to those who have heard of Dr. Bentley, and have but a confused idea of his character, and the grounds of his eminence, here is presented a lucid and apparently honest view of the great critic's mind and manners.

Lives of Celebrated Travellers. National Library, Vol. XI.

We wait with anxiety for the completion of the work of which the volume now before us is an extremely promising commencement. The lives of travellers (as it is justly remarked by the author in his advertisement) form an interesting and valuable supplement to the records of their wanderings and adventures. We feel a curiosity to be acquainted on their own hearth-stones, as it were, with those distinguished persons whom we have followed through many a foreign clime, and whose companions we have been in imagination through a hundred vicissitudes and perils, "*per mare, per terras, per tot discrimina cœli*;" we wish to learn how those who have seen "*men in all their modifications, and Providence in all her ways*," have been affected in their minds and characters by the varieties of scene and society through which they have passed; we part from them reluctantly at the termination of their roamings, and we would gladly follow them into their retirements, to mark how the sequel of their days is passed, in what speculations, amusements, or employments. From these feelings, which we believe are general, arises the interest of the work before us, a work which has too long been a desideratum in our literature. In the execution of his task, the author has had the no small difficulty to contend with, of keeping the line of demarcation clear between the life of the traveller and the narrative of his travels; and it is not more than justice to say that he has succeeded in overcoming it, and producing a work essentially biographical in its character. The present volume contains the lives of William de Rubruquis the Fleming, sent upon a mission into Tartary by St. Louis, in the thirteenth century; Marco Polo the Venetian; the romantic Ibn Batuta, less known, but not less remarkable than Polo; Leo Africanus; Pietro Della Valle of Rome; Tavernier; Bernier; Chardin; Kœmpfer; and Henry Maundrell. We would particularly call attention to the lives of Batuta and Chardin—they will eminently reward perusal. The whole, however, we do not hesitate to say, is executed in an intelligent, careful, scholar-like, and entertaining manner.

Sir Edward Seaward's Narrative.

Never do we remember to have perused a piece of autobiography more replete with marvellous incident, or composed in a more fascinating manner; and we have a large obligation to

express to the eminent lady by whose instrumentality a work at once so curious, entertaining, and indeed we may truly add instructive, has been given, after the passage of a century, to the public. The "Narrative," embracing a period of sixteen years, viz. from 1733 to 1749, consists of the simple unvarnished diary of its author; and lays before us, in the natural, artless style of a writer whose sole ambition is to tell his story intelligibly, a series of such surprising occurrences and turns of fortune, as are seldom to be met with in productions that are founded exclusively upon facts. Many of the circumstances in the first volume will recall at once to the reader's recollection the inimitable romance of *De Foë*. Seaward, it will be seen, was a *Crasoe* of real life, and little if at all inferior to his ideal rival, either in the strangeness of the chances which befell him, or the hardy and adventurous cast of his character. It were idle to attempt in the narrow limits of a mere critical notice anything like an analysis or epitome of the subject-matter of the work before us; we will mention, however, a few of the more prominent incidents, rather as specimens of the contents, than as an abstract of the story. Seaward was shipwrecked with his wife (a lady of the most amiable character and every way suited to be the companion of a man of various and wild fortunes) upon an uninhabited isle of the Caribbean sea. The sole survivors of this dreadful calamity, they were supported under it by naturally strong faculties and sound Christian principles. By various ingenious contrivances, by mutual co-operation, and an active, cheerful, and contented frame of mind which never forsook them, they not only made their solitude tolerable, but comfortable and happy. The details of their mode of life and the little incidents that chequered it, will be found in the highest degree entertaining, and will continually bring back *Juan Fernandez* to the reader's imagination. There is an indescribable charm in the conversations which are related to have passed between Seaward and his wife; we would gladly extract some of them, but we have room only for facts, and of those but a very few. After a residence of a considerable time upon the lonely island, in a cave upon the beach, accident discovered to the astonished outcasts an immense treasure in gold and jewels—but in their circumstances of what use was wealth? A party of negroes, who were soon afterwards cast upon the shore, proved infinitely more serviceable. They were easily domesticated, and brought into their plans. Some time after, however, an event occurred which gave value to the discovery that had before seemed so unimportant. It happened that a Virginia schooner, pursued by a Spanish *guarda costa*, was saved by the skill and promptitude of Seaward. Partly in return for this good office, partly in consideration for a sum of money, the Virginian captain undertook to carry Seaward and his wife to Jamaica. The next event of consequence was the transmission to England of their wealth, which amounted to near a hundred thousand pounds. A multitude of transactions then took place at the islands, (for they soon possessed themselves of a second which lay near the first,) An active commerce was set on foot with Jamaica; buildings were commenced, and civilization advanced rapidly. At length circumstances occurred which induced Seaward to project and

perform a voyage to England. He arrived with his wife in London, and here the narrative takes a new turn without any decline of interest. Negotiations take place between Seaward and the Minister (Sir Robert Walpole), which ultimately terminate favourably to our adventurers. They are presented at Court. Seaward is knighted by the Queen, (the King being absent on the Continent,) and receives a grant of the two islands, with the rank of Governor and Commandant. The sentiments of Lady Seaward upon Court and fashionable life will be read with great interest. The Hartland estate in Gloucestershire was now purchased. They resided upon it happily for some time; and then thought of returning to their islands, now called after the name of their discoverer. Here closes the second volume. The third exhibits Seaward in his capacity of Governor, an office which he sustains with his usual firmness and benevolence of character. Aided always by his beloved wife, he seems to have had no other object but the happiness of all around him. His life, however, is not one of repose; the Seaward isles are continual objects of attack to the Spanish navy; various interesting and perilous adventures are recorded; and in one of these Lady Seaward displays a remarkable share of feminine heroism. At last they decide on returning finally to their native country. Seaward sees with deepest regret the islands he had discovered, and made the objects of all his cares and anxieties, delivered up by the British cabinet to the Crown of Spain. He obtains, however, 10,000*l.* compensation, his wife consoles him with her usual tenderness; and they return at her request to Hartland "to end their days in peace." A more attractive personal narrative never issued from the press.

Hogarth Moralized; a complete edition of all the most admired and capital works of William Hogarth, accompanied with concise and comprehensive Explanations of their moral tendency. By Dr. Trusler.

Of this work, which is to consist of four numbers, three are already published in that style of beauty in type and engravings, and care in illustration as regards annotatory matter, for which Mr. Major's publications are generally distinguished. No artist requires the labours of the commentator so much as Hogarth, not that he is incapable of telling his own story, but that his pictures are so full of meaning even to the most minute and trivial accessory, (none of which are inserted in vain) that to the looker-on, who might wish to extract the fullest edification from the wonderful works of our national graphic satirist, a guide is absolutely necessary to indicate the moral or the sarcasm lurking in things which might be overlooked or not understood. The main design of any one of Hogarth's prints is obvious at once to all. "He who runs may read." But the subtle auxiliaries we have indicated as being everywhere at work, even when not suspected, can only be seen in their significant agency by the aid of an expositor, whose interpretations are also required to explain certain allusions and circumstances which lapse of time and change of fashion have rendered obscure, if not utterly obsolete. Such a guide is Dr. Trusler, who suffers nothing to escape him, and whose sagacious re-

marks are here reprinted, with the addition, for the first time, of a series of new Notes. The engravings, considering that they are on a miniature scale, are satisfactory representations of the great artist's designs, and to say the least of them, are highly useful indexes to the original pictures and prints.

Mr. Major has evidently done well in producing the present edition of prints and commentaries; but he would, in our opinion, have done better had he included in his book a collection of all the principal treatises on the subject of Hogarth, in addition to that of Dr. Trusler, such as those of Mr. Charles Lamb, of Ireland, of the painter himself, as regards the six pictures of the *Marriage à-la-mode*, and particularly of a German writer, whose name we have forgotten, but whose commentaries on the genius, and on the actual performances of Hogarth, are among the most profound works of criticism that ever issued from the human mind, and are besides remarkable for their curious knowledge (almost marvellous in a foreigner) of all the details of the pictures, and of the circumstances and individuals against whom the satire of the painter was directed. A book such as this would have been worthy of the nation; but as one cannot have every thing, we feel thankful for the present excellent work, which must assuredly do universal good, by extending a knowledge of the great moral truths and warnings embodied in the pictures of Hogarth.

The Life and surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, with introductory Verses. By Bernard Barton, and numerous Engravings, from drawings by George Cruikshank, expressly designed for this edition. 2 vols. 8vo.

This is another of Mr. Major's pretty publications. Of all the recent editions of Defoe's great work, it is the best, not only on account of the beauty of the type, and the spirit of the woodcuts, but for the careful restoration of the text to its original parity, freed from the errors of negligence and presumptuous alteration. It is no small praise of Mr. Major as a publisher, and he strictly deserves it, to say that a reader may take up any work published by him, with a certainty that he will read what the author actually wrote, an advantage which is less common than people imagine, as we know to our great inconvenience; and we, therefore, are glad to purchase for our shelves the reprints of such of our favourite old authors as may issue from Mr. Major's shop. In the volumes before us, the cuts are worked in with the type, and come, every now and then, with a pleasant surprise on the reader's eye. The designs of Cruikshank are singularly adapted for wood-engravings, and the present include some of the best creations of his pencil. We could, however, have wished that the copper-plate frontispieces had been omitted. In them Cruikshank descends to the level of the most commonplace artist, a tremendous fall for such a man; but we suspect that, like Hogarth, he cannot be serious unless his subject will admit of the grotesque, or the familiar, or the vicious.

Poems. By William Danby, Esq.

We have long held it as a canon in criticism, that the first productions of a young poet should

be looked upon with every reasonable indulgence. Too many minds of high endowment, too many intellects which needed but time and encouragement to reflect honour upon their possessors and their times, have already been chilled into despondence and inactivity by the needless exercise of premature and ill-timed severity. We hope Mr. Danby will escape this sort of an Author's perils; and on our parts, we hold forth the hand of fellowship, and welcome him into the field of literary contention, as likely, at a future period, to hold no mean rank among the many aspirants for poetical honours who distinguish our day. The little volume before us is by no means destitute of faults, but there is sufficient in its pages to justify an anticipation of greater and more finished efforts. The pieces highest in our estimation are "The Voice of Midnight," "The Night Cloud," "Solitude," and the "Stanzas to a Friend." In all these there is considerable depth of feeling and elegance of expression. The lines upon the Death of Petronius Arbiter are in bad taste, and the poem entitled "Light" is an unsuccessful imitation of Cowley's upon the same subject. Our space will not admit of a more minute analysis of the work. We can merely add, that we look forward to Mr. Danby's next volume with considerable interest, inasmuch as a good beginning augurs well of the subsequent career. One word of advice to him at parting, for he deserves it. Do not let him aim too much at the metaphysical, and consequently obscure. Those productions which make the deepest impressions upon our memories, and retain the firmest hold of our affections are, after all, such as relate to the ordinary occurrences and every-day feelings of life.

A concise Description of Selected Apples, by Hugh Ronalds, F.H.S., with a Figure of each Sort, drawn from Nature on stone by his Daughter.

This valuable and beautiful work was undertaken at the suggestion of Mr. London, and needs only to be sufficiently known to obtain a place in the Library of every lover of Horticulture, and of every gentleman who desires a well-stocked orchard. A quotation from the Preface will express the object of the writer. "The descriptions are concise, and designed to point out in a plain way the distinct character and qualities of each kind, with the name, (encumbered with but few synonyms,) by which each variety is most generally known. The Figures are of medium size, and the habit of the tree is given with its history, where it is known, or is remarkable; appropriate lists are added for the orchard, extensive and smaller gardens, for Paradise stocks, for the purpose of sale, and for walls."

Thus whatever trees are necessary are presented at one glance to those who seek information on the subject. For our own parts, we had no idea of the beauty, number, and variety of "Eve's own fruit," until we had examined Mr. Ronalds' work. The descriptions are simply and pleasantly written, without the affectation of being learned in horticulture, but are evidently the result of much thought and experience. It is, however, with the illustrations, drawn upon stone, and coloured by his daughter, Miss Ronalds, that we have been especially pleased; they are fine spe-

elements of art as well as of nature, and look so deliciously tempting upon paper, that one might be pardoned for coveting and desiring such as grow upon the tree, at this season when Devonshire and Herefordshire are glad and gay at the prospect of a harvest of such fruit. But Mr. Ronalds states that they have all grown in his own orchard at Brentford. We shall therefore go no farther west than to the ancient and loyal town; but mean assuredly to pay the excellent gardener a visit, and ascertain whether the originals are equal to the copies. We venture to prognosticate that we shall not find them

Like dead sea fruits that tempt the eye
But turn to ashes on the lips.

Philosophy in Sport made Science in Earnest. Being an Attempt to illustrate the first Principles of Natural Philosophy by the Aid of Popular Toys and Sports. New edition, with Additions. 3 vols.

Remembering, as we do, the very favourable opinion expressed of this work upon its first appearance, and the hearty welcome it met with from that part of the community for whose instruction it was more particularly designed, we are well satisfied to see the sphere of its usefulness extended by a new and enlarged edition. Most of our readers are already aware that many of the great truths of mechanical and experimental philosophy, selected with taste and judgment, are here presented to the youthful attention in the most seductive and engaging form: and we venture to assert, that few individuals who have attained to the prouder distinctions of manhood and cultivated intellect, could rise from the perusal of the volumes in question without having received a very considerable addition to their stock of information. We ourselves have been marvellously enlightened upon sundry mysteries connected with balls, kites, &c. which formed the wonders of our youthful days, and the subject-matter of our more mature deliberations; but for the solution of which to our perfect satisfaction we acknowledge ourselves indebted to the Rev. Mr. Twaddleton and his scientific coadjutor. It is characteristic of this favoured age to behold the Titan philosophy stooping to sport with the most infantine capacity; but the mere quantity of information discovered, and the simple and perspicuous language in which it is conveyed, are not, in the present instance, the only subjects of our commendation. It is the perfect *bonhomie* that pervades every page with which we are particularly pleased, and that flow of spirits, so congenial with the taste of the young students for whom the whole work is so suitably adapted. We have many times laid aside our critical spectacles, and elevated our simple and well-powdered beaver, (for both these appendages of our calling we wear,) to indulge the merriment excited by the united efforts of the pencil of Mr. George Cruikshank, and the wit of the laughing philosopher, whose aphorisms he illustrates; nor do we feel ashamed to make this avowal: to resist the contagious good-humour lying in ambush before us, requires sterner brows than ours. To return to the more solid information. The original matter, in itself extensive and varied, and containing much valuable science, elucidated by plain and well-constructed diagrams,

has been enriched by several additional notes, of the subjects and arrangements of which we cordially approve. If we might point out the most interesting papers in our opinion, we should select that upon the organic remains in the Kirkdale Cavern, abridged from Dr. Buckland's Memoir, the brief notice upon the Theory of Music, and an excellent little essay upon Mechanical Powers. We have little doubt in our own minds, that we shall again be called upon to notice "Philosophy in Sport." We would, therefore, suggest to its accomplished Author, whether a short statement of the most celebrated geological theories, with a slight sketch of the principles of that sublime and mysterious science, would not be likely to give still farther pleasure to his readers. In the mean time, we commit his improved work to the sea of public opinion in words which, we expect, will ensure our favour with our esteemed acquaintance, the Rev. Mr. Twaddleton aforesaid,

"I pede faustu;"

and, as we hope,

"Grandia laturus meritorum præmia."

The Dwelling of Fancy. A Fragmentary Canto, with other Poems. By J. Augustine Wade, Author of "Songs of the Flowers," "The Prophecy," "An Oratorio," &c. &c.

If it be true, as poets tell us, that

"——— a thing of beauty
Is a joy for ever,"

then are we laid under numerous and permanent obligations to Mr. Wade. His work abounds with the most touching charms of poetry. It is alike distinguished by originality and elegance. A genuine son of song, imaginative, powerful, melancholy, he has transfused his spirit into his productions. "The Dwelling of Fancy" is written in the Spenserian stanza, and shows that he has studied, without servilely imitating, the bright original. He has in this and his other poems struck out a path of his own. He cannot be properly said to belong to any of the modern schools of poetry; and if he reminds us of the writers of the Elizabethan age, it is only because he has read, marked, learned, and inwardly digested them. They are less the models than the inspirers of his genius. He has little of their quaintness, and many of their characteristic beauties, which, like them, he has culled from the fields of fancy and the ample domains of nature. He breathes sublimity, though not in its loftiest tones; but his love is the genuine tenderness of the heart. His faults are those of carelessness and haste: he is evidently capable of better things. The first poem in the volume is indeed fragmentary; but it contains much that is great in conception: it is marred by some feeble lines which might have been easily improved. Music is described with great felicity. We could have wished that the Deity had not been introduced into "Fancy's Dream." It is in bad taste, and the theology is worse. We know not whether it is more ludicrous or profane: it is certainly ill managed and out of place. "The Home of Memory" and "The Grave of Pity," with the mournful story of the latter, are beautifully conceived. The concluding stanzas present a transient vision of hope; the enchantress that allures only to deceive.

"Now turn thee," said the goddess, "and behold
Through that soft bluey vista, 'mid the trees,
A temple built of sapphire and of gold,
High on a rock above the stormy seas,
That lash below in wrath, or calmly freeze;
There is a rainbow, kissing the white dome;
Look through the silver valves beneath—a breeze
Half opens them to aid thy vision—come,
Tell me now, mortal, whose, think'st thou, that happy home?"

I look'd, and oh! some spirit of the place
Floated before my view.

"——— 'Tis she," I cried,
In wild abandon'd extacy, "the face,
Sole lovely and beloved face—the bride
Of my heart's first young hope; the darling pride
Of all my future treasures: let me speed
Upon the wings of ———."

"——— Mortal," said my guide,
"It cannot be; in heaven it is decreed
She 's from thy sight and love henceforth for ever
freed!

• • • • •

"——— for ever—for ever.

"Yes, yes, her meeting with thee will be never—
never!"

The "Other Poems" are of various merit, and we think superior to "The Dwelling of Fancy." The Sonnets are of peculiar excellence, and we are sure will be read with great pleasure by the admirers of this species of composition. "The Morning Hymn of Memnon's Lyre" breathes the very soul of tenderness. "The Maniac's Cave" is a gem of no ordinary value, and surpasses whatever else the volume contains. Were it our custom to indulge in quotation, we could give a few brilliant passages; but we forbear, and refer to the work itself, which, we are persuaded, will gain for the writer a distinguished name among the poets of the day.

Facts relating to the Punishment of Death in the Metropolis. By Edward Gibbon Wakefield, Esq.

It has long been remarked with justice, that a criminal code, more absurd in its principles, and more inefficient in its operation, than our own, never disgraced a civilized community. If any additional proofs of an affirmation, which has been already confirmed by innumerable evidences, were required, sufficient might be found in the present work, which contains the result of a minute and continued inquiry, made during a confinement of three years in the largest of the metropolitan prisons. We have here a few, and but a few, of the contaminations to which all persons committed on criminal charges are exposed, and a slight sketch of the mental torture endured by those in Newgate who may chance to be capitally convicted, although merely of the crime of having pushed their hands through a pane of glass and stolen an apple after dark; criminals culpable enough, no doubt, for the most part, but rendered worthy of sympathy, and certain of obtaining it, by the enormous disproportion between their offences and their punishment. The horrors of public executions for petty crimes have been dwelt upon for years, but we Christians and enlightened beings, as we style ourselves, and enthusiastic enough to call for a crusade in behalf of an injured people separated

from us by hundreds of miles, when the hand of the oppressor is lifted against them, suffer this unscared incubus of cruelty to sit at our very doors, grinning its hideous exultation as victim after victim is dragged forth to glut the depraved curiosity of the heartless and abandoned (for none others frequent such scenes) with the sight of the mortal agonies of a fellow-creature, ourselves the while pressing our pillows, ignorant or reckless of the circumstance. It may appear a strong expression, but we can affirm with sincerity, that after attentively perusing the statements contained in the volume under review, we have almost felt inclined to wish ourselves born in any other country than that in which "innocent commercial justice" assumes the mien of a Moloch, and a voice which, after the useless immolation of thousands, continues to cry "Give! Give!" Let any one read the chapter in Mr. Wakefield's book, entitled "Religious observances attendant on the punishment of Death," and we have no doubt of his going any length with us in our strictures. The only argument urged by the defenders of capital punishment, as a penalty for other crimes than murder (the question of abstract justice being, of course, entirely abandoned), is the efficacy of such a plan as a preventive. The sophism has been already confuted; but as error retains the true hydra property of reproduction, we would call in Mr. Wakefield's evidence to give the mortal wound in this case. A better era is now dawning upon us, and we trust the enlightened individual who at present fills the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department, will take the earliest opportunity of re-directing parliamentary investigation to a national evil, which has caused the finger of scorn to be pointed towards this island, envied as in other respects it is by every people of Europe. The present Ministry, thanks to their predecessors, have an Augean stable to cleanse, but after the proofs they have already given of willingness to pursue any measures which may have a tendency to promote the well-being and happiness of the community, we believe we may confidently rely on their speedily using every exertion to remedy so crying a grievance. As Mr. Wakefield's work, in accordance with its title, is little more than a statement of facts, it might be supposed that its literary merit requires but little discussion. The arguments, however, where argument is used, are keen and conclusive, coming like shafts, to use the well-known allusion of Bayle, from no inefficient bowman, and the language is graphic enough to stamp the author as a man of extensive mental attainments. Every member of the Houses of Parliament should be provided with a copy of his work.

Letters to a Young Naturalist. By James L. Drummond, M.D.

Beyond a question, there is no study more proper for the mind of youth than that of Natural History: it is, therefore, with the greatest satisfaction we notice every effort that is made to give it the eminent station it deserves amongst the various departments of an enlightened education. As it is truly observed by the intelligent Author of the valuable little volume before us, "a well-directed attention to the works of Nature tends, in an incalculable degree, to elevate our conceptions of the omnipotence and unerring wis-

dom of the Almighty, and is congenial to every innocent and amiable propensity of the human mind." In this remark we fully agree; and we cannot but eulogise, in the warmest manner, the endeavour, and we must say, the successful endeavour, of a man of science, like Dr. Drummond, to bring down so exalted a pursuit to the level of youthful faculties, and cultivate a taste at once so useful, virtuous, and refined, in the age peculiarly open to elevated sentiments, and easily induced, when properly instructed, "to look through nature up to nature's God." As an admirable introduction to the most interesting of all sciences, we do not hesitate to recommend these Letters to all who are concerned in training and in forming the understandings of young persons. They are simply and clearly written; they excite a spirit of observation and inquiry, while, at the same time, by connecting the study of creation with that of the Creator, they prevent Natural History from degenerating into a mere love for what is curious, as it is apt to do when it is cultivated merely as a science, and not considered and taught as a branch of natural religion. It is not the object of the work to make the reader a scientific zoologist, botanist, or mineralogist, but to lead him to perceive the beauty and dignity of these studies: it opens to his view the book of nature, not with the design of making him master of all its secrets, but to instruct him in the first page, so as to inflame his desire to penetrate deeper into the mighty volume.

'The Select Works of the British Poets, from Chaucer to Johnson, Vol. I., with Biographical Sketches by Robert Southey, LL.D. Vol. II. from Johnson to Beattie, with Biographical Sketches by Dr. Aikin.

With Dr. Aikin's work we are sufficiently familiar—it is liable to many objections, and its faults have been frequently pointed out. In this second edition, however, we do not perceive any improvement, or indeed any alteration. Dr. Southey has compiled a volume on the same plan. We quote his account of the origin of the design. "When Dr. Aikin published, in the year 1820, 'The Select Works of the British Poets,' I observed, upon the publisher's presenting me with a copy of the book, that if I had been the compiler, it should have ended just where it now began. No one will suppose that this casual observation was meant to disparage the contents of that volume; what it implied was, an opinion, that the poets whose works were thus brought together had been, and were still, frequently reprinted in various forms; but that the elder poets, the fathers of our poetry, were some very scarce, and others to be obtained only in the general collections of Dr. Anderson and Mr. Chalmers."

Dr. Southey, however, has either performed the work carelessly, or, what is far more probable, has laboured after a plan liable to very serious objections. He has altogether omitted from his list of "British Poets, from Chaucer to Johnson," Shakspeare, Raleigh, Sydney, Wyatt, and several others, whose names are more familiar to us, and whose works are more likely to endure for ages yet to come, than many of those from whose writings he has made copious selections. This is an unpardonable error. The biographical notices,

also, are mere matters of date; we have not found a single new idea, or the smallest portion of critical scrutiny throughout the whole volume. The work is, therefore, by no means satisfactory. Dr. Southey appears to have considered he had done quite enough in having forwarded to the printer a mass of books, rare or common as the case might be. The Printer's Devil would have "done the thing" quite as well. We have, however, in a pleasant form, and at a comparatively trifling expense, a fine specimen of typography, a work containing the whole of Milton, Spenser's Fairy Queen, and a vast variety of other matters, for the most part intrinsically valuable. It is a precious addition to any library, and as such, we can recommend it. How much more excellent it might have been will be at once perceived.

The Siege of Constantinople. A Poem, in three Cantos.

We cannot, in conscience, applaud the taste of Nicholas Michell. It were unkind to bid him go on a moment longer in the path of poetry: his feet are not shod for that arduous journey, and the sooner he turns them into some of the less ambitious (but not less profitable) tracks of mental enterprise, the better for his peace of mind, and the better also, we will venture to predict, for the good estate of his pocket. Critics are generally regarded as an iron race; but what could be more cruel than to inform a gentleman, who has no other poetic qualification than an ear for melodious verse, and a sounding vocabulary, that he was born to be an epic bard? In devoting to obscurity these three cantos, we have no harsh feeling towards their manufacturer; on the contrary, we look upon them merely as the errors of youth; and as such, it is with indulgence, not with severity, that we would mingle our annotations. We feel satisfied, that when Mr. Michell's imagination shall have sown its wild oats, he will make a useful and respectable, if though prosaic member of the community, and will wonder at himself for having been guilty of "The Siege of Constantinople and other Poems."

Tales of a Physician. Second Series.

We have already had the pleasure of noticing with commendation the instructive and amusing efforts of Mr. Harrison's pen. The second series of his tales yields little, if any thing, to the first, in elegance of style, purity of feeling, or liveliness of interest. There is apparent through the volume a very considerable power of invention, the easy style of a practised writer, and a vein of amiable and even pious feeling, which we never see blended with the arts and beauties of composition without feeling ourselves indebted to the writer. Amongst the tales from which we have derived most pleasure, we would enumerate "The Life of an Author," a very pleasant and profitable illustration of the perils and vicissitudes that beset the literary profession; "The Old Maid," a romantic little narrative, leading to a valuable moral lesson; "The Soldier's Bride," an agreeable and affecting story; and "The Mosaic-gate," which we would venture to prefer to all its fellows. Mr. Harrison has succeeded so well in his endeavours to please the public as an author, that we need scarcely encourage him to put his hand to a higher enterprise.

Natural Theology ; or Essays on the Existence of Deity and of Providence, on the Immateriality of the Soul and a Future State. By the Rev. Alexander Crombie, LL.D. &c. 2 vols. Second Edition.

The title of this work suggests a curious speculation: how is it that, when the human race has existed six thousand years, at the most moderate computation, there should be any persons left who think there is a God if there be no God, or any imagine that there is not a God, if there be one? Now Dr. Crombie very properly begins his work by answering this question, so far as is needful to satisfy a believer in the Divine existence. His first pages are given to an inquiry into the causes of Atheism; and he has proved his point clearly enough, and abundantly demonstrated the absurdity of attributing to matter certain properties as inherent and independent. Claiming for matter those powers as its own, for which it is indebted to intelligence, and which have their dependence on mind, the French Atheists made demonstration of the non-existence of Deity: and it is a remarkable fact, that the Newtonian theory, which appeared to Newton himself not only consistent with Theism, but a manifestation of a Divine mind, should be regarded by Sir William Drummond as a demonstration of Atheism. But, when men calling themselves philosophers, can be guilty of such absurd trifling as that of Descartes, who said, *cogito ergo sum*, and fancied that he was talking logically, is there any absurdity to which they may not be driven or drawn by the vanity of an exquisite wisdom? The denial of the existence of matter or of motion is not a whit more inconsistent than the doctrine of Atheism; for what is Atheism but the denying of a cause of an obvious effect? Bishop Berkeley, indeed, when he wrote against the existence of a material universe, though pleasantly paradoxical, was not quite so illogical as the Atheist; for the Bishop, though he admitted the effect which we call sensation, did not deny that that effect had a cause: he merely denied the existence of any mediate cause, referring it all immediately to the great First Cause; but the Atheist denies cause altogether, or, which is the same thing, confounds cause with effect. The value, however, of these volumes of Dr. Crombie, is not so much in his refutation of Atheism, as in his demonstration of what may be called the moral qualities of the Deity. Few, perhaps, are to be found who reject altogether the existence of a Deity of some description or other; but the mere admission of a physical Creator, who regards not the moral aspect of his works, subserves little to the purposes of virtue or the solution of life's difficulties. Dr. Crombie deserves well of society for carrying his argument farther than a demonstration of a Creator. Works of this description are useful for two classes of readers,—or rather of persons, for they are not much addicted to reading,—we mean the fanatics of faith and the fanatics of infidelity. It is difficult to say which is most injurious to the mind, a blind belief or a blind unbelief. They both have the effect of unhumanising the mind, and of dissolving the bonds of society. Dr. Crombie reasons firmly, seriously, clearly. We know him not but from his writings, but we should take him to be an amiable man; for even when he feels his religious

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sentiment and his sense of propriety annoyed by the impertinence of an arrogant scepticism, he expresses his anger, not pettishly, but gravely. When he encounters Hume, as he naturally must in a work of this nature, he not merely destroys the sophisms of the historian, which he does most completely, but he gives utterance to rebuke firmly and feelingly, as one who feels the indignity, not against himself personally, but against the cause of truth and goodness generally. We know not, indeed, a more solid and satisfactory refutation of Hume than we have in these volumes of Dr. Crombie. The natural arguments for a future state are well handled, and we are tempted to make a short extract from the section in which he examines Addison's argument in favour of the immortality of the soul, from its continually progressing towards perfection. Dr. Crombie very properly concedes, that Addison's argument proves nothing, if mere intellectual progress be contemplated, because in most cases the mental powers abate when life has advanced far to its decline.

"But let it be granted," says our Author, "that the objection urged against Addison's celebrated argument, either weakens or destroys its validity, if restricted to mental improvement or the advancement of intellectual capacity; there is a fact to which the reasoning may be unexceptionably and forcibly extended. For be it remembered, that man possesses qualities and capacities of a higher order than those which are merely perceptive and intellectual, and to which the latter must be regarded as only subservient and secondary. To these the argument appears to be strictly applicable, and to carry with it considerable weight. Our mental energies, it is confessed, are very generally impaired as the body decays; but our moral susceptibilities and powers suffer no declension by age. Our devotional feelings are improved by years. It is when the fever of passion subsides, the fascinations of pleasure are past, and the vanities of life cease to interest, that the soul, as if emancipated from the dominion of sense, fixes its desires and hopes on sublimer objects, and delights to commune with the adorable author of its being. It is then that piety warms the heart with a purer, if not more ardent, flame. It is then man feels it to be his highest happiness to contemplate the works and ways of God, to review with gratitude the numerous testimonies of his parental care in a long period of years past, and to repose with humble confidence in his favour and protection, in what remains of years to come. While engaged in the pursuits of active life, the milder affections of our nature are checked by the jealousies, the rivalries, the contentions, and wrongs to which the best of men are liable. Age withdraws us from the agitations of the world; the turbulent passions are less frequently excited; and our disposition to cherish the peaceable and benevolent affections of our nature is progressively strengthened. Experience also has taught us wherein true enjoyment consists. It is thus we learn that true knowledge is wisdom, that wisdom is virtue, and virtue happiness. Age may blunt our perceptions, impair our memory, subdue the imagination, and weaken the understanding, but it opposes no bar to our improvement in virtue. To the pious and benevolent affections of our nature, which are the brightest ornaments of human character, and per-

manent sources of the purest gratification, the decay of our corporeal frame prescribes no limit. We find the love of the husband, the affection of the parent, the sympathy of the friend, gratitude to benefactors, placability to enemies, and charity towards all men, displaying themselves in the extremity of age as powerfully as in earlier years."

Annals of the Stage. By J. P. Collier, Esq. 3 vols.—*The Lives of the Players.* By John Galt, Esq. 2 vols.

At the present moment when the decline of the drama is a universal topic of conversation in all circles—when the "high and palmy state" of the theatres is a mere matter of history, and they must either be "reformed altogether" or cease to be; the volumes that record the *Annals of the Stage*, and the *Lives of the Players*, have been welcomed to our closet with more than ordinary feelings of enjoyment and of respect. A work that has cost the labour of twenty years is entitled to respectful treatment, even if its only claims were those that are grounded upon industry and perseverance. These merits undoubtedly belong to Mr. Collier, but not these only. He has entered upon and continued his work with the advantages of much learning, taste, and judgment, and his publication is one of the best of the class to which it belongs. In an undertaking chiefly of research into things forgotten—a collection mainly of dates and authorities—much is hardly to be expected that will prove attractive or interesting to the general reader. The pleasure which the antiquary takes in the prosecution of his studies is of that description, perhaps, into the spirit of which the fewest of mankind can enter. These remarks, however, apply to the first and third and remaining parts of the *Annals of the Stage*, which embrace little more than an enumeration of documents in proof of the patronage extended to players in "days gone by," and descriptions of the nature of the entertainments in which they figured. Yet are they curious in their way, and give us a clear and vivid insight into the manners and customs of our forefathers. The history of Dramatic Poetry is by far the most pleasant and profitable portion of the work. It abounds in extracts from the early and less known dramatists, selected with considerable judgment, while the skill with which they are introduced does credit to the candour and critical taste of the author. As an authority upon all points connected with the history of the stage, the production of Mr. Collier not only stands alone in our literature, but it may be said that he has so thoroughly sifted and discussed the subject as to have left little or nothing to reward the labour of future inquirers.

Mr. Galt's *Lives of the Players* is a very agreeable and amusing work. It abounds in anecdote—anecdote of that *readable* kind that can be taken up and perused at all times and in all moods. But during the present season, when so many are either breathing the pure atmosphere of hill and vale, or inhaling the cool and invigorating air of the sea side, the book will be, and ought to be, extensively read. It will prove a most welcome companion to those who are seeking health afar from populous cities, and whose minds require that gentle and enlivening exercise which is as remote from serious thought as from debilitating indolence. O that we could not only book our place, but place our book within some country-bound coach that will start at seven on the morn-

ing of the morrow, and away from this never-ending pile of brick into the gay fields where the yellow corn waits the sickle of the husbandman!

Christ and Christianity. Sermons on the Mission, Character, and Doctrine of Jesus of Nazareth. By W. J. Fox. 2 vols.

We profess not to be theologians, or to give reports of what Dr. Johnson was pleased, in ponderous pomp of phrase, to call hortatory theology; still less are we inclined to enter the arena of controversy, either as conflicting gladiators or applauding spectators; nor shall the volumes before us tempt us to violate our polemic neutrality. Our inducement to notice them is purely literary. Dipping into them here and there, we were at several points led on from sentences to paragraphs, and from paragraphs to pages, and we were pleased with the neatness of the style, with the amiable spirit that generally pervades them, and with the abundant manifestations of deep feeling which are everywhere visible. Mr. Fox is, we understand, a Dissenter, of the class called Unitarian, and officiates at a chapel in the neighbourhood of Finsbury-square, attracting, like other popular preachers, many hearers not of his own sect, and some, perhaps, of no sect at all. These discourses, therefore, addressed to, and having pleased miscellaneous audiences, may be naturally supposed likely to invite and to gratify miscellaneous readers.

Brockedon's Route from London to Naples.

Mr. Brockedon's admirable execution of a former work deservedly obtained the unqualified approbation of the public. His "*Passes of the Alps*" are now succeeded by a *Road Book from London to Naples*, of which the first part, conveying the traveller as far on his way as Paris, enables us to form high expectations. Every information which can be of actual service to the tourist, is here plainly and minutely given, and when we mention the names of Stanfield, Prent, and Finden, our readers will be at no loss to once to form an estimate of the nature of the embellishments which accompany the letter-press. The part already published contains five beautiful views. Dover from the pencil of Stanfield, and the burial of Edward Finden, is a masterly production. The storm clearing away on the right affords an admirable contrast to the momentary play of light on the agitated billows in front. Calais, which immediately follows, is in Prent's best style, and presents a striking reverse in character to the preceding plate, by the calm and clear tone which pervades the design. The descent of the Diligence down the hill before Abbeville is lively and spirited, and our admiration has been greatly excited by the view of the picturesque and antique buildings of Beauvais, with the towers of its grey abbey dimly seen through the smoke arising from the buildings which conceal the lower part of the fabric. The *Place Louis XIV.* from a house in the Rue Rivoli, by Mr. Brockedon himself, completes the number. The sunny character of this landscape reposing under a soft and untroubled sky is well preserved throughout all its details, and the plate is fully worthy of accompanying the other illustrations. The artist will not desire a higher compliment. We expect the next part, which will contain the route from Paris to Turin, with pleasing anticipations. Every

Tourist, every man of taste, must consider himself indebted to Mr. Brockedon and his assistants, and we have not the slightest doubt that his present exertion will meet with as full success as those which have already obtained the meed of general approval. We shall hereafter perhaps notice it more at length.

Considerations on the War in Poland.
By Hunter Gordon, Esq.

An able and convincing pamphlet, written with the design of showing that an intervention of the civilized States of Europe in behalf of the Poles is not only authorised by the law of nations, but enjoined by the soundest principles of policy. The author has exhibited clearly the distinction between the contest now raging upon the Vistula and the other instances of internal conflict which have recently arisen on the Continent. He has shown that the Russian invasion of 1830 is to be viewed in no other light than an aggression on an independent nation; and that the wholesome principle of non-interference in the domestic concerns of foreign powers has no application whatever to this case. From the proceedings at Vienna in 1815, it appears incontrovertibly that the Constitution of Poland was settled not merely to compensate that nation for the sacrifice of her independence; but as a bulwark in the east of Europe against Russian influence and encroachment. Failing in their first attempt, which was to compel Russia to disgorge the plunder of 1794, the efforts of Austria, Prussia, and England, were directed to limit the authority of the Czar as much as possible in the dominions they could not persuade him to surrender, and to effect this they declared in the fifth article of the celebrated treaty then concluded, that "the Duchy of Warsaw shall be irrevocably united to the Russian empire &c. *de constitutione.*" That constitution therefore was the condition by which Russia held her Polish dominions; and consequently the moment its principles were violated by the Russian Viceroy, (as most flagrantly they were violated,) the Duchy of Warsaw resumed the independent position which she occupied previous to the congress of Vienna, and the armies that Nicholas poured into her territories last December invaded the frontiers of a nation as independent as any in Europe, to say nothing of the audacity with which that military movement trampled upon the terms of a solemn convention with the great European powers. Those powers are therefore imperiously called on to interpose in the present conflict. Their honour is engaged to prevent Russia from holding by right of the sword a country which they decided in 1815 she should hold only by the tenure of a constitutional government; and their interests are engaged to defend their frontier against the progress of Russian principles and arms. The barrier they erected in 1815 has been broken down—namely, the Polish constitution. They are called upon now to erect a better by establishing Polish independence.

Manuscript Memorials.

If the title of this volume is unintelligible, it has at least the merit of being in perfect harmony with its contents, which are equally above mortal comprehension. We are not to this moment decided whether it is the author's design to be sad or serious, a philosopher or a wit. However, let his ambition be which it may, he is equally un-

successful; his philosophy is of the most comical kind; and never have we met with pleasantry which made us so melancholy. A great deal of false wit is no doubt current at the present day; but most indubitably we are not entirely so low in taste and intellect as to derive the least amusement from the production before us. There may, to be sure, be some "Witless the son of Weather-brain" to whom the "Extracts from a Cantab's Note-book" may seem equal to any paper in the Tatler; but there is nobody of mere average mental faculties who would not sooner be sentenced to a week on the tread-mill, than to their most cursory perusal. A feeling of duty has forced us to undergo the torture, and we are bound in humanity to inform the public that it is too painful to be borne without divine assistance. It seems to have been the writer's object to merit the compliment bestowed by Dryden upon Shadwell, who

In prose and verse was own'd without dispute
Through all the realms of nonsense absolute.

He tells us (not Shadwell, but his imitator) that the productions which he modestly offers to the "world's perusal" have served to "beguile an idle hour which might have been more unprofitably employed." The author is of course the best judge of the value of his time; but for our part we can conceive but one occupation more "unprofitable" than writing such a book—viz. reading it.

The History and Description of the Town and Borough of Ipswich.

The interest of topographical works is, for the most part, as local and confined as their subject; but, such is the constitution of some minds, that they can take a kind of ludicrous interest in perusing gravely written narratives of matters which have no other claim to perusal than their utter inanity. There are those who can derive entertainment from doggerel epitaphs in country churchyards; from pointless epigrams, graven on the windows of an inn; from fragments of old letters, written nobody knows when, to nobody knows whom, and about nobody knows what. There is to some a charm in the meaningless biography of some Timkins or Tomkins, who was remarkable for nothing remarkable, save that he lived and died, and left behind him a greater goose than himself, to write a book about him. To such readers as these the "History and Description of the Town and Borough of Ipswich" will present a copious fund of entertainment. From it may much be learned that cannot be learned elsewhere, and much also that can. For the inhabitants of Ipswich it may have many attractions, especially those whose names are immortalized in its pages. It has some tolerable engravings, which faithfully represent what they profess to represent. Concerning the fidelity with which the Author has transcribed grave stones we cannot speak, never having read the originals. Perhaps the most amusing feature in the volume is its biographical department, where we cannot but admire the dexterity with which it places among the illustrious men of Ipswich the Marquis of Anglesea, because he happened to be quartered there with his regiment, and the Duke of Gloucester, "who remained some time in Ipswich, where he rendered himself extremely popular by the affability of his demeanour." The Marquis of Londonderry also figures in the same list, and on the same ground as the Marquis of Anglesea.

THE DRAMA.

THE chief dramatic event of the past month, and indeed of the past year, has been the production, at the Haymarket Theatre, of a comedy by Mrs. Charles Gore, entitled "The School for Coquettes." Nothing can be more simple than the plot of this drama, nothing more pure and inartificial than the dialogue, nothing more common, not to say common-place, (we mean in the drama,) than the characters, and (with trifling exceptions) nothing could have been much worse than the acting: and yet "The School for Coquettes" deserved and met with complete success. To the reason of this we may perhaps devote a few words by-and-by, as it is well worth the serious attention of all who desire the welfare of our national drama. At present we must briefly describe the comedy itself,—the chief personage of which is Lady Honoria Howard. Lady Honoria is young, handsome, virtuous, good-tempered, and lively; and is well enough disposed to be a good wife, if she had not allied herself to rather too good a husband, (Mr. Howard,) who, foolishly enough, looks for that perfect devotion from his wife which he does not deem his wife entitled to look for from him. Mr. Howard loves his wife entirely; but he sees at least, if he does not love, other things in the world besides his wife; while she, because he does not fetch her from Almack's after he has been slaving till midnight in the House, thinks fit to flirt the rest of the night away with any other man who is open to that amusement, and vexes herself to death the next morning because he, the beloved and loving husband, was not present to witness the experiment! In a word, she is jealous that he is *not* jealous; and she determines to make him so! Such, Mrs. Gore instructs us, is female nature, and we are bound to believe her. The above amiable design is carried into effect through the means of a gay and graceless cousin, Frederick Lumley, who arrives opportunely from abroad, accompanied by a wife of his own, whom he is compelled to conceal from the anger of a testy father—the latter having already provided one to his hands. This young person is received by Lady Honoria under a feigned name and character till the parental storm blows over; and in the mean time the projected flirtation between the cousins tells in more directions than was intended—making Frederick's innocent wife as miserable as Lady Honoria's guilty (of-being-a-reasonable) husband. Further, it horrifies Lord Marston, her honourable, but rather stiff and stately father, mystifies her absolute uncle, and scandalizes beyond measure her maiden aunt. The chief business of the drama arises out of the above: there is,

however, an addition to the main plot, which in the denouement shows Lord Marston to be the father of Frederick's wife; and there is an under-plot consisting of a low cabal between a dandy Lord, an Irish adventurer, and a female *toady* of a lady of title, the object of which is to entrap an heiress into a marriage as little consistent with her happiness as her inclinations. This comedy, which is the first dramatic attempt of its very lively, shrewd, and accomplished writer, has about it all the character of an "attempt" merely; and we should imagine it to have been thrown off *currente calamo*, and in something very like indifference whether it succeeded or not. We judge thus from the marked absence of those brilliant and piquant passages in which this writer's novels and other productions are so fertile, and which (she cannot but be aware) are so entirely essential to the permanent existence of an acting drama. It seems to have been flung forth as a trial merely, on the comparative success or failure of which the future efforts of the writer in the same direction might be grounded. And if we are right in this conjecture, the next comedy of Mrs. Gore will be speedy in its coming, and brilliant in its character and its success: for that she can write an admirable comedy of real life, no one, who has read her novels, which are themselves real-life comedies in a narrative form, can doubt; and that her success in such a line will warrant the effort, the reception of "The School for Coquettes" has amply testified. This comedy has little of originality, either in its plot or characters; it has not much brilliance in its dialogue; and it has no clap-trap, no equivocation, no impurity, no puns, and no pathos. And yet it has succeeded better than any other comedy of late years. Mrs. Gore has therefore only to ask herself what degree of success may reasonably be expected to attend such a comedy as she may and will write whenever she pleases—a comedy chastened by all the omissions named above, and brightened by that perpetual display of shrewd observation, delicate humour, and expert and lively satire, which make her late novels the very best of their class that have ever been produced.

Nothing can be more explanatory of the condition of the dramatic art among us, than the fact of this comedy having been rejected at one of the "great" houses; nor can any thing be more gratifying to those who wish well to the true interests of the drama, than its complete and brilliant success at a "little" one. It was rejected at the "great" house precisely because it deserved to succeed—in other words, because its writer had repudiated all means of suc-

cess but those which were consistent with a simple and natural representation of some of these "scenes of many-coloured life" which it is the business of the comic drama to embody and display. And it succeeded at the "little" house precisely because (say what we will of a degenerated drama having produced a degenerated taste for it) the audience were in a condition to perceive the presence of those qualities which when they do perceive they never fail to appreciate. Give them fair play, and an English audience are infallible in their tact and judgment as to the real value of any dramatic production that is placed before them; they are infallible, we mean, as a matter of feeling. Their sympathies are always awake; and that which touches their sympathies, invariably satisfies their judgment and guides their decision. But they are "wiser than they know:" they cannot tell—because they will not take the trouble to inquire of themselves—*why* such a thing pleases and such another thing dissatisfies them; and they leave this question to the critics—who leave it to anybody else that it more nearly concerns. But, we repeat, as a matter of practice, the decision of an English audience, at least a London audience, under fair circumstances for both parties, is final. And we cannot help looking upon that decision in the case before us, as one of the most promising as well as gratifying events that has occurred within our dramatic experience. Let us have half-a-dozen pure comedies of real life, like "The School for Coquettes," (and Mrs. Gore alone can, if she pleases, furnish us with the required number in a single season,) and let them be decently acted in a theatre where they can be heard and seen, and the drama is reformed at once, and on the sole principle on which great reforms of any kind can be effected—namely, by offering to the choosers a fair choice between that which is good and that which is bad, and a fair opportunity of using their judgments in the respective cases, and forming their decisions accordingly. The slave-trade and the rotten boroughs were tolerated, not to say approved, even by those whom they outraged, till the abolition of them was held up as within the scope of probable accomplishment—that is to say, till they were taken in hand by those whose power to abolish them corresponded with their will: but now they would no more be tolerated than the plague, which the Turks tolerate to this day, and make a merit of, because they cannot help themselves. And thus it may be (if Mrs. Gore pleases) with the great houses, and with the Newgate tragedies and St. Giles's farces which they have engendered; they have been tolerated hitherto, in pure despair of getting anything better, or of getting them represented if we

could have had them written. Now, however, we begin to flatter ourselves that the case is, or at least in act of undergoing the desired change; for the great houses are pretty nearly exploded; the French actors and actresses are, to say the least, tolerated among us every year; Ellen Tree has been, appreciated, and can almost rival them;—"The School for Coquettes" has *not* been "damned;" and the Reform Bill will pass!

The other successful novelty produced at this theatre, is a very neat, clever, and effective *petite* comedy, intitled "A Friend at Court." It is prettily imagined, judiciously executed, and was very tolerably acted; and its simple, yet interesting plot, and tasteful dialogue and management give it a claim to rank with the best productions of its class—a class, however, which is purely French, and has not yet been approached, much less equalled, by any one piece that we remember from an English pen. The heroine of the piece (which was cleverly but unequally acted by Miss Taylor) is the niece of two uncles, one unprincipled, intriguing, and selfish; the other frank, noble, and manly; the one seeking to aggrandise his fortunes at the expense of her happiness, and even her honour; the other watching over her with a parent's love and guarding her from the imminent dangers that threaten her. Many very interesting situations are made to arise out of this plot, which is of course allied to a love-affair, that ends happily for the deserving parties, and puts to shame and confusion those who would frustrate it. Conrad, the wealthy and blunt, but high-minded and honourable merchant, erst "the pedlar of Odessa," who had begun life by carrying a pack to, and ended it in consorting with princes, and who at length saves from destruction the fortunes of the proud brother who had formerly spurned him from his door, was capitally acted by Farren; and the innocent and light-hearted Emma, the "Friend at Court" by anticipation, who is saved from the precipice to which the intrigues of her uncle had hurried her, was played, as we have said, unequally, but in parts with force, feeling, and nature. We are inclined to hope that the real feeling and taste of this young lady will ere long emancipate her from the destructive trammels which her early theatrical habits have cast about her; and if so, she will be one of the most varied, agreeable, and intelligent actresses that our stage has boasted for many years. At present her acting is made up of two qualities that are diametrically opposed to each other, and the contrast between which sometimes amounts to the ludicrous—namely, impulse and the study to avoid impulse. Her voice is the very music of the heart, every note of it is instinct with

sensibility; and if she would yield to the impulses which tune and direct *that*, she would be a charming actress. But she has evidently been taught to distrust that which should have been her chief dependance. It is her quick natural sensibilities that have made her artificial. She has, however, decidedly improved since her engagement at this house. Her performance of Lady Teazle was clever and spirited, and the ill qualities of her style were not so conspicuous as they are in a character like that noticed above. Her Rosalind, too, is a performance as full of merit as defects, which is saying much, and more than we can venture to add respecting her Juliet. Indeed so earnestly do we wish well to this young lady, that we shall avoid examining her pretension to act the high tragic and poetical characters of Shakspeare.

ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

The performances at the Adelphi by the English Opera company have not been so successful as our earnest good wishes towards that establishment had led us to hope for. It has already produced three new pieces, two of which, "The Feudal Lady" and "The Haunted Hulk" must be considered as failures, since their titles have already

disappeared from the bills. The third, however, was deservedly successful. It is (as usual with all successful minor pieces produced now-a-days, with the exception of one now and then by the chief caterer of this establishment, Peake) from the French, which fact almost insures a skilful construction of plot, a lively sketching of character, and a stirring succession of incident. The story turns upon the adventures of a young and inexperienced Prince, of good natural dispositions, but led to pursue disgraceful courses by the intrigues of a wily minister, who hopes to raise his fortunes upon the ruin and downfall of his master's son. The piece partakes of the melo-dramatic cast, but it includes two comic characters of some capability, a noble old corporal and an imbecile chamberlain, which are well performed by Bartley and Reeve. This piece is creditable to the taste of its adapter, Mr. Bernard, and will probably be played with success during the remainder of the brief season of this company; a life quite long enough for a class of productions the chief merit of which consists in their being ephemeral, for without this quality in its pieces, the French stage would be without nine in ten of its most attractive novelties—attractive chiefly because novelties.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

The performances, since our last report, included "Semiramide," "Otello," and "L'Italiana in Algieri," compressed into one act. But, besides these operas, two musical novelties have been brought out—a circumstance rather unusual at so late a period of the season—viz. a tragic opera composed by Donizetti, called "Anna Boleyn," and an abridgment, in one act, of a comic opera by Gaecco, entitled "La prova d'un' Opera Seria," (The Rehearsal of a Serious Opera.) Both were favourably received, and there can be no doubt that they would have created a still stronger impression had they been brought out sooner. Not only the excessive heat of the House detracts, to a certain degree, from the effect and enjoyment of musical performances, but the Paganinomania appears to have exerted a sort of monopolizing influence upon the musical public. The all-absorbing interest of his Allegri maestosi, Andanti sentimentali, Adagj appassionati, Rondini gai, &c. had engrossed the exclusive attention, and perhaps thinned the pockets of amateurs; all other music was considerably under par.

Signor Paganini's "fifth and last concert" at the King's Theatre was immediately followed by three or four more at the same

place; so that besides playing at several benefits, he has given nine concerts, in all, at the Opera House; and his *repertoire* being thus, perhaps, brought low, or too familiar with the West end of the town, he has commenced a new series of concerts in the City, the number of which will naturally depend upon the encouragement he receives.

Hitherto, Signor Paganini's success has been such as we anticipated in our last report, and altogether unprecedented in the musical annals of this country. We are credibly informed, that in the short space of six weeks he has realised full seven thousand pounds! a fact which a very simple estimate of the produce of his labour renders pretty certain. But if his gains have been unprecedented, his skill, talents, and genius are equally without parallel. We have heard him again, and our astonishment and delight were as great as at the first appearance. The possibility of such perfection remains still a riddle to us; but as an ancient philosopher has demonstrated that that which exists is possible, all speculation, except as to ways and means, is at an end. What we are most charmed with, are not the various and surprising feats and novelties in execution, but the intense musical expression of his play, and the sweet, the emphatic cant-

lena. Instead of its being an imitation of the expression given by great singers, it so far exceeds all vocal endeavours to give utterance to feelings, that the greatest singers have much to learn from Signor Paganini in that respect.

Pressed as we were in our last report for space, as well as time, we omitted several particulars which had struck us on hearing Paganini. Among these, was the idea of his play exhibiting an occasional exemplification of, or at least approach to, the chromatic, and even the enharmonic, intervals of the Greeks. The same remark, we now find, has been made, and publicly stated, by Mr. Daaneley, a gentleman uniting to superior professional talents the very rare concomitant of luminous philosophical views of his art.

But to return to the King's Theatre. The Opera of "Anna Boleyn," which was produced for Madame Pasta's benefit, the 24th of July, presents us, it is true, with some of the characters that had a share in the tragic event, but its history has been strangely violated in the *libretto*. There is, we are aware, no law or rule limiting the extent to which the fabricators of historical novels and dramas may carry the licence of their own fiction, but we have a right to expect some adherence to the substance of the facts, and to deprecate any gratuitous perversion of them. In the present case, the story, as told in the *libretto*, goes a great way to palliate the atrocious conduct of the King. Lord R. Percy (Signor Rubini), on returning to the court of Henry (Signor Lablache), is incapable of subduing the passion he feels for Anna Boleyn (Madame Pasta), and makes no scruple in avowing it to her. The Queen disdains listening to his addresses, and severely reprobates his conduct. Lord Percy thus baffled in his hope of success, in despair, draws his sword with an intention to put an end to his existence. At that moment, Smeaton, the page (Mlle. Beck), who likewise harbours a secret attachment for the Queen, and had hid himself to observe this interview, leaps forth from his concealment to prevent the rash deed; Percy now rushes upon the page, whose sword is drawn in his own defence. The King, who at that instant surprises the parties, suspects forthwith the Queen's fidelity; the recriminations of the parties confirm him in his suspicions, and he determines on the destruction of Anna; a step to which he finds the less hesitation in resorting, as he had for some time become indifferent to the Queen's charms, in consequence of his attachment to Jane Seymour (Madame Gay), of whose hand he hopes thus to obtain possession. Anna is tried, and condemned to death, but escapes the axe of the executioner by sinking lifeless into the arms of her attendants on her way to the scaffold.

Setting aside the objections to be urged against the author's departure from historical truth, there is much to commend in the *libretto*. The conduct of the plot, such as he has taken upon himself to devise it, is natural, simple, and effective; and the language is much above the ordinary stamp of operatic diction, often truly poetical and deeply pathetic. The scene between Anna and Henry, in which the former vainly pleads her innocence, is a masterly effort of the poet, particularly when assigned to such hands as Madame Pasta—however much it lost by the want of a more adequate representative of the King.

With regard to Donizetti's music, we feel no hesitation in speaking favourably of its merits. It is not absolutely a first-rate production, but it presents various features of unquestionable skill and talent. What it lacks most—and the defect, however frequent in our days, is not a trifling one—is originality of melodic invention. Here and there, we observed a transient glimpse of freshness of thought; but too often our recollection was kept alive with Rossinisms, both as regards melodic passages and the style of harmonic treatment. Bellini was also at times perceptible, and even Beethoven; not to mention the inferior sources of popular airs, one of which, in particular, known in this country under the name of "Home, Sweet Home," came unexpectedly on our ears—almost a full-length likeness—in Madame Pasta's *preghiera*, "Cielo a' miei lusinghi spasimi." In this respect, however, the present age, at all events, cannot fairly find fault with Signor Donizetti exclusively. He is but one of the numerous society of musical remembrancers, with Rossini as founder and president, and Pacini, Vacchi, Pavesi, Bellini, Mercadante, &c. as permanent fellows; not including occasional honorary members, among whom even Meyerbeer has at times made good a title.

As a harmonist and successful artist in musical and dramatic colouring, Signor Donizetti appears to us to hold rather a high rank among his living rivals. We have, it is true, discovered some few features of harshness and imperfection in the score of "Anna Boleyn," but they seemed to have slipped from the pen amidst laudable endeavours to strengthen and season the harmonies by novel, or at least select colouring. Donizetti's instrumentation, though not so simple and clear, nor so full and vigorous as that of Rossini, is far more rich, effective, and skilful than that of Pacini, and most of the other Italian composers of the present day. This was clearly perceptible in the majority of the pieces of "Anna Boleyn," but particularly in the overture, which, in spite of its borrowed motive, is a striking composition, and was extremely well played;

and also in the finale of the first act, which deservedly received considerable applause. In the second act, there is too much parley and too little of regular vocal pieces, and, in these, want of good distribution and order is felt, so that some symptoms of languor occasionally intrude, which, with another Anna than Madame Pasta, might prove fatal.

Of that lady's representation of the arduous and paramount part of the unfortunate Queen, it is difficult to convey an adequate idea, except to those who have beheld her in her best characters, and in more than one alone. It seems as if the poet, after having witnessed the full display of Madame Pasta's genius in Medea, Desdemona, Nina, and Maria Stuart, had determined to concentrate in one character all the striking features of those parts, in order to give full scope to her wonderful histrionic powers—and he has completely succeeded in the attempt. Indeed the poet has done more for Anna Boleyn than the composer; for there is more of recitative than of regular singing in the part, and whether it be owing to the superlative execution of the former, or to the comparative weakness of the latter, Madame Pasta's declamation and acting have left a much more forcible impression with us than her singing in this opera. The part of Percy, less declamatory and more melodic, is preferable in a merely musical sense, and afforded Signor Rubini great scope for the full manifestation of his highly-cultivated voice and talent, when unimpeded by an indisposition, from which he suffered, more or less, at one or two of the earlier representations. The pieces assigned to him are the best in the opera, and he sang them with that pathetic fervor and emphasis so peculiar to his style.

A Madame Gay appeared, for the first time at the King's Theatre, as Jane Seymour. Though above the ordinary height, and past the bloom of youth, her exterior is pleasing and lady-like. The voice, a genuine soprano, is agreeable and sufficiently powerful; its cultivation bespeaks a good school; her style, though somewhat French, is tasteful; and strong as the part is, she acted and sang it satisfactorily, and at times impressively. Mlle. Beck, in the page, had not much to do, but the little that fell to her share deserved approbation, especially the romance with a harp accompaniment.

Of Signor Lablache's exertions in the important part of Henry VIII. we cannot speak with much praise. His carriage, mien, and acting were any thing but kingly—and, but for the costume, would rather have suited a surly publican than the amorous tyrant. But *non omnia possumus omnes!* Those that have seen Signor Lablache as the deaf Don Geronimo, the Maestro Campanone, and in one or two other comic parts, will

still remain in his debt, in spite of the little satisfaction which most of his serious characters have afforded. In the costume alone Signor Lablache resembled Henry VIII., especially as regards the trim of the head, hair, and beard, which presented almost a facsimile of the royal bust.

The other novelty was Gnecco's comic opera, "La prova d'un'Opera Seria," compressed, unfortunately, into one act. Though not a new composition, it had never before appeared at the King's Theatre. It is one of those mistaken dramatic burlesques which lay open the secrets of the playhouse, and let us into the mysteries behind the curtain; a knowledge very destructive to our enjoyments before it. None are more taken with such shop-smelling things than the players themselves, little thinking of the wanton suicide they thus inflict on their craft; and as they know their own caprices and squabbles better than any body else, they are quite at home in this line of "business," and thus seldom fail to act marvellously well and true to nature. They enjoy the joke, and we cannot help joining in the laugh.

Such is the subject of "La prova d'un'Opera Seria," the music of which is not conspicuous for originality, but extremely appropriate and replete with humour. The representation, moreover, yielded the interesting spectacle of beholding Madame Pasta, the Queen of Tragedy, in the broad comic part of the prima-donna seria. Madame Pasta, too, seemed to enjoy the joke; and to see her smile is worth going miles for. Her spirit and vivacity, carried even to the extent of skipping and dancing about the stage, were a novelty, a great curiosity; though the exhibition could scarcely astonish those who considered the extent of this lady's intellectual powers, and knew something of the land of mirth that owns her. Her scene with the Maestro Campanone (Lablache), and their duet, "Oh, guardate che figura!" shook the risible faculties of the most elderly and demure among the audience. Here, Lablache was in his element, and his humour proved equally, if not more, irresistible in the concluding scene, where he directs the orchestra. When a manager sees such comic excellence in one of his *sujets*, it would but be an act of charity to lock up the buskin for ever from his sight.

In the ballet department, no novelty whatever has occurred; the changes were rung upon "Kenilworth," and "La Bayadere," till the ringing was any where but at the *caisse*, especially while Taglioni's indisposition continued. "Masaniello" was therefore roused from its slumber in the *repertoire*.

Another new opera is announced for Sig-

nor Rubini's benefit, but will be too late for this report. It is Bellini's "Sleep-walker," or "La Sonnambula," purposely composed for Madame Pasta and Rubini at Milan. What a pity there should be such a glut of novelties in the hottest and very last days of the season, which is to close on the 2nd of August! Opera matters this year seem to have begun at the wrong end, or rather ended as they ought to have begun; but we console ourselves with the old adage, "All's well that ends well."

"PSICHE."

(*Azione Drammatica a più voci; poesia di S. E. Petronj; musica di Giovanni Liverati.*)

In noticing, in our number for May last, the publication of the Terzett, "Son finit omar le pane," we expressed our regret at not having been able to attend a private performance of the above operetta of "Psiche," of which the Terzett in question forms a part. We have since witnessed a public display of the music at the benefit-concert of Signor Liverati, the composer, exclusively by singers who are, or have been, his pupils. The space to which the present report has already extended prevents any critical comment upon the numerous pieces comprised in this valuable work. Many of them evinced, in a striking manner, the author's taste, and the masterly grasp with which he commands his art; and repeated bursts of applause testified the gratification felt by the audience. But independently of the delight we experienced from the music, the spectacle of such a number of young vocalists, some of matured talents, others more or less advancing in their art, and the thought of all this collective skill being the work of one individual, filled our mind with a degree of pleasing emotion, in which those around us seemed fully to share.

The principal characters, Psiche, Amore, and Zeffiro, were assigned to the Misses Bruce, Palmer, and Absolon, and ably sustained by them. Miss Bruce, in particular, showed, to the fullest extent, the great effects to be produced by a sound and well-directed course of tuition. This lady is an accomplished singer, and, like many from the same school, does honour to her instructor.

The nature of this drama—one of the most able specimens of modern Italian poetry—confines the action almost exclusively to female performers—a circumstance which, except towards the close of the piece, deprived the composer of that essential variety of light and shade to be attained by an admixture of male voices. But even with its predominance of female parts, we make no

doubt, that with the aid of scenery and costume, "Psiche" would meet with decided success on the stage.

The performance of this operetta was followed by a variety of other music, of the most classic description, executed by Madame Pasta, Madame Stockhausen, Miss Stephens, Signor Rubini, and other vocalists, supported by an orchestra of first-rate talent. Among the numerous pieces of this miscellaneous act, none made a greater impression than Madame Stockhausen's scena and aria, "Tacete, alfin godrete," expressly composed for her by Signor Liverati. This is a vocal gem, not surpassed in beauty by any composition of the present day; and to hear Madame Stockhausen execute it in her pure, chaste, and truly perfect style, was an enjoyment not soon to be forgotten. Another feature of singular interest in the evening's entertainment, was the performance on the guitar of little RZGONDI, a child of eight years! He played a theme, with variations of great difficulty, with a degree of apparent ease, a precision of execution, and an emphatic expression and brilliancy, which in a performer of mature years would have gained universal applause, and, at so tender an age, could not but excite sensations of astonishment and delight.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Musical Illustrations of the Waverley Novels. By Eliza Flower.

Illustrations are the fashion, and the motto affixed to this collection so well describes the fair composer's object in thus giving "sweets to the sweet," that we must quote it:—

"Though harsh and faint, and soon to die away,
And all unworthy of thy nobler strain,
Yet if one heart throb higher at its sway,
The wizard-note has not been touch'd in vain."

Lady of the Lake.

The collection contains fourteen airs, and it will be sufficient to interest all lovers of true harmony in their favour to say, that the composer's taste has been formed on the models of the old masters of song. "Lucy Ashton's" ballad is pleasing; "Norman the Forester's song" spirited; but "The Death of Madge Wildfire" is too long; it is longer, but not so varied as that collection of exquisite moods called "Ophelia's Songs;" and there is no light to relieve the darker shades; this, indeed, is the fault of the collection; they are generally of too sombre a character, and however delicious melancholy music may sometimes be, yet fourteen dismal airs, no matter how correct their harmony and perfect their science, are enough to throw one into the hands of the blue devils at any time. "Here's a Health to King Charles," is well conceived; but D is a harsh treble note to dwell upon, though the key (two sharps) is a good one for an animated movement: it is obvious that the lady's powers lie in the pathetic; at all events, we thank her for a collection which, we repeat, will yield gratification to all lovers of true harmony.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Society.—Several valuable papers have been read at the meetings of this society during the past month. Among others the following:—a paper on the tides in the port of London, by Mr. Lubbock. The author remarks, that the tides in the river Thames are remarkably regular: whether the moon's declination be N. or S., no change takes place in tides generally; and it appears that there is high water at the same instant on the coast of Portugal and the northern shores of America. Two papers by Snow Harris, Esq.; the first was on the efficacy of screens in arresting the progress of magnetic influence. The author shows that every substance susceptible of magnetic change can operate as a screen; the screening power being directly as the mass and susceptibility of magnetic change. The second was on the effects of masses of iron in controlling the attracting force of a magnet: the author here endeavours to show that in the attracting phenomena observed between a magnet and a mass of iron, the former is to be considered rather as the *patient* than as the *agent*.

College of Physicians.—Dr. Francis Hawkins, the registrar, read a paper, in which Dr. Gregory, physician to the Small-pox Hospital, explained the grounds on which he had been led to form the conclusion, that the cause of the frequent failure of cow-pox to protect the constitution completely against the attacks of small-pox, is to be sought for, not so much in any imperfect performance of vaccination, nor in the nature of the variolous poison itself, as in the inability of cow-pox to render the constitution insensible to its own influence *beyond a certain time*. The shortest period in which Dr. Gregory has observed the immunity from cow-pox, in consequence of vaccination, to wear out, is ten years; and when the immunity ceases, it is reasonable to suppose that the constitution is left again obnoxious to small-pox; and Dr. Gregory is then in the habit of recommending *re-vaccination*. But in many instances the immunity, both from cow-pox and small-pox, lasts for a much longer period. And even when it ceases to exist in perfection, it generally has still sufficient power to mitigate the severity, and diminish the danger of small-pox occurring subsequently to vaccination.—A paper was also read, communicated by Dr. Wilson, which was drawn up by the late James Wilson, Esq., at the request of Sir Joseph Banks, for the information of the Royal Society. In this paper were related the particulars of a case, in which the veins that usually supply the liver with venous blood for the secretion of bile, were found to enter the vena cava without passing through the liver, and this organ received

no other supply of blood than that furnished by the hepatic artery, although bile appeared to have been formed in quantity and quality the same as usual.

Second Report of the College of Physicians on the subject of the Cholera Morbus.—“In compliance with the farther wishes of the Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, that we should state in detail the reason of the opinion contained in our report, dated June 15, we beg to submit to their Lordships the following statement, observing, at the same time, that the information in the documents laid before us is deficient on some important points, particularly with respect to the description of the disease.

“Our knowledge of the symptoms of the disease called cholera morbus, in Russia, is derived entirely from a report drawn up by Sir W. Crichton, at St. Petersburg, for the medical council at that capital, and from reports of medical practitioners in different parts of Russia where the disease had appeared. We have, however, no direct information from any Russian, or other physician, who had actually seen the disease. The remarkable facts attending its progress, and manner of extension over the vast tract of country in which it has successively appeared, are as follow:—It showed itself at Astracan, near the mouth of the Wolga, on the 20th of July 1830, immediately after the arrival of a vessel there from the port of Baku, on the western coast of the Caspian Sea, on board which vessel, during the passage, eight men died of the disease. From Astracan, it spread itself in an eastern direction to Gourief, and far up the course of the river Ow-rab; and at the same time proceeded northward, in a course following strictly the great line of river communication of the Wolga, affecting successively all the principal towns on each bank of the river, as far to the north as Yaraslov, and at dates corresponding with the ordinary rate of the navigation up this stream. The earliest deaths at each place usually occurred among the boatmen employed in the navigation.

“It is an important fact, that while thus ascending the course of the Wolga in a north direction, it was contemporaneously conveyed down the course of the Don in a southwest direction to the Sea of Azof, and to the coasts of the Black Sea; and details are given, warranting the belief that it was carried by personal intercourse across the neck of land which separates these two great lines of water communication.

“The disease appeared at Moscow in the first or second week of October, alleged to have been brought thither from Saratoff, an infected town on the Wolga. At Moscow it prevailed during the coldest months, hav-

ing first appeared in the south part of the Russian dominions during the hottest season of the year. Quarantine was established on the road from Moscow to St. Petersburg. Upon this road the disease has never extended itself; but on another line of approach to St. Petersburg from Saratoff, where no quarantine was established, the disease advanced as far as Tikhvin, within 160 miles of St. Petersburg, where it appears also to have been arrested by quarantine.

“ It is important to mention here that the Moravian colony of Sarepta, on the right bank of the Wolga, several German colonies in the Government of Saratoo (around which the disease raged with great severity), and the School of Military Cadets at Moscow, were exempted altogether from the disease; strict precautions having been used in each of these several instances to prohibit all intercourse with the surrounding population.

“ The mode of ingress of the disease into Podolia and Volhynia is not equally certain; but it appears to have followed the great lines of communication between the southern parts of Russia and those provinces, and to have accompanied the march of the armies in this direction.

“ The disease appeared very early in May on the road between Posen and Warsaw, and in the army of the Grand Duke Michael; subsequently at Praga and Warsaw, and in the Polish armies. A report, drawn up by a Board of Health of Warsaw, and transmitted to the French Government, and thence to the English Government, gives a statement of the numbers infected during seven days in the hospitals of Warsaw and its neighbourhood.

“ The latest accounts we have before us are those regarding the extension of the disease to the seaports of Riga and Dantzic on the Baltic, and the great mortality which has occurred in the former of these places.

“ From the progress of this disease, uninfluenced by latitude or by seasons, through various districts of the Russian empire, following gradually the courses of great rivers and roads—in other words, the general line of traffic and communication, and from the fact that different towns situated in its route were exempted from its visitations by establishing a system of non-intercourse, we are of opinion that the disease called cholera morbus, in Russia, is of an infectious nature. Our decision is corroborated by the opinion of Sir Wm. Crichton, of St. Petersburg; by the measures taken by the Russian and Prussian Governments; by the statement of the English physician, Doctor Walker, sent from St. Petersburg to Moscow, who, after much hesitation, decided peremptorily in favour of contagion; by that also of Doctor Albers, sent by the Prussian Government, who first entertained a suspicion that the disease was contagious, af-

terwards doubted, and at last determined upon its contagious nature. We beg again to call your Lordships' attention to the circumstance that neither the statements of Doctor Walker, nor those of Doctor Albers, nor those of the report of the Committee of Health at Warsaw, contain any description of the symptoms of the disease.

“ We have no evidence before us sufficient to decide whether this disease be communicable by merchandise or not; there are some statements which appear to support the latter opinion, but they are neither numerous nor distinct enough to convince us that this disease does not, and will not, observe the laws which regulate other infectious disorders. Should the Government be enabled to lay before us hereafter a more precise account of this disease, and a more enlarged statement, by which the propagation of its infection may be distinguished from that of other infectious diseases, we shall be very ready to re-consider our opinion. But until such information can be obtained by us, called upon as we are to consider the security of the public, we can give no other opinion with respect to the transmission of the disease by merchandise, than that we think the safety of the community will best be consulted by submitting merchandise to the usual regulations of quarantine; and we can at present make no other distinction of articles than is made by the law established for this purpose.

“ Signed, on behalf of the College, by

“ HENRY HALFORD, President.

“ *College of Physicians, June 18, 1831.*”

Animal and Vegetable Life in the City.—Dr. James Mitchell has recently given, at the City of London Literary and Scientific Institution, and at the Spitalfields Mathematical Society, some lectures, the objects of which were to call attention to many subjects of natural history that might be observed, even in large cities; and also to notice the effect of the air of a metropolis such as ours upon animal and vegetable life. He took all his instances from within the City, properly so called; since whatever life was found there, would afford proof that the living thing would subsist equally well in most other towns.

In treating of the zoology of the City of London, he noticed first the domestic animals, and after having adverted to the creature of various qualities, which wears mustaches more gracefully erect than the greatest dandy of the Tenth—which has feet as agile as those of Taglioni—which, when at rest, sits as elegantly and demurely as a prude, and when it raises its hair in anger is like an irritated old woman—which, in disposition, is as crafty as an Italian, as patient and vigilant as a place-hunter, as cruel as the Spaniards towards the Indians, and yet forms

an object of attachment to certain persons, to whom misfortune, or the injustice of the male sex, has not allowed more appropriate objects for the expenditure of their amiable sympathy—the *felis domesticus*, or common cat—he proceeded to notice the dog, and amongst these the varieties which were considered indigenous, the red and white lap-dogs, spaniels, and others, which thrive well in the City. The number of dogs, and of curs especially, was generally deemed a nuisance; but although many of them might be dispensed with, yet a large proportion of them rendered valuable service as cheap co-operators with the police, in the protection of property; many belonged to persons living in courts and alleys, and who, unhappily, having no property to protect, nevertheless shared their scanty pittance with their four-legged friends. The poor man was not on this account to be contemned. Neglected, and too often at war with the world, having few pleasures allowed to him, his dog should in charity be spared to him, that the beneficent feelings and affections might not be totally extinguished in his breast.

In noticing the noxious quadrupeds that were found in the City, he adverted to the rats. He said that, in many parts of the country, the Norway rat has almost extirpated the ancient legitimate occupier, the English black rat, not so much by regular battle, as by depriving him, by his superior strength, of the means of obtaining a living; but this was not the case in London; for in certain distilleries and breweries both the brown and the black rat were to be found on the same premises. The metropolis of the rats, *Ratopolis* it might be called, was assuredly the common sewers of London. In them the rats lived as in streets, and from thence the levies were made in thousands for the supply of the ratticides at the pit or circus at Westminster.

It is stated that, a few years ago, four prisoners in Newgate, under sentence of death, managed to descend from the water-closet into the sewer, having formed the daring project of proceeding along it until they got to the Thames; but by the time they got as far as Fleet Market, they were beset by such legions of rats, who furiously set upon them to revenge the invasion of their dominions, that the unhappy men were compelled in their agony to scream for assistance, and people having heard them, opened the gratings and hoisted them up—when they were conducted back to the place from whence they came. The men who enter the sewers to clean and repair them carry lights, and are in too great force to be attacked.

Ornithology of the City of London.—The sparrow and the swallow manifested their ancient attachment to the abodes of men by coming to the City in great numbers. The

London sparrows were often as sooty and black as chimney-sweeps. Their favourite abode for building their nests was within the foliage of the capital of Corinthian columns and pilasters. The lecturer stated that sparrows build within the mouth of the lion at the top of Northumberland House. The benevolence of some, and frequently the cruelty of others, placed pots on the sides of houses for their reception. Dr. Johnson marks with his abhorrence one man who did this. The sparrows, not knowing the character of the man with whom they had to do, built their nests in his pots. It was disgusting to hear the fellow express his delight at the prospect of making pies of their young.

The martin (*hirundo urtica*) arrived in this city in the spring, built its nest, brought up its young, and in due season disappeared, proceeding, probably, to the interior of Africa; but this was an unsettled point. Thousands of swallows and martins were seen assembled on the tops of warehouses near the Thames, and in a few days they all disappeared.

The jack-daw (*corvus monedula*) built its nest in the tower of St. Michael's church, Cornhill. The rook, from its garb—some say its disposition—and in its gravity of carriage and demeanour, has ever been regarded as a sacerdotal bird. Anciently, many of them had good livings in the City of London, where they lived undisturbed by those dissenters, the farmers. They had, however, suffered much in these troublous and innovating times. A few years ago, London might number amongst its inhabitants an unchartered company of rooks, who occupied by prescriptive right the boughs of the great plane-trees of St. Dunstan's in the East; but being disturbed during the building of the Custom-house they took their departure, and had not since deigned to return.

A few years ago, a crow, with his fair lady, intending to confer upon London the honour of making his progeny genuine native citizens, by being born within the sound of Bow-bell, more securely to effect his object, actually built his nest between the wings of the dragon on the top of the steeple, from which, with calm philosophic dignity, he might look down on the scene of human ambition and vanity below. The place was well selected for security, as the head of the dragon always pointed to the wind, and the two wings protected the nest on each side. The place was also sufficiently capacious; for the body of the dragon is almost as large as that of a horse. A gentleman, who was more an amateur of projectiles than of ornithology, with much bad taste, amused himself by shooting balls at the crow from an air-gun—but between the wings of the dragon he sat, and defied the vain attempt. Unfortunately the steeple required repairs, and the scaffolding and workmen disturbed

the venerable pair ; and they took their flight from an ungrateful city, as unworthy of their presence. "Whether it be the same pair," adds Dr. Mitchell "now arrived at a good old age, or another pair of the same family, I cannot say, but certain it is that a pair of crows have this spring taken up their abode within the City, and built their nest in the top of the lofty plane-tree in Wood-street, close to Cheapside." The citizens had discovered recently, as well from the claims of lay-impropriators as from the two-and-nine-pence-in-the-pound clergy, that the Church sometimes gives shelter to characters of very questionable utility. This very last season a hawk built its nest under the dome of St. Paul's, and a similar occurrence took place some forty years ago. A few years ago, one of the falcon tribe took his abode a very short distance beyond the City boundaries, in the top of the steeple of Spitalfields church, to the sad annoyance of the amateurs in that pigeon-fancying neighbourhood. He was often fired at, but without effect. Afterwards, when it became necessary to repair the steeple, the nest was found covered with feathers and bones.

Ichthyology.—On this head, which was very scanty, he said he should not treat of the fish of the Thames, or of the fish which were detained in captivity in the City, but do not breed in it. Otherwise, the subject might embrace the turtle kept in tanks at the London Tavern, and the minnows and gudgeons kept for bait to amateur fishermen in tanks at the well-known place of classic and dramatic recollection, the Boar's Head, in Eastcheap. He merely adverted to the circumstances of many sea-fish coming up the Thames ; amongst others, not many years ago, a sturgeon, nine feet in length, and of proportional rotundity, passed through the City, and went as far as one of the Teddington locks, where, after a desperate conflict, he was made captive by a fisherman. The victor wishing to make an offering to the Lord Mayor, passed a rope through the gills of the sturgeon to drag him after his boat, as Achilles did the body of Hector after his car ; but the sturgeon soon recovered his animation, and being unused to such a mode of travelling, he darted off and carried the boat with him, with such prodigious celerity as to alarm the fisherman for his own safety more than for the security of his prize. The sturgeon was, however, ultimately got into a position in which he was secured, and rendered up as an homage to the dignity of the chief magistrate. The event suggested the possibility of a car being drawn by such fish, in the style represented in ancient sculpture.

Gold and silver fish have become naturalized in this country, and are bred in the City. Crucian carp and Thames flounders are sometimes kept together with gold and

silver fish, in the same tanks. It is observed that the City gold fish, when they are too highly fed, become fat and aldermanic, and lose the brilliancy which, in general, renders them objects of admiration.

Eels are strictly entitled to the honour of being considered London citizens. They come up to the river Fleet as high as Fleet Market, and also up Walbrook, as far as the water rises with the tide. It is no way extraordinary that they should be able to swim thither—we have only to wonder at their depraved taste in relishing such water, and their powers of vitality, which can resist what to most fishes would be poison. But eels may be found in places, perhaps, much more extraordinary. On opening the water-plugs in the street, sometimes up will come six or eight eels, of enormous size and activity ; and then ensues a scramble between the turncock and the boys, the former claiming them as a perquisite of his office, they having been bred, fed, and fattened in the company's pipes, and the boys insisting that they are *feræ naturæ*, and clearly the property of whosoever shall first become possessed of them. Eels will sometimes get into the small lead pipes which conduct the water from the mains to the houses, and will stop them up. On this account, a grating is now placed at the entrance of the main-pipes to prevent eels from coming from the reservoir. Small shrimps find their way into the City of London in the same manner as the eels, along the pipes of the water-companies, and passing along the service-pipes they arrive in the cisterns, where they are often to be seen.

At a sitting of the Helvetic Society of Natural Sciences, a letter was read from Dr. Flachin, of Yverdun, relative to an experiment before mentioned to the society, in which the ball was prevented from leaving the bottom of a musket when the gunpowder was fired, simply by putting the ramrod upon the ball, and the end of the finger upon the ramrod. He supposes the effect may be explained by the circumstance, that near the charge the ball has a very small velocity compared to that impressed upon it by the expansive force of the gases from the fired gunpowder, when exerted during the whole of the time in which it is passing along the barrel. It is well known that the effect thus accumulated is the reason why long pieces carry further than short ones, and why the breath of a man, which cannot exert a pressure of more than a quarter of an atmospheric, may, by means of a tube, throw a ball to the distance of sixty steps. The experiment requires great care, especially as to the strength of the piece, which is very liable to burst in the performance of it.

VARIETIES.

The Revenue.—The official revenue returns of the last quarter, ending on the 5th instant, have been published. They exhibit a decrease on the year of 1,656,282*l.*, and on the quarter of 697,659*l.*, a defalcation which would be alarming enough were it not easily accounted for. Since the 5th of July last year a large amount of taxes has been repealed, and the deficiency would have been twice or thrice as great but for the increase of consumption which almost invariably attends a reduction of taxation on articles in general use. The following are the principal taxes which have been repealed:—beer, 2,804,000*l.*; hides, 371,000*l.*; cider, 44,000*l.*; candles, 471,000*l.*; printed goods, 499,000*l.*; making a total of 4,189,000, besides the coal duties, which were estimated at 800,000 a year, and which ceased on the 1st of March. The following is an abstract from the returns:—

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended 5th July 1830, and 5th July 1831; showing the Increase and Decrease on each Head thereof.

	Years ended July 5.		Incr.	Dec.
	1830	1831.		
Customs ..	16,385,049	16,307,295	—	77,754
Excise....	17,083,179	15,644,539	—	1,438,620
Stamps ...	6,624,501	6,504,213	—	120,288
Post Office	1,337,000	1,397,017	60,017	—
Taxes	4,918,581	4,935,709	—	2,872
Miscellan.	349,427	272,662	—	76,765
Total	46,717,737	45,061,455	60,017	1,716,299
Deduct Increase				60,017
Decrease on the Year				1,656,282

	Qrs. ended July 5,		Incr.	Dec.
	1830.	1831.		
Customs ..	3,985,995	3,754,865	—	231,130
Excise....	3,757,150	3,332,097	—	425,053
Stamps ...	1,691,471	1,630,109	—	61,362
Post Office	311,000	358,006	47,006	—
Taxes	2,045,297	2,016,981	—	28,316
Miscellan.	47,796	48,992	1,196	—
Total	11,838,709	11,141,050	48,202	745,861
Deduct Increase				48,202
Decrease on the Quarter				697,659

Burmese Title.—There has been lately presented to the Royal Asiatic Society a Burmese title, or patent of nobility, consisting of a few words stamped on a leaf of gold: the title, when it is granted, is read in open court, and the leaf is bound on the forehead of the person upon whom the dignity has been conferred.

Beautiful Fish.—There is at Singapore a fish, called by the natives *ikan layer*, of

about ten or twelve feet long, which hoists a mainsail, and often sails in the manner of a native boat, and with considerable swiftness. The sails are beautifully cut, and form a model for a fast-sailing boat: they are composed of the dorsal fins of the animal, and when a shoal of these are under sail together, they are frequently mistaken for a fleet of native boats!

A New Species of Pheasant.—Amongst the numerous interesting natural productions recently brought from China by Mr. Reeves, it was with pleasure we observed a magnificent new species of pheasant, which will be a most interesting addition to the aviaries of Europe; and as it comes from the same part of the world as the gold and silver kind, there is scarcely a doubt but that, with a little care, it may be induced to breed in this country. It is about three times the size of the common pheasant, and has a tail from five to six feet long; it is of a pale bay colour, ornamented with black moons, and the head, wing, and under part of the body, black varied with white; the tail feathers are black and brown banded. Mr. Reeves brought with him from Canton two living specimens; but one of them unfortunately died in the Channel; the other is now in the gardens of the Zoological Society, where it will most probably soon recover its fine tail. A beautiful specimen, in nearly perfect plumage, brought by Mr. Reeves for General Hardwicke, has been presented by that gentleman to the collection of the British Museum. The tail feathers of this bird have been long known, two having been exhibited in the Museum for many years; but the bird which bore them was first described in Gen. Hardwicke's *Illustrations of Indian Zoology*, from a drawing sent by Mr. Reeves, where it is called the Reeves' Pheasant (*Phasianus Reevesii*).—*Literary Gazette*.

Industry of Birds.—Dr. Steel, who lives near the mineral springs of Saratoga, in New York, has ascertained that the bank swallow (*hirundo riparia*) knows how to vary, according to necessity, the construction of its nest. If it finds sandy banks, it bores holes in them, and thus forms for its future family a commodious habitation, into which none of their enemies can enter. When this resource is wanting, it approaches the houses, and, although less accustomed to man than the swallow of the windows, it attaches its nest to granaries, farm-yard sheds, and similar edifices; and then, it being necessary to build, instead of to dig, it selects materials, transports them, and puts them in their proper places. It thus appears that this species of swallow has not essentially the habits indicated by its specific name; but that it will live contentedly wherever it

can find food, safety and the charms of society ; for isolated families, or solitary nests, are never seen. A little colony, which established itself in the neighbourhood of Saratoga in 1828, increased so rapidly, that in 1830 it consisted of several hundreds of nests.

State and Progress of Crime.—There has been lately printed, for the House of Lords, a “ summary statement of the number of criminal offenders committed to the several gaols in England and Wales during the last seven years ” from 1824 to 1830. The number of commitments in England and Wales was as follows :—

In 1824 number of persons (amongst them being 2,223 females)	13,698
In 1825 (females 2,548)	14,437
In 1826 (females 2,692)	16,164
In 1827 (females 2,770)	17,924
In 1828 (females 2,732)	16,564
In 1829 (females 3,119)	18,675
In 1830 (females 2,972)	18,107

The next division classes the convictions and sentences. Thus those sentenced to death were as follow :—

In 1824 sentences of death	1,066
In 1825 ditto	1,036
In 1826 ditto	1,203
In 1827 ditto	1,529
In 1828 ditto	1,165
In 1829 ditto	1,385
In 1830 ditto	1,397

The total number on whom sentence of death was passed in the seven years is 8,781.

The greatest increase has been in “ breaking into dwelling-houses and larceny,” the number in 1824 being 128, and having gradually advanced till 1830, when the numbers were 527 ; and next for “ sheep-stealing, and killing with intent to steal,” the number in 1824 being 105, and in 1830 it being 213—more than doubled ; total for seven years, 977. The number for “ horse-stealing ” in 1824 was 104 ; in 1830 it was 139. Of “ murders ” in 1824 there were 17 ; in 1830, 16—the total in the seven years being 103. “ Shooting at, stabbing, wounding, and administering poison with intent to murder, &c. have increased : in 1824, the number was 21 ; in 1827, 35 ; in 1829, 65 ; and in 1830, 28 ; total, 200.

The number executed was 407 ; the number sentenced to die, 8,781. Of the 407 executed, 117 were for “ murders,” and “ shooting at, &c.”

Total convicted from 1824 to 1830 inclusive	80,852
Total acquitted	22,330
No bills found, and not prosecuted	12,387

Total commitments in those seven years 115,569

Ancient Relic.—The “ Stamford Mercury ” gives an account of a curious discovery that has been made in the neighbourhood of Boston :—“ Owing to the steep ascent of a bridge called Northdyke-bridge, between Sibsey and Stickney, it was recently resolved by the county commissioners of drainage to take down the bridge and erect a new one ; workmen have accordingly been employed for some weeks to effect this. In excavating the foundation of the bridge, they found marks of buildings, which led them to trace beyond the site of the bridge, as it has stood for centuries, when they discovered two other arches, so situated as clearly to denote that this bridge was originally constructed similarly to the famous one at Crowland. In the course of their investigation, the workmen found several stones of a peculiar shape, which appeared to have been formerly used in some gothic arches. Below these they found a brick with the figures 1111, and still deeper they discovered an extremely valuable curiosity,—an ancient stone crucifix in a fine state of preservation. The stone itself is similar to that of which Boston church is constructed : the figure is one foot seven inches in length, and the cross three feet six inches. The crown of thorns, the wound in the side, and the marks of the nails in the hands, are perfectly distinguishable : the face of the figure is a fine specimen of sculpture, and the anatomy is beautiful. The cross sinks into a shield, upon which some faint sketches of armorial bearings may be traced, and below this shield is the oak-leaf capital of an octagon pillar, upon which it is very evident the figure was originally erected. A large stone was also turned up in the ruins, with a vacant space in the centre which exactly fitted with the size of the pillar. It is evident that the figure is very ancient, for it had been repaired prior to its falling into this decayed arch : it may, however, be even now nearly perfectly restored, at a trifling expense. It seems that, in falling, one of the arms was broken off, but the arm has been found. The workmen employed, ignorant of the value of the discovery they had made, unfortunately severed the legs, but the fractures may be repaired : the feet are lost. There is a peculiarity in the figure especially deserving notice : the modern sculptors and painters represent the hands of our Saviour spread out upon the cross with the fingers extended, but in the crucifix we allude to, the hand is drawn together, the palm forming a perfect hollow : to the reflecting mind this will appear natural.—Several claimants, we understand, have already applied for this curious relic, and various conjectures have been formed as to its antiquity, and how it came in such a place.”

Mineralogical Survey of Scotland.—The Literary Gazette states that, an inquiry had been instituted by a committee of the House of Commons on the application of certain sums of money voted for a mineralogical survey of Scotland. Professor Jameson has laid before the Wernerian Society a copy of a return to an address of the House of Commons, from which it appears, that no part of the money had been granted to that Society, nor to the Edinburgh Museum; but that the whole sum, amounting to upwards of 7000*l.* had been paid to Dr. John Macculloch of Woolwich, for the mineralogical survey of Scotland—never until now, it is said, heard of by men of science in that country. It was remarked, that it would be desirable for Government to cause to be published forthwith the results of this expensive, and it seems *only partial*, survey of Scotland.

From a Parliamentary Paper just published by order of the House of Commons, containing an account of the assessed taxes for the last three years, ending April 5, 1831, paid by places sending Members to Parliament, it appears that the fifty-seven boroughs in schedule A of the Reform Bill paid a total of only 11,217*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* one twenty-seventh part of the amount of the assessed taxes paid by the constituents of the Members for Westminster; and that schedule B was only 30,885*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

Silk-worms.—By some recent experiments which have been made in France, it appears that silk-worms may be entirely fed upon the leaf of the scorzonera, or vipers' grass.

Bottoms of Ships.—The Spaniards cover the bottoms of their ships with a cement composed of lime, recently slaked, and fish-oil, made into a paste, and laid on with a trowel. This cement hardens when in con-

tact with salt water, and acquires great solidity. It is advisable, however, before putting on this cement, to apply the usual coat of pitch, and to wait until the latter becomes quite cold.

Tortoise-shell.—At San Blas, on the coast of Darien, a small settlement of Indians is established, for the sole purpose of taking turtle. It is under the management of three English, two American, and three Columbian traders, who make a vast profit from the shell. The quantity of tortoise-shell taken by them amounts, on an average, to 15,000*lbs.* per year, the value of which is about 28,000*l.* The produce of them varies very much, according to the nature of the season, as in some years they take as much as 32,000*l.* worth of shell, an enormous produce for one out of the many like establishments on this coast. It is a curious fact, that the handsomest shell, and consequently the most valuable, is stripped from the animal while living, the beauty of the shell always becoming less as the animal dies. The dreadful torture which the creature endures by the operation, finds no consideration in the minds of the traders.

According to a Parliamentary Return, just printed, there are 5,419 brewers in England; 182 in Scotland, and 207 in Ireland—total 5,808. There are 47,898 licensed victuallers in England, and 16,750 in Scotland, (no return respecting Ireland.) There are in England 26,291 persons licensed for the general sale of beer (namely, chiefly "beer shops" in addition to the 48,000 publicans!) besides, 23,582 victuallers, who brew their own beer, and besides 11,432 persons licensed for the general sale, who brew their own beer: making upwards of 130,000 licensed manufacturers and venders of beer!

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

A college was opened at La Torre, the principal seat of the Waldensian Church, on the first of March last, for the instruction of the Vaudois in the primitive faith of their ancestors, and in the higher branches of education. But scarcely had the infant institution displayed itself, before an order was issued by the Minister of the Interior for its immediate suppression. It was, however, the last blow which the late King, Charles Felix, was permitted to strike at the venerable Church of the Valleys. His successor, Charles Albert, has so far reversed the arbitrary edict, as to grant a Royal Licence, signed May 27th, which will render legitimate the erection and endowment of a place of learning for the Vaudois,

among their native mountains in the States of Piedmont. This may be considered as the laying of the first stone of a Protestant University in Italy.

Earthquake at Samos.—Samos has lately been visited by an earthquake of an extraordinary nature, for it produced a large opening in one of the highest mountains of the island, from which suddenly issued an enormous torrent of water, overflowing the country, and making its way to the sea. By degrees the inundation subsided, and terminated in forming a river, which has its source at the opening formed in the mountain. If the river should continue to flow with the same abundance, it will be a great benefit to the country.—*French paper.*

On the Origin of the Action of the Voltaic Pile.—A highly important discussion is at present in progress relative to the original source of electricity in the Voltaic pile, not originating with, but to a considerable extent renewed by, the endeavours of M. A. de la Rêve, to prove that chemical action is the sole cause, contact of dissimilar metals having no effect. This has been vigorously controverted by MM. Pfaff, Marianini, &c. M. Mattenci has made some further experiments on frogs, in which he first assured himself that there was no chemical action between distilled water perfectly free from air and zinc, either alone or in contact with copper. Being sure upon this point, a prepared frog was then suspended from a rod of zinc, which was fixed at the bottom of a gas jar, and connected with a long copper wire, so that nothing more was required to produce the well-known contraction, than to touch the muscles of the legs with the copper wire. The same effect was produced when the jar was filled with distilled water and with pure hydrogen, and when the animal was washed in distilled water, freed of air, and all animal fluid removed. The experiment was also repeated in vacuo, and in various gases. M. Mattenci is convinced that the mere contact of different metals is able to develop electricity, although he admits, with most philosophers, that chemical action exerts an influence over this force, just as heat does in thermo-electric experiments.

Magarodes; new Insects found in the neighbourhood of Ant-hills.—These insects present phenomena of a very peculiar character: at once apterous and hexapods, that is to say, with six or without any legs, they are enclosed during their state of nymph in a scaly cocoon, which has the form and consistence of a pearl. These kind of pearls are found in great abundance in the earth in several of the West Indian islands. The natives give them the name of ground pearls, and consider them as ant-eggs, using them as ornaments in necklaces, purses, &c. There was only Dr. Nugent who had mentioned these singular beings in the Transactions of the Geological Society, and who, having observed an orifice in these pretended pearls, suspected that it might give issue to an insect; until Mr. Guilding, in the last volume of the Linnæan Transactions, supposes the whole to belong to an insect which he calls *magarodes formicarum*. M. Latreille, however, is inclined to consider some of the figures given by Mr. Guilding as being nearly related to the larvæ of grasshoppers, or similar hemipteræ. M. Goudot, a young French naturalist, just returned from Madagascar, has brought with him a little coleopterous insect of the family of Lamellicornes, and allied to the *acanthocera* of

M'Leay, which lives in society in the nests of the termites, and which, by contracting its feet, also resembles a little pearl, or a shining and almost globular grain.

Military Resources of Switzerland.—The Swiss Confederacy, having determined to defend their neutrality at the point of the bayonet, has called two contingents of the national army into the field; they amount to sixty thousand men, and have been organized in five divisions. Few of our readers are aware of the rapidity and economy with which such a measure can be brought into operation; a brief inquiry into the system may, therefore, prove instructive as well as interesting. The Swiss cantons do not maintain any standing army; nor do their soldiery receive pay or quarters in barracks. Neither is there such a practice known amongst them as the ballot, or beat of drum by recruiting parties. Every male inhabitant is bound to serve in the ranks; and, consequently, every descendant of Tell is a soldier: but he does not shoulder his firelock, unless in the case of public danger impending. When the storm has passed over his head, he returns quietly to his anvil or ploughshare, and stores away his rifle or musket as a household deity.—At periods, therefore, when it is deemed expedient to place the military resources of Switzerland on an active footing, notice is sent to each canton of the division, to which it is to furnish its contingent, and each local battalion is informed of the name and headquarters of the regiment which it is to join. The quotas are always at hand, the skeletons constituted, and the several positions designated; hence, though there may not be a single man under arms, in the course of a few days every efficient militant in the cantons may be summoned on duty, and found at the post to which his country has called him. On a recent occasion, the Sardinian emigrants having endangered the frontiers, which bound Geneva and the Valais, three battalions of this force were ordered out, and within four-and-twenty hours every rank and file was under arms. A cheaper or more effective army than this cannot be imagined. The Confederation has, at this moment, nearly seventy thousand men in battle array; and, in a week, could increase it to a hundred thousand and upwards. And the stress, which is laid upon this admirable system, may be inferred from the fact that, in some of the cantons, no tenement can be sold, unless it be shown that it contains the owner's equipments, whilst, in other cantons, no young man is allowed to marry unless he prove that he has his complete military equipment by him, and twenty-five cartridges in his cartouch-box.

RURAL ECONOMY.

In Russia it is usual to preserve the natural verdure of hay. As soon as the grass is cut, it is, without having been spread, formed into a rick, in the centre of which has been previously placed a kind of chim-

ney, made of four rough planks. It seems that the heat of the fermentation evaporates by this chimney; and that the hay thus retains all its leaves, its colour, and its primitive flavour.

USEFUL ARTS.

A paddle-wheel has been invented by Mr. Uri Emmons, of New York, which promises to be useful to vessels propelled by steam. It is composed of a cylinder or drum, about the dimensions of those now in general use, and may, without altering or injuring the wheel-house, be adapted to boats now in use. The wheel or drum is made air and water tight, and forms a large revolving buoy—on its periphery or outward surface are fixed floats or paddles set in spiral form, so far projecting as to take a sufficient hold of the

water to propel the boat. On the journals of the shaft are placed friction wheels to ease the upward bearing of the buoys. The spiral form of the paddles will cause them to enter and leave the water freely, and wave it diagonally from the sides of the boat—thereby preventing the water from breaking and foaming around the sides. In case of accident, the buoys will prevent the boat from sinking, and their upward force will keep her from taking too great a hold of the water, and consequently add to her speed.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

Joshua Proctor Westhead, of Manchester, manufacturer, for certain improvements in the manufacture of small wares.

Thomas Knowles, of Charlton-row, in the county of Lancaster, Cotton Spinner, for certain improvements in certain machinery, by aid of which machinery, machines commonly called Mules are or may be rendered what is termed self-acting; that is to say, certain improvements in certain machinery, by aid of which machinery, spinning-machines, commonly called mules, are or may be worked by power, without acquiring the usual application of strength of the spinners, to give motion to the handles or wheels, and to such other parts of mules as are commonly worked by the strength of the spinners.

George Barnard, of Bristol, Builder, for certain improvements in locks, and other spring fastenings for doors, and other places.

Thomas Westrup and William Gibbins, both of Bromley, in the county of Middlesex, Gentlemen, for improvements in converting salt or other water into pure or other water.

Richard Wood, of New York, in the United States of America, but now of Bishopsgate-street Without, in the City of London, for an inking apparatus, to be used with certain descriptions of printing-presses.

Samuel Hobday, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Steel Snuffer and Toy Manufacturer, for a certain improvement in a machine to be worked by steam, that may be applied for the moving of ships' boats and barges on the water, and to carriages, either on the road or tram-ways.

and in a fixed position may be applied to all the purposes that steam engines are now used for.

Richard Fell, of Fountain Yard, Vauxhall Bridge Road, in the county of Middlesex, Plumber, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for raising water, and in the application thereof to certain useful purposes.

Nicolas Hegesippe Manicler, 5, Union Road, Southwark, in the county of Surrey, Chemist, and James Collier, Canal Grove, New Peckham, in the county of Kent, Civil Engineer, for a new manufacture of useful products from a certain oleaginous substance.

Samuel Lambert, of Regent-street, St. James's Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, Gold Laceman, for an improvement in throstle-spindles for spinning and twisting silk, cotton, wool, fax, and other fibrous substances.

Thomas Spinney, of Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester, Gas Engineer, for certain improvements in apparatus for manufacturing gas for illumination.

John Pearce, of Tavistock, in the county of Devon, Ironmonger, for certain improvements on wheeled carriages, and on apparatus to be used therewith.

Edward Newman Fourdrinier, of Hanley, in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford, Paper Maker, for a certain machine for an improved mode of cutting paper.

John Lee Stevens, Auctioneer, and Peter Waycott, Clock and Watch Maker, both of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, for certain improvements in mangles.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Lardner's Cabinet Library, Vol. VI. (Memoirs of the House of Bourbon, Vol. I.) 12mo. 5s.

Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson, by Croker. 5 vols. 8vo. 3l.

Life and Adventures of Nathaniel Pearce, 2 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Huskisson's Speeches, with a Memoir of his Life. 3 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s.

Boy's Captivity and Adventures in France, &c. Second edition, with additions, post 8vo. 8s.

EDUCATION.

A Preparation for Euclid, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Booth's Principles of English Composition, 12mo. 7s. 6d.

HISTORY.

Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, Vol. XX. (History of Poland, in 1 vol. small 8vo.) 6s.

Tytler's History of Scotland, Vol. IV. 8vo. 12s.

Bulow's Histoire des Campagnes de Hohenlinden et de Marengo, 8vo. 5s.

MEDICAL.

Dewhurst's Diagrams, illustrative of Ancient and Modern Phrenology, 2s.

Dewhurst's Observations on the probable causes of Rabies Canina, 1s.

Dewhurst's Essay on the Minute Anatomy and Physiology of the Organs of Vision in Man and Animals, 8s.

Thorn on Sexual Diseases, 8vo. 7s.

Cocks's Pathological Anatomy, 32mo. 7s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ronald's Catalogue of Apples, coloured plates, 4to. 5s. 5s.

Van Diemen's Land Almanack for 1831, 12mo. 5s.

Philosophy in Sport, by Dr. Paris, 3 vols. fcap. 8vo. 15s.

Knowledge for the People, Zoological Series, 18mo. 4s.

Evans's Walk through Wales, Fourth Edition, by J. N. Brewer, 12mo. 8s.

Kidd's Picturesque Pocket-Companion to Margate, &c. 12mo. 6s.

Kidd's River Companion, 18mo. 1s. 6d.

Lanzi's History of Painting, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 16s.

Ottley's Rustum Khan, 3 vols. post 8vo. 30s.

Dates and Distances, post 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Eight Introductory Lectures at the London University, Sessions 1829, 30, 31. 8vo. 9s.

Long's Anabasis of Xenophon, 12mo. 5s. 8vo. 8s.

De la Beche's Manual of Geology, fcap. 18s.

Past and Present Times, by a Lady, 12mo. 5s. 6d.

Smith's Synopsis of Architecture, 8vo. 12s. 6d.

Cæsar's Commentaries, English Notes by Barker, royal 12mo. 6s. 6d.

Jacob on Precious Metals, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

M'Culloch's Series of Lessons, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Dutchman's Fireside, 2 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Standard Novels, No. V. (Godwin's St. Leon.) 12mo. 6s.

Ritson's Fairy Tales, crown 8vo. 9s.

Roscoe's Novelist's Library, Vol. III. (Humphrey Clinker.) 12mo. 5s.

Moore's Staff Officer, 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 4s.

Harrison's Tales of a Physician, Second Series, crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

POETRY.

Strickland's Enthusiasm, and other Poems, 12mo. 5s.

Aldine Poets, Vol. XIV. (Pope, Vol. II. 12mo.) 5s.

THEOLOGY.

Blakey on Free-Will, 8vo. 7s.

Dibdin's Sunday Library, Vol. IV. 12mo. 5s.

Dods on the Incarnation, 8vo. 12s.

Marshall on Ecclesiastical Establishments, 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Gregory's Works of the Rev. Robt. Hall, Vol. I. 12s.

Ryan's Lectures for Religious Instruction of Young Persons, 12mo. 4s.

Gray's Family Prayers, Third Edition, 12mo. 4s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A Graphic and Historical Sketch of Bodiam Castle in Sussex, by William Cotton, Esq. M.A. Imperial 8vo. 5s.

Britton's Dictionary of Architecture, No. II. containing ten Engravings, with literary matter under letters A, B, and part of C.—Two more numbers will complete the work.

Britton's History, &c. of Hereford Cathedral, No. III. to complete the account of that Cathedral: also the finished volume, containing sixteen Engravings, and a Wood-cut, with Historical and Descriptive Accounts of the Church: also Biographical Notices of the Bishops, &c.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Beechey's Voyage to the Pacific, Second Edition, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 18s.

Walsh's Journey from Constantinople to England, Fourth Edition, 12mo. 6s.

LITERARY REPORT.

The public may shortly expect the *Memoirs of Lavallette*, containing much hitherto secret matter touching the restoration of Louis XVIII., and including of course many interesting details connected with the fate of Ney and Labedoyère, and with the memorable escape of the author through the agency of his heroic wife, and the gallant efforts of Sir Robert Wilson and Messrs. Hutchinson and Bruce.

The author of the successful and piquant novel of "*Sydenham*" is, we understand, about to publish a sequel to that story under the title of "*Alice Paulet*," the object of which is to exhibit the satirical hero in his new condition of a married man, and thus to enable him to make his caustic observations on scenes and characters which would necessarily have been excluded from his scrutiny as a bachelor.

The second volume of Mr. St. John's "*Lives of celebrated Travellers*," forming the eleventh part of the National Library, will be published the first of September.

Mr. Cooper's well-known tale entitled "*The Last of the Mohicans*," will be published immediately as the sixth number of the *Standard Novels*.

A new edition of the poems of Mr. Chandos Leigh, containing an additional "*Epistle to a Friend in Town*," with other new poems, will shortly appear.

We hear that Mr. Cooper, author of the *Pilot*, has a Venetian story in the press, to be called *The Bravo!*

Descriptive Sketches of Tunbridge Wells and the improvements on the Calverley Estate, &c. are announced by Mr. Britton.

The *Life and Correspondence* of the late Mr. Roscoe are, it appears, already in preparation for the press by some of the members of his family. These, together with his miscellaneous works on a variety of important subjects, will be printed uniformly with an octavo edition of the *Lives of Lorenzo and Leo X.* The *Correspondence*, we understand, embraces a period of nearly sixty years, during which this celebrated writer was in the habit of communicating with the most distinguished characters of the age both literary and political.

We understand that Lord Dover, who, under the name of the Hon. George Agar Ellis, was well known in the literary world as the author of the popular "*History of the Iron Mask*," of the "*Historical Inquiries respecting the Character of Lord Clarendon*," and as Editor and Author of some other publications, among which may be mentioned "*The Ellis Correspondence*," has just completed a *Life of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia*, a work which has been long wanted in our literature. It is expected that this work will appear in the course of the Autumn.

The Holy City of Benares will be illustrated in

a Series of beautifully finished Plates, delineating the most striking objects to be found in this extensive and distinguished seat of Hindoo Learning. The whole executed by James Prinsep, Esq. during his Ten Years' Official Residence in Benares.

The Rev. Wm. Liddiard, author of the "*Legend of Einsiedlin*," is about to publish a *Tour in Switzerland*, in one volume, 8vo. interspersed with Poetry connected with the various Scenes for which this beautiful Country is so preeminent.

Captain Head is now preparing a Series of Views to illustrate the very interesting Scenery met with in the Overland Journey from Europe to India, by way of the Red Sea, through Egypt, &c. with Plans and accurate Maps of the various Routes; Descriptions of the Scenery, and useful Information for the guidance of future Travellers.

Mr. Britton announces the *History of Worcester Cathedral* to follow that of Hereford, by which a complete Account and Illustration of the Cathedrals constituting the three Choirs will be effected.

Parts III. and IV. of Professor Weber's *Anatomical Atlas* are announced by Mr. Schloss.

Mr. Robert Gilfillan, of Leith, is about to publish a volume of poems and songs.

The *Landscape Annual* is the first to take the field with its announcement and specimens. In the forthcoming volume, Harding is to complete the *Tour in Italy* commenced by Prosser. The artist has selected from the richly-variegated and picturesque scenery of Southern Italy many imposing scenes hitherto unexplored by the tourist, undiscovered by the painter. Besides Florence and the Arno, Rome, and the less known dreary ruins which surround the Tuscan cities, there are the wild and picturesque coasts and inland recesses of the kingdom of Naples—the haunts of Salvator.

A *Picturesque Annual* is also said to be in preparation—the original paintings by Stanfield—the engravings by Heath, &c. The tour is to be written by Mr. Leitch Ritchie.

Mrs. Bray (so advantageously known to the literary world) is superintending the production of a curious volume—the poems of a female servant in Tavistock, who has lived twelve years in the same family, and corresponded with the laureate. Her name is Mary Maria Colling; and the work, with her portrait, is to be published by subscription for her benefit.

Mr. Nichols has just published a pamphlet, containing *Accounts of Fifty-five Royal Processions and Entertainments in the City of London*, from the Reign of Henry the Third to that of George the Third: chiefly extracted from contemporary Writers. To which is added, a *Bibliographical List of Lord Mayors' Pageants*.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

WILLIAM ROSCOE, ESQ.

The public have been long so perfectly acquainted with the writings and character of this amiable and excellent individual, that his name has almost become a household word, significant of the kindest feelings, combined with the highest intellectual endowments. We have now the task of recording his decease, which took place at Tortex Park, on the 30th of June, after a short illness, partaking somewhat of the nature of Cholera. Mr. Roscoe's early career was attended with difficulties, that would have effectually prevented a mind of less persevering powers than his own from rising above the mediocre station in which Fortune had placed its possessor ; but it is the enviable privilege of genius, with almost a certainty of overcoming every external difficulty, to convert the very disadvantages, which at first appeared to impede it, into its fairest marks of honour. Although almost wholly undirected in his studies, at the early age of sixteen, his poetical productions were such as would have done credit to any one whose talents had received their full cultivation ; and he was at this time found sufficiently qualified to be admitted as an articled clerk into the office of Mr. Eyes, solicitor, of Liverpool. While engaged in the duties of his fatiguing occupation, and fulfilling them to the perfect satisfaction of his superior, he found means, by his own unassisted efforts, to acquire a proficiency in the Latin tongue. After the expiration of his articles, he entered into partnership with Mr. Aspinall, and it was at this period of his life that his abilities began to attract the notice and meet with the deserved applause of the public. An Ode, delivered before the Liverpool Society for the encouragement of Painting and Sculpture, was followed by a work upon the Slave Trade, entitled "A Scriptural Refutation of a Pamphlet lately published by the Rev. Raymond Harris," and shortly afterwards by his principal poem, "The Wrongs of Africa." Mr. Roscoe, in common with many leading spirits of his time, was at first captivated by the splendid dawning which preceded the desolating and tempestuous era of the first French Revolution, and while under the excitement of feelings, at that time common to the generality of the nation, produced his two well-known ballads, "The vine-covered hills," and "Millions be free !" which were equally popular in France and the United Kingdom. But the great work by which Mr. Roscoe's fame was firmly established is his "Life of Lorenzo de Medici," which was commenced in 1790, and appeared in 1796. Of the merits of

this publication it is not now our intention to speak, as the generality of our readers must be well acquainted with them ; but few are aware of the difficulties the author had to contend with while engaged in the selection and arrangement of his materials ; and the undertaking must have made frequent and extensive demands upon his liberality as well as his industry. After the warm and universal expression of approbation which followed the publication of his first historical work, Mr. Roscoe retired from his practice as a Solicitor and entered himself at Gray's-inn, where he for some time pursued his studies, with the intention of ultimately practising at the Bar. Soon after was completed his "Life of Leo the Tenth," which was published in 1805. In the same year Mr. Roscoe entered the firm of Clarke and Sons, Bankers, of Liverpool, and received a strong public testimonial to his merits in being returned member of parliament for that town. His political career was brief, but during its continuance he distinguished himself as a steadfast advocate of the principles he had always professed, and as a warm partizan of the cause of Emancipation throughout the debate upon the African Slave Trade. After the dissolution of Parliament in 1807, Mr. Roscoe, distrusting the power of his friends to secure his re-election, declined entering upon a new contest, and from that time interfered with politics only by means of occasional pamphlets upon topics of general interest. The remainder of his life was devoted to the foundation and support of the many noble institutions which, first called into existence through his instrumentality, reflect so much honour upon the town, of which he was long an inhabitant. His attention was also occupied by the concerns of the extensive Commercial Establishment with which he was connected, and latterly by a consideration of the grand question of Criminal Jurisprudence. We understand that his correspondence upon this subject with various individuals in the United States has been productive of considerable improvements in the prisons of New York and Pennsylvania. Mr. Roscoe's latter days were subject to many difficulties, owing to the losses sustained by the firm under his management ; and one instance of his disinterestedness (we allude to his honourable refusal to retain his library) must be fresh in the recollection of all. Yet, upon the whole, his life can neither be considered unhappy, nor his death, which occurred at the advanced age of eighty, premature. Distinguished through a long period of existence by the friendship

of the gifted and noble, his days were spent in a free intercourse with kindred minds, amidst the comforts of a sufficient fortune and the enjoyment of a cultivated intellect, and his last hours, which were met with Christian patience and resignation, were so-
laced by the affectionate attentions of sincerely and justly-attached relatives. The reflection, that by his means no citizen of Athens had ever assumed a mourning garment, afforded satisfaction to the dying moments of the statesman of old. A contemporary has supplied as concise a comment upon the tenor of Mr. Roscoe's life, in asserting that he has not left behind a single enemy! The ceremony of his funeral was solemn and imposing. The procession, which set out from the house of the deceased in Lodge-lane, moved in the direction of Smithdown-lane, Botanic Garden, Oxford-street, Mount Pleasant, and Rusham-street, to the north-gate of the chapel, attended by several carriages, and nearly two hundred gentlemen on foot, two abreast. The Rev. J. B. Monk, the Rev. W. Blundell, and the Rev. A. Dawson were present, together with the Committee of the Royal Institution, the members of the Philosophical Society, and of the Athenæum. The Rev. W. Shepherd officiated on the occasion, in an impressive and affecting manner.

THE REV. JOHN CLOWES.

At Warwick, on the 29th of May last, died the Rev. John Clowes, in the 88th year of his age. The lives of few men have been distinguished by a more marked character of benevolence, and devotedness to the duties of their calling, than that of the above gentleman. Mr. Clowes is well known in certain circles as the author of several works on theological subjects, and more particularly as a steady adherent to the doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg. Many, of course, will be found differing from him in their opinion of his preceptor and guide in divinity, but none of his polemical adversaries would be willing to withhold their tribute of admiration from the manner in which he enforced his precepts by his practice. Mr. Clowes was educated at the Grammar School of Salford, and at the age of eighteen entered, as pensioner, at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself for his proficiency both in classics and mathematics, standing as eighth wrangler on the Tripos paper, and gaining one of the prizes given by the members of the University to the Middle Bachelors for the best dissertation in Latin prose, and the following year, when senior Bachelor, the first prize for a similar dissertation. He was afterwards elected a fellow of Trinity College, and at the consecration of the church of St. John, Manchester, appointed rector by

Edward Byrom, Esq. the then patron. In this station he remained more than fifty years, zealously discharging the arduous duties of his profession, and in a manner so satisfactory to his congregation, that a bas-relief, by Flaxman, was erected by them in his church, in which he is represented instructing three generations of one family. In the year 1823, his infirmities compelled him to relinquish his public exertions, and from that time, until within a few months of his decease, he was employed in writing and dictating works explanatory of the doctrines of Christianity. His death corresponded in tranquillity with his peaceful and untroubled life, and his funeral, which took place on the 9th of June last, was attended by a numerous body of the personal friends and congregation of the deceased. His works are "The Four Gospels," translated from the original Greek, and about forty other publications, in defence of the tenets of Swedenborg, as well as upon other religious topics. A posthumous volume is preparing for the press, entitled "A Translation of the Psalms," with notes and practical illustrations.

R. W. ELLISTON, ESQ.

On Friday, July 7, died at his house in Great Surrey-street, R. W. Elliston, Esq. many years manager of Drury-Lane Theatre, and well known as one of the most attractive and popular comedians of his age. The parents of Mr. Elliston, who was born in 1774, were engaged in a respectable and lucrative trade. His uncle, the late Dr. Elliston, Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, is said to have intended him for the Church, and to have taken upon himself the care and expense of his education at St. Paul's School, where some declamations delivered with the unusual applause of his hearers, gave him the first encouragement to exhibit his theatrical abilities before a more extensive audience. His entrance upon his new career, however, drew upon him the serious displeasure of his friends, and he was compelled for some time to remain in the situation of clerk in a lottery-office. His first appearance in public took place at Bath, in the character of Tressel in "Richard the Third." He was afterwards engaged by the well-known Tate Wilkinson for the York Theatre, and subsequently, after having effected a reconciliation with his friends, returned to Bath, where he continued the reigning favourite, till June 1796, when he first appeared as a successful candidate for the favours of a London audience. Mr. Elliston's management of Drury-Lane involved him in many difficulties, from which he could never afterwards find the means of extricating himself. After some speculation in the Olympic Theatre, he undertook the superintendence of the Circus, and

until very lately occasionally performed upon its boards. His death was occasioned by a stroke of apoplexy, and his remains were interred on Friday, the 15th of July, in a vault beneath Saint John's Church, Waterloo Road. Many members of the theatrical profession attended the ceremony, which was perfectly unostentatious. In the higher departments of comedy, which require refined feeling, as well as sparkling wit and a faultless elegance of address, the loss of Mr. Elliston will be long felt, if indeed it is ever supplied.

FIELD-MARSHAL COUNT VON DIEBITSCH
SARALKANSKI.

This celebrated soldier, descended from an ancient and noble Silesian family, at the period of his death was exactly forty-six years of age, having been born May 13, 1785. In his earliest years, it is said, the Field Marshal had so singularly retentive a memory, that when he had attained his fourth year he was capable of resolving arithmetical questions with greater readiness than most adults. He commenced his military career in the Prussian service, but upon his father accepting a major-generalship on the staff of the Emperor Paul, the King of Prussia allowed him to resign his commission as a second-lieutenant in the Prussian army. In the conflict at Austerlitz, he was wounded by a spent ball, which lodged in the palm of his hand. The Marshal also distinguished himself in the actions of Eylau and Friedland, and in the celebrated campaign of 1812. At Dresden he received a severe contusion, and had two horses killed under him. The Marshal was married in 1815 to Jane Baroness de Tormau, niece to the lady of Prince Barclay de Tolly. Of this marriage there was no issue, and at his death he was in the first year of his widowhood.

The "*Messenger des Chambres*" contains the following remarks on his death:—"The chagrin caused by the dismissal from his command, which immediately preceded this event, joined to his excessive indulgence in the use of intoxicating liquors, appear to have occasioned the apoplexy which destroyed him. Marshal Diebitsch partook much of the character and manners of General Blucher. He was rather more capable of combining a plan of tactics, but, like Blucher, had the complete manners of a soldier, and an active spirit. He was a great eater, and had the deplorable habit of drinking daily after dinner several bowls of punch, in order, as he said, to promote digestion and keep off the cholera-morbus. His military operations in Poland were all unfortunate, either from miscalculation or bad execution. A disposition to apoplexy could not but be increased by so many overwhelming cares, and by the immoderate use of spirits; and

the news of his dismissal, and the substitution in his place of the Russian Paskewitch, must have been a finishing stroke to him. Paskewitch is said to be the perfect contrast to his predecessor—reserved, cool, and sober.

JOHN JACKSON, R.A.

Mr. Jackson, the eminent portrait painter, died on the 1st of June, at his house, St. John's Wood, at the age of 48. His father was, it is said, a village tailor in Yorkshire, and his son commenced his career in that unambitious profession. Lord Mulgrave, who caught by chance a glance of one of the youth's untutored sketches, chalked on his lordship's hall-table, saw the power of his genius, and resolved to foster it. He sent him to London, introduced him to Fuseli, then to the Academy, where his rapid progress in drawing enabled him soon to become a painter. He rose rapidly to excellence, and with Beechey, Lawrence, and others, shared the public favour in his art. His portraits of Gandy, Woollaston, and Flaxman, are much admired. Some of his portraits are among the ornaments of the British school, and in one or other of their characters equal the efforts of the most distinguished artists. His first known work was the portrait of a boy, exhibited at Somerset House in 1804; and his last exhibited picture was the portrait of his intimate friend Chantrey, the sculptor, which he painted last year for Sir Robert Peel. As a portrait painter, the merits of Jackson are of a high order. Though he gave out that he only copied nature as she appeared to him, those who look at his heads will see that he did much more; that he looked upon her with the eye of genius, discovering her true mental character, and also with the eye of art, which perceived what to advance into light and what to throw into shade. "He occupies a place," says a writer in the *Athenæum*, "between the fine, elegant detail of Lawrence, and the vigorous generalities of Raeburn: or, as others word it, though perhaps less truly, he is a disciple of the school of Reynolds, and one of the cleverest of its followers. Where thought and intelligence were required, he readily supplied them: he rose and fell with his subject, and may be considered as one of the most honest of all the children of flattery. He had an uncommon readiness and skill of hand—a rapid felicity of finish, which enabled him to dash off at a few sittings whatever he undertook: his colouring was deep, clear, and splendid; and in this he more resembled Reynolds than any artist since his day." His honours sat gracefully on him, and he used his powers with greater readiness and less show than any artist of our acquaintance. He was mild and pious—firm of mind and upright

of purpose: he painted nothing the worse because he read the Scripture and kept its commandments; nor did his friends like him the less because he refused to work on the Sabbath, and abstained from mingling in the bitter bickerings of his brethren in art.

He was a most amiable and liberal man; and we believe few whose lives have been distinguished, have gone to the grave more sincerely regretted by his private—though

extensive—circle of friends and acquaintances. There was at all times an honesty and a manliness in his bearing that could not fail to excite respect and esteem towards the person who was so widely admired as the artist. The young student always found him a willing counsellor, ever ready and willing to explain the course by which he had himself obtained so high and so honourable a station.*

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The Coronation.—A Supplement to the London Gazette, dated July 13, contains a Proclamation, declaring his Majesty's pleasure touching his Royal Coronation. It commences with—"Whereas we have resolved, by the favour and blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the solemnity of Our Royal Coronation, and of the Coronation of Our dearly-beloved Consort the Queen, upon Thursday the eighth day of September next, at Our Palace at Westminster;" and then appoints a Council to hear and determine all petitions and claims relative to that solemnity. The part of the ceremonial which usually takes place in Westminster Hall is to be omitted, and the whole is to be confined to the solemnity and ceremony usual upon the Coronation solemnized in Westminster Abbey. There is to be no show nor expense; and if any have been calculating on a pageant, they will be set right by this proclamation.

A meeting of the General Cemetery Company has been held at Exeter Hall, Lord Milton in the chair. The Report stated that the Company had purchased a spot of ground in the neighbourhood of the Harrow-road, containing fifty-four acres, tithe-free, for 9500*l.* which they considered a moderate sum. The report also suggested the propriety of applying to Parliament for a charter to incorporate the Company. Resolutions agreeing to the purchase of the ground, and in conformity with the recommendation of the Committee for applying for a charter, were unanimously agreed to.

The Gazette states that the board announced last session for the purpose of collecting and communicating information useful to emigrants is established. The Commissioners, consisting of the Duke of Richmond, Lord Howick, F. T. Baring, Henry

Ellis, and R. W. Hay, Esqs. will hold meetings at the Colonial-office.

Emigration to the North American Colonies is now going on from London as rapidly as from other parts of the United Kingdom, and it is satisfactory to know that sober and industrious men, who in this country are often under the necessity of applying to their parishes for subsistence, are thus enabled, in consequence of the high price of labour and abundance of provisions, to support their families in comfort. From provincial newspapers recently arrived, we perceive that nearly 30,000 emigrants were landed at Quebec alone during the last year; and scarcely an instance of distress occurred among them during the winter. Among other emigrants, a great many of the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital are proceeding with their families, under a very judicious arrangement lately adopted by Government, by which the men are allowed to commute by the receipt of four years' pension; a sufficient sum being advanced in this country to pay their passage and provide them with necessaries, and the remainder retained to be paid to them at the colony to which they may prefer emigrating, to enable them to settle to advantage.

Agricultural Home Colonies.—A meeting at the King's Head, in the Poultry, at which Sir John Sinclair and Mr. Montague Burgoyne presided; the benevolent object of which is to provide for a superfluous portion of the poor of London, by transplanting them to lands in the neighbourhood, and teaching them to cultivate them for their own support. As this plan becomes further developed, we shall give it our best attention: as a means of doing much good, it certainly appears to be not only practicable but easy.

* We understand that Mr. H. B. Burlowe is executing a bust of the late Mr. Jackson, with whom he was intimately acquainted, and that it is his intention to dispose of casts for the benefit of the artist's widow and family, who, we regret to learn, are left in by no means comfortable circumstances.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Henry Huntingford, B.C.L., late Fellow of New College, a Fellow of Winchester College, and a Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral, has been elected to the office of Prælector in Divinity, void by the preferment of the Rev. A. Matthews.

The Rev. W. H. Drage, M.A. of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to a Minor Canonry in Rochester Cathedral.

The Rev. S. Hall, B.D. to the Rectory of Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Ralph Churton. Patrons, the Principal and Scholars of Brasenose College, Oxford.

The Rev. Henry Wyatt Cottle, to the Vicarage of Watford, Northamptonshire, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Thomas Cole. Patron, the King.

The Rev. E. Ventris, M.A. of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to the Chaplaincy of the County Gaol, in the room of the Rev. H. Pearce, M.A.

George Wallace, Esq. B.A. of Trinity College, to the Second Mastership of the King's School, Canterbury.

The Rev. George Pearce, to the Vicarage of Henley, Suffolk, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. C. R. Millard. Also, to the Rectory of St. Saviour, and to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Martin at Oak, both in Norwich. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

The Hon. and Rev. Edward Pellew, to the Perpetual Curacy of Great Yarmouth. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

The Rev. Thomas Clowes, to the New Church or Chapel of St. Mary, of Southtown, Suffolk.

The Rev. James Hoste, A.M. to the Rectory of Ingoldisthorpe, Norfolk.

The Rev. A. Matthews, B.D. one of the Senior Fellows of Brasenose College, and Prælector in Divinity in the Cathedral Church of Hereford, to the office of Canon Residentiary therein, void by the death of the Rev. Canon Russell.

The Rev. Sir George W. Bishop, Bart. M.A. of Queen's College, to the Deanery of Lismore, Ireland. Patron, the King.

The Rev. John Clifton, to the Vicarage of Wiloughby-on-the-Wolds, Notts.

The Rev. G. H. Bowers, to the Rectory of St. Paul, Covent Garden, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Randolph.

Professor Lee, of Cambridge, to the Prebend of Bristol, vacant by the death of Dr. Randolph.

The Rev. F. G. Leach, to the Rectory of Stackpool-Eldor, otherwise Cheriton; and the Rev. William Allen, to the Vicarage of Bosherton, both in Pembrokeshire, vacant by the demise of the Rev. John Jones.

The Rev. Mr. Harries, of Trevacon, Pembrokeshire, to the Prebendal Stall at St. David's, also vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Jones.

The Rev. C. F. Millard, B.A. to the Vicarage of Sedgeford, Norfolk.

The Rev. J. N. Davidson, M.A. late of Queen's College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of East Harptree, Somerset.

The Rev. C. H. Lutwidge, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Paul, Huddersfield.

The Rev. Samuel Hudson, jun. to the Rectory of Castle Carrock, Cumberland.

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The Rev. Canon Underwood, to the Vicarage of Upton Bishop, Hereford.

The Rev. Dr. Clutton, to the Vicarage of Lugwardine, resigning the Vicarage of Sydney, Gloucestershire.

The Rev. G. Woods, to the Rectory of West-jean cum Singleton, Sussex.

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester has been pleased to appoint the Rev. W. Spencer Phillips, B.D. Minister of St. John's Church, Cheltenham, and late Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Oxford, one of his Lordship's Chaplains.

The Rev. Philip Jacob, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Crawley, near Winchester, vacant by the death of the Rev. H. T. Dampier.

The Rev. Charles Pilkington, B.C.L. Fellow of New College, to the Rectory of St. Lawrence, Winchester, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Gabell. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. Robert Roberts, to the Rectory of Wadenhoe, Northamptonshire, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. John Shillibeer.

The Rev. G. Ward, M.A. of Trinity College, Rector of Hope Bagot, Salop, has been appointed Chaplain to the East India Company, on the Bengal establishment.

The Rev. T. R. Welcome, to be Rural Dean of the Deanery of Castlemartin, vice the Rev. C. Phillips, resigned.

The Rev. W. Dunsany, M.A. Minister of St. John's Chapel, Portsea, to the Rectory of Exton, void by the decease of the Rev. John Baynes.

The Rev. George Goodden, B.A. late of Jesus College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of North Barrow, Somersetshire.

The Rev. C. Swain, to the Rectory of St. Michael's, in Stamford.

The Rev. J. White, A.M. of Queen's College, to the Vicarage of Saxilby, near Lincoln, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. G. Davenport Whitehead.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Mr. Blunt, Chancery Barrister, has been appointed to the Commissionership of Bankrupts, vacant in the Fourteenth List by the death of Mr. Impey.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Ralph Abercrombie, Esq. (sometime Secretary to his Majesty's special mission to Brazil) to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at Berlin.

Married.—At Edinburgh, Mr. Robert Brown, Brunstain, to Maria, daughter of the late James Douglas, Esq. Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs for Prince Edward Island, North America.

Neill, eldest son of N. Malcolm, Esq. of Poltalloch, Argyllshire, and Lamb Abbey, Kent, to Harriet Mary, third daughter of the Rev. Sir S. C. Jervoise, Bart. of Idsworth Park, Hants.

At Chelsea, the Rev. Carr John Glynn, Rector of Whitehampton, Dorset, son of Sir Richard Carr Glynn, Bart. to Augusta, daughter of John Granville, Esq. of Cadogan-place.

At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, the Rev. Ralph Berners, youngest son of the Venerable Archdeacon Berners, to Eliza, third daughter of

the late General Sir C. Cuyler, Bart. of St. John Lodge, Herts.

At Bath, Sir Bellingham Reginald Graham, of Norton Conyers, Bart. to Harriett, third daughter of the late Rev. Robert Cottam.

At Bristol, the Rev. T. Butler, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, son of the Venerable Archdeacon Butler, of Shrewsbury, to Fanny, third daughter of the late P. J. Worsley, Esq. of the former place.

At Kensington, the Rev. Charles Mayo, LL.D. of Cheam, Surrey, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late E. W. Shepherd, Esq.

At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, Major H. Semple, 35th regiment, to Amelia Emma, third daughter of Captain T. Searle, R.N. C.B.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, W. Puller, Esq. only son of the late C. Puller, Chief Justice of Bengal, to Emily, youngest daughter of W. Blake, Esq. of Danesbury, Herts.

At St. James's Church, London, on the 25th ult. John Warrender, Esq. only brother of the Right Hon. Sir George Warrender, Bart. to the Hon. Frances Henrietta Arden, daughter of the late Lord Alvanley.

At Delganny, county Wicklow, Wade Browne, Esq. of Churchill, Worcestershire, to Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Sergeant Pennfather.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Lord Bishop of London, Lieutenant-Colonel Luellyn, C.B. to Elizabeth Augusta, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Raymond.

At the British Ambassador's, at Paris, Captain Archibald Douglas, of the Indian Army, Madras Establishment, to Emma Money, eldest daughter of the late Hon. M. T. Harris, of the Madras Civil Service.

At Hatfield, the Rev. William Horne, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, Rector of Humber and of Hotham, eldest son of Sir W. Horne, his Majesty's Solicitor-General, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Jacob Hans Busk, Esq. of Ponsbourne Park, Herts.

At St. George's, Hanover square, M. T. Smith, Esq. M.P. to Louisa, third daughter of Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. M.P.

At Orcheston St. George, near Tilshead, Wilts, the Rev. Harry Lee, B.D. late Fellow of New College, Fellow of Winchester College, and Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral, to Julia, eldest daughter of G. Lowther, Esq. of Ashley Mount, Hants.

At St. George's, Mr. G. H. Seymour, son of Lord G. Seymour, and his Majesty's Minister resident at the Court of Tuscany, to Miss Gertrude Brand, daughter of the Hon. General Trevor.

Diad.—At Windsor, Colonel James M'Dermott, one of his Majesty's Military Knights, in his seventy-third year.

At Paris, in his eighty-third year, the Earl of Dundonald. His eldest son, Lord Cochrane, succeeds to the Earldom.

In Finsbury Circus, W. Dawes, Esq. late Chief Accountant of the Bank of England.

At his residence in Argyle-place, J. Northcote, Esq. R.A. in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

At his house in Welbeck-street, London, Robert Pollerton, Esq. late Governor of Prince of Wales Island.

In St. James's street, Buckingham Gate, London, Colonel Sir Ralph Hamilton, of Olivestob, North Britain, formerly of the third regiment of Foot Guards.

At his seat, Yoke's Court, Kent, aged sixty-four, Admiral Viscount Torrington.

In Dublin, at the advanced age of eighty-four, the Very Reverend John Bayly, Dean of Lismore.

At Rome, the Right Hon. Mary Lucy, Lady Clifford, wife of Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh, and daughter of Cardinal Weld: her Ladyship was thirty-two years of age, and has left a family of six young children.

Elizabeth Countess of Eldon.

At Hillingdon, Middlesex, the Right Hon. Lady K. Walpole, daughter of the first Earl of Orford, in the eighty-second year of her age.

At Anchtertool, Fifeshire, David Liddell, jun. Esq. formerly of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

At his house in Portman-square, H. Grant, Esq. of Groll Castle, Glamorganshire.

At Paris, Lieutenant-Colonel J. O'Hara, aged seventy-five.

In Arlington-street, the Right Hon. Robert Lord Spencer, at the advanced age of eighty-four.

At her house, George-square, Dowager Lady Wedderburn.

At Calais, after a long and painful illness, in the seventy third year of his age, R. Bentley, Esq. grandson of R. Bentley, D.D. of Trinity College, Cambridge.

At his house in Camden-street, Camden Town, John Worrall, Esq. a Commander in the Royal Navy, late of Leeds, in Yorkshire.

In Albemarle-street, Sir John Thorold, Bart. of Syston Park, Lincolnshire.

Rev. Hugh Jones, Vicar of Lewisham, Kent, and of Talgarth, Brecknockshire.

In George-street, Hanover-square, in the seventy-first year of his age, the Lord Bishop of Derry.

In the eighty-sixth year of his age, the Rev. John Gutch, M.A. F.S.A. sixty-two years Chaplain of All Souls College, in Oxford University, Rector of St. Clement, near Oxford, and of Kirkby Underwood, Lincolnshire.

At Hampton, in the 74th year of age, Thomas Greatorex, Esq. F.R.S. F.L.S. Organist of Westminster Abbey, Conductor of his Majesty's Concerts of Ancient Music, &c.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

BERKSHIRE.

We are sorry to find that the spirit of insubordination which distinguishes the present times has again reached this county. On Monday the 13th a mob of agricultural labourers struck for wages at Chieveley, near Newbury, where they demanded 2s. 6d. per day for their labour, instead of 1s. 8d., which they usually receive, and an advance for the women from 8d. to 1s. per day. These demands not being complied with by the farmers, the mob prevented those who were willing from working in the hay fields, nor would they suffer the sheep-washers to follow their occupation at a large pond, called Fair Cross, where the sheep for a great distance round are taken to be washed. On Thursday, we are happy to say, the men returned to their work, and all is at present quiet.

CORNWALL.

An important improvement in the fitting of steam-vessels is now in progress, under the direction of Captain King, R. N., the superintendent of his Majesty's packets at Falmouth. The vessel selected is his Majesty's steamer Echo, which is now undergoing the necessary alterations in the Royal Dock-yard at Devonport. The principal alteration is the substitution of the Cornish cylindrical boilers, in the place of the square ones now in use, by which safety, economy, space, and comfort, will be obtained. In the first place, these boilers are much cheaper, stronger, and less bulky than the square ones. The square boilers, at the utmost, cannot bear more than 6lb. on the inch, and are seldom worked at more than 1½lb.; the cylindrical boilers will bear 100lb. on the inch, but it is proposed to work them at only 15lb. on the expansive system peculiar to Cornwall. In the next place, there will be a saving of fuel to the extent of one-third, if not one-half; consequently a vessel will be able to keep at sea a much longer time than she can now possibly do. There will also be a saving of many tons weight of water, &c., the new boilers not requiring near so much as the old; and thus room will be procured for the better accommodation of the crew and passengers.

DEVONSHIRE.

A most destructive fire lately occurred at Tiverton: it destroyed twenty-seven houses in Frog-street.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

On digging a vault in the Abbey church-yard, Tewkesbury, on the 7th instant, an old English gold coin, weighing upwards of 120 grains, and exactly of the width of one of our present ounce penny-pieces, was found embedded in the soil, at a depth of nearly five feet. There is neither date nor number after the Monarch's name upon this coin, but there is no doubt of its being one of King Edward the Fourth's rials. It is in a very fine state of preservation, and is inscribed—

EDWARD, DI. GRA. REX. ANGL. Z. FRANC.
DNS. HIB.

The monarch is represented standing in a ship completely armed, holding in his right hand a naked sword, and in his left a shield with the arms of France and England; there is a flag at the stern of the ship, wherein is the letter E., and a large rose is conspicuous on the prow. This device was first used on the noble of Edward the Third, to commemorate the great naval victory over the French, obtained by that monarch in person, in 1340, and was continued on the coins of his successors even to the time of Henry the Eighth. On the reverse is the following legend, from the Latin version of St. Luke's Gospel, iv. 30—

IHS. AVT. TRANSIENS. PER. MEDIUM. ILLORV.
IBAT.

There is a rose in the centre, with rays like a sun, extending to four fleurs de lis, and as many lions passant interchangeably.

KENT.

The reports from the hop-grounds in our immediate neighbourhood state that there has been a considerable increase of Mould; but from all we can learn, we consider that the middle Kent plantation is likely to produce little. In those grounds where vermin has appeared, they continue to increase. The accounts from the Weald of Kent and Sussex are more favourable; but the hops are not by any means in a satisfactory state. The East Kent plantations show appearance of mould, and the ravages of fly and vermin.

LANCASHIRE.

The annual statement of the trade and increase of the Liverpool Docks has been published, and affords a striking proof of the flourishing condition of the port. The gross amount of increase upon the revenue of last year has exceeded 33,622*l.*, comprising an astonishing excess in the duties on goods alone of 19,408*l.* 4s. 5d., in the course of twelve months. The graving dock duties, though somewhat enlarged, may still be considered as bearing an inconsiderable proportion to the extraordinary number of 12,537 vessels which have entered the port; in the past year this sum amounted to 2,261*l.* being an increase upon 1830 of 3*l.* 6s. only. This may at first sight be attributed to a partial decline in this department of shipping labour, or perhaps to an increased stability in the building, which renders the necessity of repairs of less frequent occurrence; but the next item will show that it is in no trifling degree owing to a great preference being given to the recently introduced graving-docks, the duties from which, although, we presume, not fixed so high as the regular graving-docks, show an increase of 216*l.* 15s. 6d., upon an amount much inferior to that collected from the latter. With the single exception of extra dock rent, which is, however, rather a proof of additional prosperity, inasmuch as by the abundant supply of merchandise, and the facility and despatch of loading and departure,

the time of a vessel's lying in the docks has been materially diminished, with this one instance of decrease, the affairs of the docks exhibit a gratifying surplus upon the last year's revenue of no less than 35,032*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, making a grand total of 980,173*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The Milton and Leigh railway, for the conveyance of passengers to and from Bolton and Liverpool, has been opened. Two elegant coaches laden with passengers, and drawn by the Union engine, started for Liverpool; there was a great number of people assembled to witness their departure. The journey to the Liverpool end, twenty-eight miles, was performed in one hour and forty-seven minutes, and back to Bolton in one hour and fifty-four minutes, averaging, as nearly as possible, one hour and three-quarters to each trip, including stoppages.

Liverpool and Manchester Railway.—The importance of this work becomes every day more apparent. In the best periods of the coach system of management, 700 or 800 passengers a day was the most that could be conveyed, to and fro, in one day. In the present mode of convey-

increasing importation of foreign manufactured gloves, which—having averaged in the port of London alone 2,200 dozen per week during the present year, thus throwing out of employ so many persons, and preventing the circulation of nearly 50,000*l.* per annum amongst the labouring class; it has been deemed advisable by our committee to claim, as the only safe protection, a return to the prohibitory system; it being our opinion that smuggling is extensively carried on, and on this account we think a higher rate of duty would not benefit us."

WALES.

Some disturbances have taken place in the Forest of Dean, Monmouthshire. A great portion of the Forest was enclosed and planted with oak, under an Act passed in the 48th of George III., and the plantations are now in a thriving state. The Act provides that 11,000 acres are always to be enclosed as a nursery for timber, and that the fences can only be legally opened by order of the Lords of the Treasury, only when the young timber shall be safe from the browsing of the cattle, sheep, and swine. An enormous estate has

as mild and patient. They stray into the fields, in some places, it is true, and milk and even bleed the cattle for food; but who can blame them? A wretched system keeps them constantly at the lowest point of subsistence, therefore the least deficiency involves starvation. They find no employment; they have no means of removal;—suffering is submitted to as a natural and unavoidable lot. How much longer is this to be persisted in? We put the question to the ministry and to our legislators.

As the dreadful situation of our fellow-subjects in the West of Ireland becomes known, in the same degree, to the honour of our country, is public sympathy excited. England is celebrated throughout the world for its benevolence and charity; and, on the present occasion, we are sure that the national character will be nobly sustained. In London, and in various towns, the calls of the poor starving Irish for succour have been attended to with the liveliest zeal and the kindest solicitude. Public meetings have been held, and subscriptions set on foot. This sacred cause has been taken up and promoted in the most energetic and devoted manner; but we trust the time is approaching when some permanent measures will be enacted to secure the Irish peasantry against the recurrence of these tremendous visitations. It is to misgovernment, and to no other source, we impute the unparalleled evils of the sister island. Every interest has been studied and advanced but those of the people; every law has had for its object the aggrandizement of the aristocrat or the churchman. We have heard hitherto of no statutes to provide employment and food for the peasant, whose right to live by the fruits of the earth is nevertheless as unquestionable as that of the peer or the prelate. Reform is proceeding with a quick pace: we trust the benefits of it will, before long, be extended to our Irish fellow-subjects. We trust they will no longer be permitted to pipe with hunger in a country teeming with every variety of wholesome food. Willing to labour, we trust the legislature will, ere long, employ their industry in those public works which are so urgently called for in every corner of the island. We look anxiously for a poor-law, conceived in the benevolent spirit of the 43d of Elizabeth, and guarded against the abuses which have, in later years, crept into the English system. The Irish landlords must be compelled to do their duty to their tenantry; the Church must refund some of its enormous wealth; and the absentee must pay in taxes for the numerous evils his want of public spirit inflicts upon the country.

The "Cork Southern Reporter" contains a very long account of a most respectable meeting of the citizens of Cork, held in that city on Wednesday last, for the purpose of protesting against the removal of the naval station from Cove. The Mayor of Cork was in the chair, and the meeting was

attended by gentlemen of the most opposite political sentiments. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were agreed to, and it was resolved, with two dissentient voices only, "That an absentee landed proprietary, and that a non-resident legislature, are evils of undoubted magnitude—that Ireland has suffered, and shall continue to suffer from them—and that unless remedied or counteracted by a just and generous course of policy towards Ireland, the inhabitants of this country must demand a revision of the Act of Union.

The Catholic bishops assembled in grand synod in Dublin, have agreed to two petitions, one for the promotion of education, the other for the establishment of the poor laws in Ireland. Great complaints are made against the Irish magistracy. The class of persons who ought to compose that body are more in Paris or in London than in Dublin, and the absentee magistrates are to blame for the misconduct of those who, if the former stayed at home, would never be in the commission.

The jury, in the Newtonbarry case, returned no verdict, and were discharged by the coroner. They consisted partly of Catholics, and partly of Protestants, and it is a circumstance curiously illustrative of the state of political feeling in that unhappy country, that the one party differed as much from the other, as if neither could, even by accident, see an object or action in the light in which it presented itself to the other.

We learn with pleasure, from the London Western Committee for promoting Subscriptions to relieve the distress of the Irish, that it is no longer necessary to tax the benevolence of the British public for that object. The Committee state, that they have ascertained that the money already raised by subscription, together with that applied by Government, will be sufficient to support the population in those parts of Ireland where famine prevailed until the natural and effectual relief afforded by the new potato crop shall be realized.

The 12th of July was ushered in at Banbridge by those party signals which attend Orange processions, so wisely and so properly prohibited by the proclamation of his Excellency, and the letter of his private Secretary; but, unmindful of both, the Orangemen, armed with their muskets, and decorated with Orange insignia, marched through the country with music, playing "Croppies lie down," the "Boyne Water," and other party tunes, firing occasionally, and vociferating, to the no small terror of the peaceable inhabitants. All day this continued, and the town of Banbridge was in actual consternation. At night, or in the evening, the Catholics permitted themselves to be goaded into opposition, and came in contact with the Orangemen, when a murderous conflict ensued, in which, we lament to state, five Catholics were slain, and two Orangemen. This is lamentable.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

The Colonial Markets have exhibited more than usual activity during the three first weeks of July, especially that for Sugars. A good deal of the last-mentioned article has been taken up for exportation and on speculation. The stocks on first hands have frequently changed owners, and have more quickly diminished than had been anticipated during the previous month. Prices, however, have not risen in proportion, the advance on the former quotations being but trifling. In Coffee, the business has been chiefly confined to supplies for the home consumption. Some orders for exportation have been executed. They were almost entirely for the Mediterranean. The consumption of coffee in this country increases every year to an extent almost incredible. In Pepper, Cochineal, and Indigo, the transactions have been more brisk than might have been expected from the previous state of the markets. The Indigo crop in India promises to turn out well.

The new quarantine regulations to prevent the extension of Cholera Morbus to this country, prove a considerable drawback on our trade with the Baltic and the north of Germany. This cause, added to the fact of the disease having broken out in St. Petersburg, has occasioned some rise in the price of Tallow. Indeed, holders appear at present disposed not to part at all with their stocks. The house whose large speculation in this article has been mentioned in former reports, have got out of an embarrassing case by these unforeseen occurrences.

Generally, our trade with the countries which are now under the influence of the Cholera Morbus, has suffered very materially from its effects. The news of the plague having broken out in Smyrna and Constantinople, will also affect our trade with Turkey to a considerable extent. One good, however, is likely to result from the unhealthiness of the season in Smyrna, there will not be any over-trading and severe losses in fruit, as has been the case for years among our merchants connected with that part of the world.

Complaints have been greater than usual of dulness in the Corn Market. It seems that the weather is by far too good to suit the dealers in grain. Prices, in fact, have been generally low, with a constant tendency to a decline. The duty on foreign wheat has therefore risen. There is every prospect that the country will be blessed with a most abundant harvest this year.

The transactions of the Money Market have been comparatively unimportant during the month of July. The chief exciting cause having been removed by the final settlement of the Belgic

question, the uncertainty respecting which threatened Europe so long with a war; the fluctuations in the funds have been altogether trifling. For the same reason, speculations have been on a much smaller scale than some time before, inasmuch as the chances of a considerable rise or fall had diminished. Consols for the Account have ranged, during the three first weeks of July, from 83 to 83 seven eighths. They have hardly touched 84. The settlement of accounts in the Consol Market, which took place on the 20th, passed off very quietly. There were two defalcations, but of a very unimportant nature. The price for August opened on the 21st at 82 five-eighths to three-eighths, being quoted without the dividend.

In the Foreign Funds scarcely any business has been done, and prices have remained nearly nominal since our last report.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Bank Stock, 200 half.—Three per Cent. Reduced, 83 three-eighths, half.—Three per Cent. Consols, 82 three-quarters, seven-eighths.—Three and a Half per Cent. Consols, 1818, 90 seven-eighths.—Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 90 seven-eighths, three-quarters, 91.—New Three and a Half per Cent. 90 half, three-quarters, half.—Four per Cent. 1826, 99 three-eighths, five-eighths.—Long Annuities, to the 5th Jan. 1860, 17 quarter, one-eighth.—India Stock, 200 three-quarters.—India Bonds, Two and a Half per Cent. Par, 2 pin.—Exchequer Bills, £1000, 11, 13, 12.—Ditto, £500, 12, 13.—Ditto, Small, 12, 13.—Consols for the Account, 26th August, 82 three-quarters, five-eighths, seven-eighths. 3, 2 seven-eighths.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazilian Five per Cent. Bonds in £ Stlg. Dividends (payable in London) 1st April and 1st October, 50 three-quarters.—Danish Three per Cent. Bonds, in £ Stlg. Dividends (payable in London) 31st March and 30th September, 62 half.—French Five per Cent. Rentes, Dividends due 22nd March and 22nd September, 88 quarter.—French Five per Cent. Exchange per £ Stlg. 25, 30.—Mexican Six per Cent. Bonds in £ Stlg. with Dividend from 1st July 1827, 38, 7 three-quarters.—Portuguese Five per Cent. Bonds, in £ Stlg. with Dividend 1st December 1827, 48 half, three-quarters, 48.—Russian Five per Cent. Bonds in £ Stlg. Dividend (payable in London) 1st March and 1st September, 92 three-quarters.—Spanish Five per Cent. Bonds, of 1821 and 1822, in £ Stlg. with Dividend from 1st November 1823, 13 quarter, three-eighths.

BANKRUPTS

FROM JUNE 21, TO JULY 6, 1831, INCLUSIVE.

cotton spinner.

June 25. A. BAYWELL, Quenborough, Kent, linen
draper. J. PHILLIPS, Carvy-street, Lincoln Inn-
fields, tobacconist. W. WILLMER, sen. and G.
WILLMER, Oxford-street, bakers. W. CLARK,
Ilford, Essex, victualler. E. W. BISHOP, George-
street, Southampton-street, Pontenilla, surveyor. J.
LUKE, Mark lane, wine merchant. J. BROWN,
Shearman, burgess owner. T. WEST and A. BHAIR,
inn., Canham, Gloucestershire, coal miners. J. L.
OVERTON, Leamington Priory, Warwickshire, builder.
W. PATTISON, Wetherby, Yorkshire, spirit merchant.
W. MOORE and J. MCNEIGHT, Liverpool, corn mer-
chants. W. TASKER, Waterhead-mill, near Old-

TABLE, Bristol, corn factor.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM JUNE 23 TO JULY 22, 1831.

Time to July	Locations.	Thermo- meter.	Baro- meter.	Winds.		Atmospheric Variations.				Prevailing modifica- tion of Cloud.
		Mean Alt.	0 hour.	A.M.	P.M.	9h A.M.	3h.	3h P.M.	During Night	
Thur. 23	7 h. 0' A.M.	65.5	30.00	N.W.	S.W.	Clear	Clear	Cldy.	Rain	Cirrostr. Cum.
Fri. 24		62.5	29.75	S.W.	—	Rain	Cldy.	—	Fair	—
Sat. 25		60.5	.75	N.W.	N.W.	Cldy.	—	—	Rain	—
Sun. 26		57.5	.40	N.	—	—	Rain	Shra.	—	— Nita.
Mon. 27		50.5	.55	N.W.	S.W.	—	Cldy.	Rain	—	Cumulo. —
Tues. 28	11 h. 40' P.M.	—	—	N.	N.	Rain	Rain	—	—	Cirrostr. —
Wed. 29		60	.80	—	N.W.	Cldy.	—	—	—	— Cum.
Thur. 30		61	.78	N.W.	—	Rain	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—
Fri. 1		62	.85	—	N.W.	—	—	Clear	Fair	Cumulostr. Cum.
Sat. 2		60	.90	W.	W.	—	Clear	—	—	Cumulus
Sun. 3	1 h. 40' P.M.	64	.80	S.W.	S.W.	Cldy.	—	—	—	— Cumulostr.
Mon. 4		67	30.00	—	—	Clear	—	—	—	—
Tues. 5		65.5	.87	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	—	Cirrostratus
Wed. 6		64.5	.88	Var.	—	—	Clear	—	—	— Cum.
Thur. 7		65	.10	E.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fri. 8	1 h. 40' P.M.	63	.18	N.E.	N.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	—
Sat. 9		70.5	.10	W.	Var.	Clear	Clear	—	—	—
Sun. 10		62	29.77	S.E.	E.	Cldy.	Rain	Rain	—	—
Mon. 11		62.5	.75	N.E.	Var.	Clear	Clear	Clear	—	—
Tues. 12		64	.50	E.	E.	Cldy.	Rain	Rain	M. rain	Cum. Nita.
Wed. 13	3 h. 30' P.M.	62.5	.47	S.	Var.	Rain	—	Clear	Rain	—
Thur. 14		63.5	.45	N.W.	S.E.	Cldy.	—	—	—	—
Fri. 15		65	—	S.W.	S.W.	Rain	Shra.	Cldy.	Fair	—
Sat. 16		62.5	—	S.	S.	—	Cldy.	Shra.	Rain	—
Sun. 17		64	.65	N.W.	W.	Cldy.	—	Clear	Fair	Cumulus
Mon. 18	3 h. 30' P.M.	65	.74	S.W.	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	— Cirrostr.
Tues. 19		63.5	—	W.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wed. 20		64	.66	N.W.	S.W.	—	—	—	Rain	Cirrostratus
Thur. 21		63	.50	S.W.	—	—	—	Clear	Fair	—
Fri. 22		62.5	—	—	N.W.	Clear	—	—	—	—

Mean temperature of the Month, 60.75 deg. Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.63. Highest temperature, 73.5 deg.
Thunder on the 10th and 16th P.M. on the 14th A.M.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1831.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords—July 18. A discussion took place on the Archbishop of Canterbury's Tithe Composition Bill, and on Lord Dacre's Tithe Commutation Bill. The first Bill proposes to extend very considerably the powers of making composition for tithes; and the Archbishop defended this measure as preferable, and more safe, than the proposed Commutation Bill.—The Lord Chancellor pursued the same course of argument, supporting the Composition, and resisting the Commutation Bill: the latter was subsequently withdrawn, and the former read a second time.—Earl Grey read to the House a communication from King Leopold, to the following effect, that

"It is not my intention to draw any portion of the income I have derived from this country when I leave it. It will be necessary, however, to discharge all outstanding debts in this country; and I shall, therefore, leave trustees for that and other purposes, namely, to maintain in complete repair Claremont House; to pay all rewards, &c. granted for faithful services; and to continue all those charitable contributions made either by the late Princess Charlotte or myself; after which they will pay the remainder into the Exchequer."

The Noble Earl had also to state to their Lordships, that as his Royal Highness felt it would be unbecoming his situation as sovereign of another country, to hold such a commission, it was not his intention to continue as Colonel in the English Guards.

July 19.—The Lord Chancellor brought in his Bill relating to the Exchequer Court of Scotland, which, in the course of one year, it appeared, had to try one defended cause. The Bill will enable the Crown to anticipate the retiring pensions of the Chief Baron, and the Puisne Barons, if they be disposed to accept them; and, if they accept them, then to provide for the few remaining duties of the Court by the other Judges.—Read a first time.

July 26.—The Earl of Aberdeen inquired of his Majesty's Ministers, first, whether they were prepared to explain some facts which had been alluded to in the French King's speech; namely, the invasion of Lisbon by the French fleet, and the destruction of the Belgic frontier fortresses? He considered that one ancient ally had been abandoned to a fate that might have been prevented by the mediation we were bound to interpose; and that the fortresses that we, at the expense of great treasure and blood, had, in conjunction with the other great

powers, erected, as safe-guards to the Netherlands, could not have been dismantled without an abrogation of the old treaty by a new one. If such had been formed, he thought it the duty of Ministers to acquaint the House of its nature.—Earl Grey replied, that our treaties with Portugal did not bind us to protect her from the consequences of wanton aggression on other states. With respect to the Belgian fortresses, the Noble Earl read a protocol, in which Austria, Russia, and Prussia joined our Government as to the propriety of their demolition, on the ground of their being too expensive to be kept up by, and too weak to protect the new State of Belgium.—The Duke of Wellington considered the fortresses necessary for the protection of the north of Europe from French aggression, and expressed great indignation that Portugal should have been deserted as she had been. By a Bill now in the other House, we were depriving her of all commercial advantage, and her next step would be to seek the protection of France.—Earl Grey replied, that the French had not invaded Portugal till the latter had refused all satisfaction, and that, if a war were to break out between France and Belgium, the former could take all the fortresses alluded to in a week.

August 2.—Their Majesties were in attendance in the House of Lords; the King, to give his assent to the Queen's Annuity Bill; and the Queen, to make her acknowledgment for the provision. The House was thronged by the flower of our nobility; and his Majesty having gone there in state, an immense crowd was collected to greet him as he passed. After some routine business, the House adjourned.

August 3.—Earl Grey, in answer to a question from Lord Londonderry, stated, that he knew of no orders having been given for the reception of the Princess Donna Maria da Gloria in this country, as Queen of Portugal.

August 9.—The Marquis of Londonderry entered into a long historical recapitulation of the policy hitherto acted upon between this country and Belgium, and concluded by moving, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying his Majesty would be pleased to order to be laid on the table of the House copies of, or extracts from, the negotiations which had been and were pending for the settlement of the State of Belgium, or so far as such copies could

be made public without prejudice to the negotiations. — Earl Grey defended the policy that had been adopted by Ministers. He did not think that the interests of England had been attacked so as to require her to plunge into a war; and he was ready to answer with his head for the successful result, if the Ministry were left unimpeded and unembarrassed by such motions as that of the Noble Marquis, which could not possibly be acceded to. — The Duke of Wellington deprecated the abandonment of Holland, and the present system of policy adopted by Ministers. — The Lord Chancellor objected to such discussions, which, he said, were productive of injury alone to the interests of the country. He also defended, at great length, the policy of the present Ministry. — The Earl of Aberdeen said, that he considered the conduct of Ministers to be unjust and un-English; to which Lord Holland replied, that the only object of the present motion was to embarrass their negotiations. — The Marquis of Londonderry eventually withdrew his motion.

August 11. — Viscount Strangford inquired of Earl Grey, whether it was intended that, at the Coronation, Peers were to be precluded from paying their homage to the Sovereign on the throne, and were to be represented by delegates, representing each rank of the Peerage, and chosen by Ministers. — Earl Grey replied, that the delegates would be appointed by the body of Peers themselves. — The Marquis of Lansdowne observed, that the arrangements for the Coronation had not been left to the Cabinet, but to the Privy Council. — The Duke of Wellington said, that it was usual for the whole, and not a part of the Privy Council, to decide on the forms of the Coronation. He should much regret the abolition of the ceremony of Peers doing homage. — On the third reading of the Coal Duties' Repeal Bill, the Duke of Wellington objected to it, on the ground that the revenue could not bear the loss that would result from the repeal of the Coal Duties. After the Bill had been defended by Viscount Goderich, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

August 18. Viscount Strangford again inquired, whether the Peers would themselves be allowed to do homage at the Coronation; and also, whether the Peeresses would be allowed a procession on the occasion? — Earl Grey replied, that the arrangements were not yet completed, and he could only say, in answer, that the Coronation of George III. would be followed, as a precedent.

House of Commons — July 19. Mr. Mackinnon, previously to the House going into Committee on the Reform Bill, moved that the census of 1831, instead of that of 1821,

be consulted in determining which boroughs should be disfranchised, if under a certain amount of population. — Lord J. Russell opposed it on the ground that Government had avowedly taken the census of 1821 as their guide. The House divided on the motion; the numbers were, for it 169; against it 244; majority against the motion, 75. The House then went into Committee on the Bill, and proceeded to the consideration of the second line of clause A, viz. "Appleby;" whereupon Lord Maitland moved, that it be taken out of clause A, and transferred to clause B. The motion was supported by Mr. Croker, and other members, who contended, that Appleby was similarly circumstanced to Buckingham and Reigate, which had been transferred to schedule B; and it was opposed by Lords Althorp, J. Russell, &c., who contended that the similarity did not apply, and that the requisite number of inhabitants to warrant the House in continuing the franchise to Appleby could not be obtained, except by including much of the surrounding country. After a prolonged discussion, a division took place; the numbers were, for the transfer 228; against it 302; majority in favour of Ministers 74. The borough of Appleby was then declared to stand part of schedule A.

July 20. Mr. C. Wynn moved the third reading of the Bill to abolish the practice of taking oaths before the Lord Steward; whereupon the House divided; for the third reading 78; against it 26; majority 52. The House then resolved into a Committee on the English Reform Bill; and, after some conversation, the third line of schedule A, viz. "Great Bedwin," was agreed to without a division. — Questions were then put, and severally carried in the affirmative, that the following boroughs stand parts of schedule A, viz. Beeralston, Bishop's Castle, Bletchingly, Boroughbridge, Bosiney, Brackley, Bramber, Callington, Carmelford, Castle Rising, and Corfe Castle.

July 21. Lord J. Russell moved the order of the day for the Reform Bill, and that Downton should stand part of schedule A. — Mr. Croker opposed the motion. There had been no good ground shown for disfranchising Downton. Upon this question the House divided, when the numbers appeared, for the amendment 244; against it 274; majority for Ministers 30. The Chairman then put the question, "that Dunwich stand part of schedule A," which was carried. The following boroughs were subsequently declared to stand part of schedule A, viz. Rye, Fowey, and Gatton.

July 22. The following boroughs were included in schedule A, Hedon, Heytesbury, Higham Ferrars, Hindon, Ilchester, East Looe, West Looe, Lostwithiel, Ludgershall, Midhurst, Milbourne Port, Mine-

head, Newport (Cornwall), Newton (Lincoln), Newton (Isle of Wight), Orford, Petersfield, and Plympton Erle.

July 25. In a Committee of Supply, the House divided on the grant of 16,000*l.* to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the Colonies. Mr. Hunt having moved, as an amendment, that the vote be now reduced by one half, and be discontinued altogether after this year; the motion for the grant was carried by a majority of 65 to 27, on a promise of future reduction, as Ministers did not profess to defend this grant on principle. On a motion for a grant of 24,000*l.* to defray the expenses of the Swan River Settlement, Lord Howick stated, in answer to Mr. Hunt, that the last accounts from that colony had been more favourable, and that Captain Stirling had gone out on the condition that he should not receive his salary if the colony did not succeed.

July 26. The House went into Committee on the Reform Bill, and disfranchised the following boroughs, Queenborough, New Romney, St. Germain's, (on the division, by a majority of 260 to 212,) and St. Mawes. On the motion that Saltash be disfranchised, Lord John Russell admitted that this was the weakest case in the list, and suggested that it should be placed in schedule B. This, however, was not agreed to without a division, which exhibited the anomaly of Ministers (with the exception of the Attorney-General, who voted for disfranchisement,) voting against their own motion. The majority for removing it to schedule B was 231 to 150. Old Sarum was then consigned to its fate without a division. Seaford, Steyning, Stockbridge, Tregony, Wareham, Weobley, and, in fact, all the boroughs of schedule A, were similarly disposed of.

July 27. The House went into Committee on the Reform Bill, and was proceeding to the clause containing schedule B, which contains boroughs to return one member, when Sir R. Peel moved, as an amendment, that the word "two" be inserted in the place of "one," on the ground that the clause, as it stood, gave too great a preference to the manufacturers of the North over the agriculturists of the South of England. Lord J. Russell replied, that population and property had been the test of Ministers in forming the Bill, and he believed that, by a fair comparison, it would be found that every interest would possess a fair share in the representation. Sir R. Peel then rejoined, that boroughs were the only resource of gentlemen of merit and retired habits. Lord J. Russell observed, that the interest of "gentlemen of retired habits" had not been lost sight of, and that he thought a hundred boroughs would be amply sufficient for them.—Mr. Sadler considered that it was improper to give three hundred

members to the town population, which only amounted to 4,500,000, and which paid only 2,000,000*l.* taxes, while they only gave one hundred and fifty members to the county population, which amounted to 7,000,000, and paid 6,800,000*l.* taxes. After some discussion, the House divided on this amendment, which was negatived by a majority of 182 to 115. The boroughs of Aldborough, Amersham, Arundel, Ashburton, and Bodmin were ordered to stand part of schedule B, after most of their representatives had declared that they had all greatly improved, and were most respectable places. Bridport and Buckingham were also similarly disposed of without an observation. For Chippenham it was contended, that it had been founded by "the father of the British Constitution," and that the census of 1821 was incorrect. On a division, the motion for including it in schedule B, was carried by a majority of 251 to 181.

July 28. In Committee on the Reform Bill, a long discussion arose on the propriety of taking Clitheroe out of schedule B, by connecting it with the neighbouring towns. After Mr. Stanley had "broken a lance" on the subject with Mr. Knight and Sir C. Wetherell, the motion for its remaining in schedule B was carried without a division. The same motion with respect to Cockermouth was carried by a majority of 233 to 151. Dorchester, Evesham, and Great Grimsby were also included in the list to have one member.

July 29. The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Reform Bill, and the following boroughs were placed in schedule B; East Grinstead, Guilford (on a division for its retaining two members, there were 186 for it, and 253 against it; majority 67,) Helstone, Honiton, Huntingdon, Hythe, Launceston, Liskeard, Lyme Regis, Lynton, and Maldon.

July 30. Malmesbury, Marlborough, Great Marlow, Okehampton, Reigate, Richmond, Rye, St. Ives, Thetford, Thirsk, Wallingford, Wilton, and Saltash were placed in schedule B without division.

August 2. In Committee, the House proceeded with schedule B, which, after a prolonged discussion, was disposed of. It was then put, that the boroughs in schedule C should send two members to Parliament. The first proposed to be included was Manchester, with its townships.

August 3.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a farther allowance of 10,000*l.* a-year to the Duchess of Kent, for the education and support of the Princess Victoria. The motion was opposed by Mr. Hunt, who divided the House, when the numbers appeared, for the grant 223; against it 1. The House went into Committee on the Reform Bill, on the motion

that Greenwich and Woolwich be entitled to send two members to Parliament. Sir R. Peel opposed it on the ground that these places had no particular trade to require protection, and had no claim but amount of population, which fluctuated as Government possessed more or less influence over them. The House divided, and the motion was carried by 295 to 198. The towns of Sheffield, Sunderland, and Devonport were next included in schedule C.

August 4. The House went into Committee on the Reform Bill, and the first motion was for conferring the right of representation on Wolverhampton. Agreed to. The same motion was then made respecting the Tower Hamlets. Sir E. Sugden argued against the principle of the Bill, and called on all independent Members to hand their names down to posterity by voting, on this occasion, according to their consciences.—Sir C. Wetherell said this gift to the City of London was a *bonus* for taking the lead for Reform. Agreed to.—The next question was, as to Finsbury, &c. Agreed to. Marylebone was then proposed to be included in schedule C, which motion was agreed to after a short conversation, as was also the division of Lambeth. The House having disposed of schedule C, Mr. Littleton moved that Stoke-upon-Trent be included in it. The motion was, however, thrown out on division, by 246 to 145.—Lord Milton then moved, that all the boroughs in schedule D should return two members instead of one. This motion was also negatived, on a division, by 320 to 102.

August 5. The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Reform Bill, it was proposed, that Brighton should stand part of schedule D, and return one member. Some discussion ensued, in which the power to be given to the Commissioners under this Bill came under consideration. Lord Althorp observed, that they were only to have a discretion (where there was a continuous town) to decide what were to be the boundaries of the place. The motion was ultimately agreed to; as were similar propositions in favour of Bolton-le-Moor, Blackburn, Bradford, Bury, Cheltenham, Dudley, and Frome. On the motion that Gateshead should return a member, a long debate ensued, which terminated thus; for the motion 264; against it, 160; majority 104. It was then decided that Halifax, Huddersfield, Kidderminster, Kendal, Macclesfield, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, South Shields, Stockport, Stoke-upon-Trent, Tynemouth, Wakefield, Warrington, and Whitby, should each enjoy a similar privilege; in other words, form a part of schedule D.

August 6. The House in Committee on the Reform Bill. On the motion that Workington stand part of schedule D, Mr.

Croker moved an amendment, ~~that~~ that place be left out. The Right Hon. Gentleman, at very considerable length, and with great energy, repeated his argument against the whole measure, which he described as one fraught with the most calamitous results. On a division, there were for the motion 104; against it 60; majority 44. Mr. D. Gilbert moved, that Penzance, and Mr. Watson that Tortex Park form part of schedule D; but, finding the House against them, both motions were withdrawn. Ministers, in answer to questions from the Marquis of Chandos, Lord Stormont, Lord Eliot, and Sir R. Peel, stated, that the French Government had intimated to the Government of this country, through Lord Granville, that they had ordered troops to march to the aid of Belgium, on hearing that the King of the Netherlands had broken the armistice, and that the march of the French troops had only been known to Ministers this morning; that King Leopold had given this country the same notice of the Dutch attack that he had given to the French.

August 8. The Dublin Election Committee declared, that the Lord Mayor of Dublin and Lewis Perrin, Esq. had not been duly elected, and had been guilty of bribery. A new writ was ordered to be issued by a majority of 76 to 51; Mr. C. Pelham having moved, as an amendment, that the order be suspended. The House went into Committee on the Game Certificate Bill: Lord Althorp moved that it be the charge for a licence to deal in game.—Colonel Sibthorpe thought that the sum should be, at least, 8*l.*—Mr. Hume advocated free trade, and no licences.—Mr. Hunt said, that persons sporting with double-barrel guns should pay 4*l.*, and 2*l.* for a single-barrel. Motion agreed to. The House went into Committee on the Game Bill, and the Committee decided that the Act should come into operation twenty days after it passed; that any persons setting snares on Sundays, or Christmas Day, or poisoning game in a preserve, should be fined 5*l.* for the first offence, and be imprisoned for the second and third; that the person who bought game should be fined, as well as he who sold it without a licence; that persons be licensed to deal in game; that a list of appointed game-keepers be enrolled with the Clerk of the Peace; that licences be granted by magistrates sitting in petty sessions in July; that no coachmen, guards, tavern-keepers, caravan-drivers, or higgiers be allowed to take licences to deal.

August 9. The House went into Committee on the Reform Bill, and proceeded with schedule E. Upon which a discussion took place on the question, whether Rochester and Chatham should be united in one

borough, and be included in this schedule? The Committee divided, when the numbers were, for the motion 252; against it 152; majority 100. The Committee terminated their labours, after agreeing to schedule E and clause five.

August 10. The House, in Committee on the Reform Bill, proceeded with schedule F, which principally refers to Welsh boroughs. Colonel Wood moved, that Merthyr Tydvil should be left out of schedule F, and be entitled, with adjoining hamlets, to return one member of itself. The amendment was thrown out by 164 to 123. After a conversation on the mode of appointing the returning officer for the new boroughs, Mr. Wrangham moved, as an amendment, that the blank in the clause which gave six members to Yorkshire, should be filled up with the word "ten." The original motion was carried without a division. Several other boroughs in the same list were afterwards disposed of.

August 11. The House went into Committee on the Reform Bill, and proceeded to the consideration of the tenth clause, which proposes to enact, that certain counties (twenty-five in number, and enumerated in schedule G) shall be separated into "two" divisions, each division sending two members. Sir E. Sugden said, that unless some principle were laid down as to the division of counties, it would be impossible for the Committee to judge of the fitness or unfitness of the clause; he therefore proposed, as an amendment, "That in all future Parliaments there shall be two Knights of the Shire, instead of four, in each of the counties enumerated in schedule G, to this Act annexed." After a lengthened debate, the House divided, when the numbers were, for retaining that part of the clause to which objection had been made, 241; against it 122; majority in favour of the original words 119.

August 12. The House resolved into Committee on the Reform Bill. It agreed to the remainder of the eleventh clause, and then adopted the tenth clause, which had been postponed, for dividing Lincolnshire, and giving to each moiety two members. The twelfth clause underwent much discussion: it proposed to provide that the freeholders of the divided counties should vote in the separate divisions as if they were counties. It was, however, ultimately agreed by the Ministers, to have it struck out, in order to embody a general provision in clause sixteen. Respecting such sixteenth clause, (which extends the right of voting in counties to copyholders and leaseholders,) Lord Althorp intimated, that when it came forward, he had some amendments and alterations to propose in it. The nature of them did not transpire, and his Lordship

would not consent to print the clause as amended till he had stated the reasons of the alterations contemplated by Ministers. The Committee then proceeded to the consideration of the nineteenth clause, which proposes to give three Knights of the Shire for Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Dorset, Hereford, Hertford, and Oxford, two for Glamorgan, &c.

August 13. The House met this day at twelve o'clock, and continued sitting till about six, only for the purpose of receiving petitions, and proceeding with such parts of the Reform Bill as were not strongly opposed.

August 16.—Mr. Hume moved, as an instruction to the Committee, on the question whether the House should go into Committee on the Reform Bill, that nineteen members be allotted to the British Colonies. The Hon. Member entered into an elaborate detail of the claims of each colony, and the best mode of giving them the right of representation.—Lord Althorp objected to the proposition, on the ground of the delay it would cause in the progress of the Bill before the House. If brought in as a separate measure, the House might better decide upon its merits; and, after considerable discussion, this motion was also negatived without a division. The House then went into Committee, and proceeded on clause fourteen, respecting the departmental division of counties; and the Isle of Wight was appointed to return one Member of itself. Lord Althorp, in answer to a question from Mr. Briscoe, stated, that an order had been sent out to the Crown Colonies for the emancipation of all slaves belonging to the Crown.

August 17. The House went into Committee on the Reform Bill, and proceeded on clause fifteen, which enacted that "for the purpose of electing a knight or knights of the shire, the East Riding of the county of York, the North Riding of the county of York, and the several counties enumerated in the second column of the schedule H to the Act annexed, shall respectively include the several cities and towns, being counties of themselves, mentioned in conjunction therewith, and named in the first column of the said schedule H; and that, for the like purpose, the county of Gloucester shall include that part of Bristol which is situate on the Gloucestershire side of the river Avon; and the county of Somerset shall include that part of Bristol which is situate on the Somersetshire side of the said river Avon." The House divided on this clause, which, however, was carried by a majority of 164 to 124. The Committee then discussed clause sixteen, respecting the rights of copyholders.

August 18. The House went into Committee on the Reform Bill, and proceeded

to the consideration of clause sixteen, upon which Colonel Sibthorpe moved an amendment, by which any farmer, paying a yearly rent of 50*l.*, should be entitled to vote for county members; but it being decided, that the Hon. Member's motion was irregular in the time of its being brought forward, it was withdrawn; and the Marquis of Chandos moved an amendment, of which he had given

notice, in very nearly the same, towards the same effect. Ministers opposed this proposition, on the ground that small farmers were too liable to be influenced by their landlords. The House divided on this amendment; and, as several Hon. Members supported it who usually vote with Ministers, the amendment was carried by a majority of 232 to 148.

THE COLONIES.

CANADA.

By the following statement it will be seen that emigration to Canada is increasing on a scale much larger than is generally supposed. In the year 1828 there arrived in Canada, from different parts of Great Britain, 12,000 settlers; in 1829, 15,945 emigrants landed; in 1830 the number of settlers who arrived at Quebec and other parts of Canada was 28,075, while the arrivals from England, Ireland, and Scotland, up to the 18th of June of the present year, were not less than 28,141 persons. It was expected that before the season closed, upwards of 50,000 settlers would be landed in the colony.

EAST INDIES.

The most recent accounts from Calcutta state that, the East India Company had taken up a greater number of ships than usual, to proceed to Canton for teas. In commercial affairs at Calcutta there was a great heaviness. The import trade was unprecedentedly languid, nor was there any prospect of improvement. This state of things was mainly to be ascribed to the great scarcity of money. The great extent to which over-trading had been carried had

now completely overstocked the market. In the export department considerable activity had been displayed, and the shipments for Europe were unusually brisk. The American and French traders had been purchasing indigo freely. The demand for British goods is rather more brisk, but the prices offered were so low as to prevent the transaction of profitable business.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

The accounts from the Swan River settlement are to the 18th of March: they are very satisfactory. Messrs. Bannister and Smith had returned from King George's Sound, after travelling fifty-three days across a country well watered, and with the most luxuriant timber. Several samples of the mould had been brought in, and it proved of the finest quality for agricultural purposes. The colonists at Swan River were abundantly supplied with every necessary, and with provisions, at low prices. The harvest had been productive, and vegetables were plentiful. The first native (of European parents) had appeared: the lady of Captain Stirling had presented to him a boy. It is stated, that King George's Sound is attached to the Swan River settlement.

FOREIGN STATES.

ALGIERS.

The *Semaphore*, of Marseilles, gives the following accounts from Algiers, up to the 28th of July:—"The French troops are constantly harassed by the Bedouin Arabs. The garrisons at the Ferme Modèle and Maison Carrée have not a moment's repose. An incessant firing is heard from those two points. At one o'clock yesterday morning, General Berthezene went to the camp with a detachment of chasseurs. The Bedouins have approached so near the Block-house, that our soldiers single them out for destruction, like flies. Their loss must have been very great, and yet, when the affair is over, not a single dead man can be found on the field of action; so much is their zeal excited by their pride, in not leaving any of their dead in the hands of the enemy. The embrasures of the Block-house are only sufficiently wide to admit the barrel of a musket, and yet eight of our soldiers have been

wounded through them, so quick of sight are the Bedouins, and so rapid their movements. On the 20th, the boats of all the ships of war at Algiers went to the coast opposite the Ferme Modèle, with some artillerymen, under the orders of M. Combes Dumanour, commandant of the station. They made several discharges of artillery and musketry upon the deserted shore, and at about twelve o'clock were all on board again."

BELGIUM.

War has again broken out between Holland and Belgium. King Leopold returned to Brussels in consequence of the announcement of the intended renewal of hostilities. He immediately issued a spirited proclamation, stating his determination to defend Belgium, and calling upon every one to do his duty, concluding by saying he was going to his post. The King immediately forwarded despatches to France and England;

as members of the Alliance which had declared an armistice between Holland and Belgium. The King of France held a council at the Palais Royal, when it was resolved that General Girard, at the head of 50,000 French troops, should immediately march to the aid of the King of Belgium. The French army entered the Belgian territory on the 7th, in three different directions, and they were received with universal acclamations. The English Government immediately ordered Sir Edward Codrington's squadron to the Downs, to act as circumstances may require. The Belgic papers describe the mode of warfare adopted by the Dutch to be barbarous in the extreme, and their presence and progress hitherto have been marked by whole villages sacked and fired; farm-houses pillaged, and property, liberty, and life everywhere outraged. The Prince of Orange had assumed the chief command, and, in the face of these atrocities, published a manifesto to the country people, assuring them that he meant to protect their property, his father's only object being to secure a separation upon fair terms. Shortly after intelligence of the March of the French army was communicated to the King of Holland, he issued a proclamation for the immediate withdrawal of his army from Belgium. His Majesty states in this document, that he did not for a moment consider that his quarrel was with the French and English, but with his own rebellious subjects. He declares, at the same time, his perfect readiness to proceed with the negotiations.

Buenos Ayres.

It appears, from an extract of a letter, dated Buenos Ayres, May 27th, that the civil war in the provinces of the interior had taken a decided turn in favour of the liberal party. General Quiroga, who had left Buenos Ayres some time previously, with a handful of men, (about three hundred,) had penetrated to the foot of the Andes, having beaten the Unitarian troops of General Paz, killed some of his best officers, and taken others, among whom is General Paz himself, prisoners. The head-quarters of Quiroga were at Mendoza, three hundred miles from Buenos Ayres, and his party of Federals occupying the provinces of Mendoza, Calamarca, Rioja, &c. Some British houses in Buenos Ayres had recently stopped payment, and the effect thereof has been most sensibly felt.

France.

The anniversary of the three glorious days of July, the 27th, 28th, and 29th, passed off without the slightest disturbance of the public peace, and without the manifestation of any thing like disaffected or revolutionary feelings on the part of the people. The first day was one of mourning for the dead. In

all the churches in the metropolis and its environs funeral masses were celebrated, and in front of the churches were suspended large black cloths, with the inscription "Aux victimes de Juillet, 1830." The second was a day of national festivity; and the third was a military fête day, closed by a review of the troops of the line and the National Guard, to the number of 120,000 men.

Casimir Perier had always said, that if a majority of the Chamber were against him, or the opinion of the House so expressed as to show a want of confidence in him, he would retire. The first struggle was the election of President; and, although the Ministry was not defeated, yet their majority was so small, and so many promises, given before the ballot, had been broken; that, on the scrutiny, which confirmed the power of the Opposition, Casimir Perier sent in his resignation. All the Ministers but Soult followed his example. It was evident, when the Ministerial candidate, after two ballots, only obtained 181 votes, while the Opposition candidate had 176, and when the Opposition candidate for the Vice-Presidency had a considerable majority, that Ministers could not reckon on support; therefore, though the King urgently entreated M. Perier to consider the case, he persevered, and at noon, on Tuesday, the King named M. Molé, the friend of Talleyrand, to form a new Ministry.

Notwithstanding this resolution, however, which had thrown the Government into confusion, M. Casimir Perier, re-accepted office as soon as there was a probability of war, and intends to continue in his post if the Address of the Deputies, and the division upon it, be favourable to him.

HAYTI.

Long after the people of Hayti had expelled their French masters from the island, the French Government had the address to extort from the ex-colonists a bond, by which the latter pledged themselves to pay the enormous sum of six million pounds sterling, for the nominal recognition of that emancipation which could no longer be retarded. This ransom was agreed to by the Haytians in order to avoid farther molestations; and it was, probably, conceded with less hesitation, because they felt assured that the time would soon arrive when they would have it in their power to defy their late taskmasters to enforce its iniquitous and usurious conditions. The period appears at length to have arrived. The Haytian Government, as we stated in our last, has refused to accede to the terms proposed by the French, in consequence of which all intercourse between the French agent and the Haytian Government has been interrupted.

HOLLAND.

The King of Holland has lost Batavia, the capital of the island of Java, in the East Indies, which was at all times considered the most important colony of Holland. It has declared for Belgium, and it was thought this would lead to the defection of the whole island.

ITALY.

The Pope has given a new constitution to his States : for every thousand persons there shall be sixteen counsellors and one delegate : the former approved by the latter, the latter by the Pope. In towns of several thousands there shall be counsellors and delegates in like proportion, and for every twenty thousand a council of delegation, with all the functions of Government, responsible to the Pope, and under certain regulations. All accounts to be inspected openly by the people, and approved by the delegate. This decree of Gregory XVI. is dated July 5, and the first Provisional Councils are to assemble on the 1st of October next.

A general amnesty has been published by the Pope, and excepts only about fifteen persons, implicated in the revolution.

MEXICO.

The speech of the Vice-President of Mexico, at the closing of the session on the 21st of May, has been received. He states, that on the termination of the first term of the existing legislature, he discharged a duty faithful to his heart, in the re-establishment of peace. The Republic now enjoys that blessing, and begins palpably to realize the benefits of its emancipation, the liberality of its institutions, and the recognition of its independence by France and Prussia, which will be fortified by treaties now negotiating with the first, and already concluded with the latter. The public treasury improves daily, and the foreign credit is strengthening. Half of the debt has been liquidated, which was contracted to the growers of tobacco, to 1,200,000 dollars. The army advances in organization and discipline, and national industry has felt a most powerful impulse ; some of its branches, which were languishing altogether, are reviving, and manufacturing companies have been formed in various places.

POLAND.

Accounts from Warsaw state, that the Polish Government had received, for the first time, an official communication from the

French Government, in which they advise and recommend to the Polish Commander-in-Chief not to risk a general battle with the Russians, and, at the same time, the French Government will make every endeavour to mediate for the settlement of the affairs of Poland. Two hundred and seventy pieces of cannon are, it appears, placed on the fortifications of Warsaw, which is now rendered almost impregnable.

The President, Prince Czartoryski, had issued a proclamation, calling upon the inhabitants for their assistance in fortifying the capital. The appeal was nobly replied to : priests, children, and women, of every rank, were seen the next day digging in the trenches. The different corporations made their appearance, preceded by banners and music. Prince Czartoryski assisted on the occasion. The fate of this country must, however, be soon decided.

RUSSIA.

Accounts have been confirmed of riots at St. Petersburg, owing to a notion entertained by the lower orders, that the hospital physicians were tampering with the lives of their cholera patients. The Emperor was in consequence compelled to leave his seclusion at Peterhof, and exhibit himself publicly in the streets. Dr. Seymond, a German physician, was murdered by the populace, and his body dragged about the streets. The cholera still rages at St. Petersburg to a frightful extent.

PORTUGAL.

The account of the taking of St. Michael's by the troops of the Portuguese Regency has been forwarded to Don Pedro, and it will probably hasten his designs on Portugal. By the fall of this island, the Portuguese Regency will be able to send nearly 6000 troops against Portugal, or, in the first instance, against Madeira.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has been again victorious, and in a different quarter. The Pacha of Bagdad (Daoud) has been beaten at Moussoul, and forced to take refuge in the citadel, which is invested by the army of the Porte. The plague, after ravaging the district of Suleimanieh, in Kurdistan, has, broken out in Bagdad, where it rages with such violence as to compel the absence of the greater part of the population. The British resident, Major Taylor, has retired to Kermanschah.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Memoirs of Count Lavallette. Written by Himself. 2 vols.

The character and fortunes of Count Lavallette are better known in England than those of more important actors in the great French drama, of which Waterloo was the *denouement*. This is attributable to the extraordinary circumstances connected with his escape after condemnation, and the share which Captain Hutchinson and others had in that celebrated exploit. An event so novel, and so calculated to awaken our sympathy, could scarcely fail to throw an interest upon a character less distinguished than that of our auto-biographer. No wonder, then, that these Memoirs should have been looked for (to use the usual term in similar cases) with impatience: the translation now before us will, if we mistake not, be highly acceptable in England.

Our sketch of the career of Lavallette will be brief, in order that we may devote as much space as possible to those portions of the volume which tend to illustrate the characters of his contemporaries, and to throw light upon events which, whether brilliant or gloomy, will always form the most remarkable pages of history, and which, in spite of all that has been written, are still unstripped of their romance and interest.

Lavallette, whose father was a respectable tradesman in Paris, was born in that city in 1769, the year that gave birth to Napoleon. He commenced his studies with more eagerness than effect. His first thoughts were for the Church; his next for the bar: but the Revolutionary spirit was beginning. He was a witness of some excesses on the part of the Gardes Françaises, and joined the "clerks of the bar," who were assembling, we are told, "tumultuously." He even proposed to them to attack the guard at one of the theatres, seize their muskets, and march against a battalion in the Place Dauphine. The atrocities of the mob, at the taking of the Bastille, cured him, and he went home "to read Montesquieu," and become a Royalist. Obtaining the patronage of M. D'Ormesson, one of the Presidents of the Parliament, his disgust strengthened, and with it his zeal for the Royal Family. He held a post at the Tuilleries, at the attack on the palace, on the 10th of August; but, after the massacres at the commencement of the following month, he saw that there was no safety but in flight. He then enlisted, was in six weeks made a corporal, and soon advanced to a second-lieutenancy in the Army of the Rhine. He thence emerges into the sphere of Bonaparte, who now comes upon the scene, promotes him to the rank of Captain, appoints him his Aide-de-camp, employs him on various important missions, and carries him through his scenes of triumph in Italy and Egypt. He was ultimately chosen by the First Consul as one of his advisers, and appointed to the office of Postmaster General, with the title of Count, Councillor of State, and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. This office he lost on the return of the Bourbons in 1814, but resumed, on the re-entry of Napoleon, in preference to the Home Department, which was offered to him. On the final fall of his protector, he was, of course, marked for condemnation. More fortunate, however, than

Labedoyère and Ney, he escaped from prison by the devoted heroism of his wife, and the generous interference of strangers. He was afterwards pardoned and recalled, and died in his sixty-first year.

Of course, the Memoirs, like all Memoirs written in France during the present century, are as much a history of the Emperor as of the individual who writes them. Lavallette has his full share of devoted enthusiasm for his illustrious patron; arising partly, perhaps, from a feeling of pride at something of the "lustre of his dynasty" being reflected upon him, by a marriage with the niece of Josephine, and by being called a "relation" by the Emperor. He does justice, however, to others as well as himself; and, if he recollects injuries with bitterness, (and his work was written with the sense of his wrongs fresh upon him,) he also remembers friendships and kindnesses with a noble and generous warmth, that, at least, indicates a disposition undepraved even by the temptations of a sphere like that he moved in. If his history cannot be regarded as the evidence of a first-rate mind, either in its own conduct, or in its observation of the character of others, it may justly claim the praise of being written with a modesty and sincerity, that would atone for greater blots than we can find either in it or in the Author.

He was scarcely twenty years of age at the period of the Revolution; yet his recollections of it, with an error here and there in detail, and a few others in sentiment, are vividly given. This portion of the work may be referred to with advantage, particularly with reference to the King and the noblesse, whom Lavallette, with all his Royalist recollections, does not spare. Of the massacres, we hope we have heard the last. The narratives of the Napoleon exploits are also among the most stirring of the ten thousand accounts that have been given. We must pass over the Emperor's good fortune, however, and introduce him at the turn of the tide, on his return to Paris from Moscow.

"I think I have already said in these Memoirs, that whenever he was unfortunate he turned to me. I must not be proud of that circumstance. My attachment to his person was a duty,—my antipathy to ambition and intrigue was natural to me. A habit of reflection made me in general consider affairs in their true light; and, as I was very conveniently placed for observing them in their *ensemble*, I gave him my opinion with a frankness and sincerity to which the ear of sovereigns is but little accustomed. On my arrival, he commanded me to come every evening into the bath-room, next to his bedchamber. He then had me called in to him, while he warmed himself, undressed, before the fire. We talked familiarly together for an hour before he went to bed. The first evening, I found him so cast down, so overwhelmed, that I was frightened. I went to see his Secretary, who was my friend. I communicated to him my fears, that his mind, formerly so strong, had begun to sink. 'You need not fear,' he replied; 'he has lost nothing of his energy; but, in the evening, you see him quite bent down with fatigue. He goes to bed at eleven o'clock, but he is up at three

o'clock in the morning; and till night, every moment is devoted to business. It is time to put an end to this; for he must sink under it, and I shall fall before him."

"The principal subject of our conversation was the situation of France. I used to tell him, with a degree of frankness, the truth of which could alone make him pardon its rudeness, that France was fatigued to an excess; that it was quite impossible for her to bear much longer the burthen with which she was loaded; and that she would undoubtedly throw off the yoke, and, according to custom, seek an alleviation to her sufferings in novelty, her favourite divinity. I said, in particular, a great deal of the Bourbons, who, I observed, would finally inherit his royal spoil, if ever fortune laid him low. The mention of the Bourbons made him thoughtful, and he threw himself on his bed without uttering a word; but, after a few minutes, having approached to know whether I might retire, I saw that he had fallen into a profound sleep."

The late Emperor Alexander's notions of the Bourbons speak well for his sagacity. He was not the only assistant-sovereign that repented of his aid in restoring them.

"Prince Eugene came to Paris about the time I am speaking of. The Emperor Alexander took a liking to him, made him many professions of friendship, and promised to give him in Germany a principality, the population of which should not be less than sixty thousand inhabitants. These arrangements were afterwards altered; the Prince obtained the Principality of Eichstadt, which contains scarcely seven thousand inhabitants. The day before his departure, the Emperor Alexander, in a moment of effusion, said to Prince Eugene, 'I do not know whether I shall not one day repent having placed the Bourbons on the throne. Believe me, my dear Eugene, they are not good people. We have seen them in Russia, and I know from experience what to think of them.'"

The following presents a painful picture, with an affecting reminiscence:—

"A few weeks after my imprisonment, as I was one day walking in the yard, I saw Marshal Ney at the bottom of the staircase which led to my former dungeon. He bowed to me as he went quickly up, accompanied by the jailer and an officer of the gendarmes. It was thus I learned that he was arrested. Like me, he had scorned to leave the kingdom, and had only sought refuge in the country-seat of one of his wife's relations, near Cahors. His sabre, which he had left in the drawing-room, betrayed him for the first time. He suffered himself to be taken, convinced that they would not dare to condemn him. After he had remained a month in that dungeon, he was at last placed above me, in the registrar's lodging. There was a stove that defended him from the cold; and his grated window, being higher than mine, procured him a less unwholesome air than what I breathed. But his name and his rank could not protect him from the hardships they seemed to take pleasure in inflicting on him. He played tolerably well on the flute, and, during several days, he amused himself with his instrument. He was, however, deprived of this resource, under the pretence that it was against the rules of the prison. He repeatedly played a

waltz, which I long recollected, and frequently hummed in my evening musings. I had never heard it anywhere else, till once again it struck my ear in Bavaria. It was at a *bal champêtre*, on the borders of Lake Starnberg. I had before my eyes young peasant girls merrily skipping on the fresh green sward. The air was sweet and melancholy, and, when played on the flute, it immediately recalled to my memory the Conciergerie, and I retired, unable to repress my tears, and repeating with bitter feelings the name of the unfortunate Marshal."

The latter portion of the work has all the interest of a romance, and does, of course, proper honour to Madame Lavallette. We wish it were possible to quote Lavallette's account of his escape, and the interesting circumstances attending upon it. It contains many touches of real truth and tenderness. We can only find room for an anecdote with which it concludes:—

"At last we reached the frontier: we were on the Belgian territories—I was saved! I pressed the hands of Sir Robert, and expressed to him, with a deep emotion, the extent of my gratitude. But he, keeping up his gravity, only smiled, without answering me. About half an hour afterwards he turned to me, and said, in the most serious tone possible: 'Now, pray tell me, my dear friend, why did you not like to be guillotined?' I stared at him with astonishment, and made no reply. 'Yes,' he continued; 'they say that you had solicited, as a favour, that you might be shot?'—'It is very true. When a man is guillotined, they put him in a cart, with his hands bound behind his back; and, when he is on the scaffold, they tie him fast to a plank, which they lower to let it slip thus under the knife.'—'Ah! I understand: you did not like to have your throat cut, like a calf!'"

The volumes terminate with some curious letters and documents, one of which is a letter of Lavallette's, containing an account of an English election—Sir Robert Wilson's for Southwark, at which he was present. The scene is changed with Sir Robert, since, as his friend says, "women of the lowest classes stretched out their children to him that he might caress them," and when he offered "his bare hand to the dirtiest hands I ever saw."

Memorials of the Stuart Dynasty, including the Constitutional and Ecclesiastical History of England from the decease of Elizabeth to the abdication of James II. By Robert Vaughan, Author of "The Life and Opinions of Wycliffe," 2 vols.

The Stuart dynasty embraces the most momentous portion of our History: during the greater part of this period the elements of tyranny and freedom maintained a perpetual struggle, and but for "the grand rebellion" and "the glorious Revolution," the iron chains of despotism would have degraded us for ever as a people. It has been the fashion to stigmatize the authors of the former as rebels and regicides, as ambitious demagogues and stern Republicans; while the abettors of the latter have been eulogised as Patriots and Saviours of their country. For our own part we are persuaded that both were necessary—that

they were equally important in achieving our civil and religious liberties; and in our view the rebellion, as it has been called, was far more meritorious in the noble energies and virtues it elicited, than the Revolution. We are also of opinion that whatever splendour sheds its glory over the Revolution was derived from the previous struggle which certain historians have delighted to misrepresent and calumniate. The extreme measure, the execution of the monarch, can be justified only by the plea of necessity, and in the case of Charles the First it was as necessary to the well-being of the country, as were the abdication and exile of his son, James the Second; at least the safety and even existence of those on whom the whole success of the object for which thousands of lives had been sacrificed, depended upon this event. It is with an ill grace that the apologists of the men who compelled James the Second to abdicate, abuse as regicides those who assisted in the judicial procedure which condemned his father to the block. If a king can commit crimes against the state which will justify his being deposed, he may so stain himself with guilt as to merit the last and severest infliction.

We hope the time is fast passing away in which it will be necessary to offer anything in the form of apology or defence for those who were the stern and uncompromising enemies both of civil and ecclesiastical tyranny. We shall soon cease to hear the senseless whoop of calumny—Puritan! Covenanter! Fanatic! Even Sir Walter Scott allows that no people ever gave

“Such heroes to earth and such martyrs to Heaven.”

Yet the descendants and representatives of this calumniated race, if such there be in these degenerate days, never need be ashamed either of the names or the deeds of their glorious predecessors. They are the fathers of our liberties, and this it is one of the principal objects of Mr. Vaughan in the present volumes to ascertain and to prove. He has justly observed that the Revolution of 1686 was the epoch of our civil and religious liberties—that this Revolution, though accomplished with little effort and without commotion, was the result of a protracted struggle in behalf of popular rights and of one maintained chiefly by religious men—that in its earlier stages this patriotic contention derived its main strength from the Puritans—the influence of the Puritans and their descendants, he goes on to say, on the great questions of civil freedom and liberty of conscience, is a topic of inquiry equally curious and valuable. It was not to have been expected that writers having no sympathy with the religious principles of these men, should treat their story, in this view of it, either adequately or fairly; and it is a little singular that no Non-Conformist should ever have attempted that separate and continuous investigation of it which its interest and importance so clearly demand. This task Mr. Vaughan has laudably undertaken and executed with a fidelity which does him infinite credit. The whole work is written in the calm and dignified tone of a Christian philosopher. He has taken the greatest pains to exhibit every character, circumstance, and event he introduces, in the clear daylight of truth. As he has well expressed it, he has not cared to become a caterer

for the morbid passions of any party. His object has been to induce a just estimate of the sentiments of devout men in former times, and to promote that enlightened attachment to the principles of freedom by which those men were generally animated. Of Mr. Vaughan's talents and acquirements as a writer we have already spoken favourably in our notice of his former elaborate work—“*The Life and Opinions of Wycliffe.*” In the present volumes he discovers the same industry of research, the same patient investigation, prudence in doubtful or differently represented points, the same unyielding integrity, and the same elevated tone of patriotic and moral feeling, while as a literary composition we think the work before us is better executed. It is written with greater freedom; the style is always perspicuous, frequently nervous, and sometimes elegant and adorned. We could have wished, that with so many qualifications for the task, Mr. Vaughan, instead of contenting himself with memorials of the Stuart dynasty, had written a minute, full, and general history of the period, interweaving his present object with the Narrative. To understand all the events of this era of British History, we must read several different works. We want “*The Book of that time,*” and we should have been pleased if Mr. Vaughan had furnished us with the desideratum.

The Beauties of the Court of King Charles the Second, with Memoirs Critical and Biographical, by Mrs. Jameson. *The Portraits from Copies made for her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte,* by Mr. Murphy. Part III.

So long a period has elapsed since the publication of the first two parts of this work, that it had almost ceased to occupy a place in our remembrance. To those, however, who can form some idea of the tardiness of engravers, the delay will not be matter of surprise. We hail with much pleasure the appearance of the third part. It contains the *Memoirs of Lady Ossory, Nell Gwynn, Lady Denham, the Duchess of Somerset, and the Duchess of Richmond;* and the *Portraits* are those of the *Countess of Chesterfield, Lady Denham, the Countess of Rochester, and Lady Southesk.* The “*Memoirs, critical and biographical,*” from the pen of the accomplished author of the *Diary of an Ennuyée*, are so many specimens of exquisite composition—but the task must have been one of no ordinary difficulty, inasmuch as the greater number of the “*Beauties*” were notorious for profligacy during their lives, and are spoken of in our day, as women whom one cannot well name without a blush. That these *Mistresses of “the Merry Monarch”* had their redeeming points, is certain; but let us mince the matter as we may, we must arrive at the conclusion that they were—no better than they should be;—that *Mistress Nelly* herself with all her “*heart,*” and that the *Duchess of Portsmouth* with all her “*head,*” were a pair of ladies whom we should be sorry to set up as models, and the evil tenor of whose lives must not be glossed over by any elegance of language or charity of disposition. Mrs. Jameson has felt the weight of this difficulty, but has not altogether escaped the danger arising from it. *Nell Gwynn,*—with her wit and her humour, her generosity, and her unflinching kindness—has so won upon her

biographer, as to render her unmindful of the fact of who and what she was. We conceive it our duty to say so much in order that the inexperienced reader may not be led away by the eloquence of the writer. Vice, however gracefully it may be arrayed, is still Vice, and the more dangerous when it has many of the attributes of Virtue. All the "Beauties," however, are not of this stamp. We have dwelt with deep delight upon the Memoirs of the amiable and high-minded Lady Ossory. Her story is romantic in the extreme:—preserving her character untainted in the midst of a polluted Court, she appears as the very perfection of woman-kind—just such a woman

"As youthful poets fancy when they love."

This is, to our mind, as eloquently written and as interesting a biography as our language can supply: it contains not an idle or a useless sentence; and embodies within a limited space a vast variety of information relative to a family, whose sons and whose daughters have ever been foremost among the virtuous and the brave. This Portrait is evidently one after Mrs. Jameson's own heart; it has been taken under the knowledge that there was nothing to exaggerate and nothing to conceal:—no deformity of feature that it was necessary to render tolerable by art, and no more prominent grace that called for a strong light to render it additionally attractive. She found a perfect model, and the picture is one of rare excellence and high value. We extract one passage as a specimen:—

"It does not appear that Lady Ossory was remarkable for her wit, but she had excellent sense, an affectionate heart, and the sweetest temper in nature. Her husband might have said of her, as Shakspeare so beautifully says of his mistress:

Fair, kind, and true is all my argument;
Kind is my love to day, to morrow kind,
Still constant in a wondrous excellence.

"The power she obtained and preserved in her husband's noble heart, is no slight argument of her superior understanding; in that age of universal gallantry, Lord Ossory dared to be faithful to his wife; and there lived not the man who would have dared to banter him upon the subject. The only fashionable folly he was known to indulge in, was gaming; he sometimes played high—an imprudence into which his habits, as a courtier, necessarily led him. After having lost deeply, he would return home thoughtful and moody, and when his wife tenderly inquired the cause, and he would tell her that he was 'vexed with himself for playing the fool and gaming, and had lost, perhaps, a thousand pounds;' she would still desire him 'not to be troubled, for she would find means to save it at home.' 'She was, indeed,' (adds the grave historian of the family,) 'an admirable economist; always cheerful, and never known to be out of humour, so that they lived together in the most perfect harmony imaginable. Lord Ossory never found any place or company more agreeable than he found at home; and when he returned thither from Court, they constantly met with open arms, with kind embraces, and the most moving expressions of mutual tenderness.'"

We shall look with anxiety for the two concluding parts of this interesting and beautifully written work. Many of the Portraits it contains,

have been engraved for the first time, and they are worthy of the splendid originals that hold their station, even now, as so many models of art. Altogether the publication is one of the most attractive character, and deserves the extensive patronage it has received.

National Portrait Gallery of Illustrious and Eminent Persons, particularly of the Nineteenth Century; with Memoirs. By William Jerdan, Esq.

It is a strange assertion, but nevertheless a true one, that we know much more of the past than we do of the present. The events of former ages are collected, arranged, and bound up into volumes: we want to know how the Saxons dined and supped, and we open Palgrave; but, for the events of to-day, we have only newspapers' and hearsay reports, whose accounts are as contradictory as accounts always are while tinged by present passion, prejudice, or haste. We must take into consideration the extreme difficulty of obtaining material for contemporary memoirs, before we can do justice to the mere industry which has collected such a mass of facts as are contained in the pages now before us: they are interesting now, but, as historical data, they are invaluable. We take this opportunity of warmly commending the gentleman-like and liberal tone of feeling which prevails through the whole work; for Mr. Jerdan has steered most happily clear of giving only a dry assemblage of facts, and the coarseness of panegyric. It shows much good taste, that the praise which is most cordially given is that which is bestowed on the dead. The style is peculiarly English, and many a scattered remark is valuable, both for its observation and its thought. Witness the ensuing, respecting the encouragement of art:—"The carping spirit and poor economy, which too often interfere to mar such purposes, cannot be too much deprecated; for the true wealth of nations, even according to the most sordid means of calculation, depends for increase and effect upon the liberal encouragement of those things, which, though to a narrow policy they may seem to present no immediate prospect of profitable return, and to be merely the ornaments of life, yet, in the end, contribute most essentially to the happiness of individuals, and the greatness of states." Never was character more acutely defined in a phrase, than Sir Walter's in the following sentence:—"Perhaps the most accurate idea will be given of Scott by saying, that his is the *beau idéal* of the Scotch character." Mr. Jerdan is evidently fortunate in having access to first-rate and difficult sources of information. Perhaps Lord Goderich's Memoir is among the most striking instances of this: it is a most accurate and valuable political sketch. We shall select two brief passages. "When Mr. Canning was appointed First Lord of the Treasury in 1827, Lord Goderich did not feel that he should be justified in taking the course followed by several of his colleagues and friends; and, having no personal and public grounds that could justify his refusal to act under Mr. Canning, he determined to remain with him, and accepted the seals of the Colonial Department. In coming to this decision, he does not appear to have been influenced by considerations of mere personal attachment to Mr. Canning, with whom his connexion, though

always friendly, had never been one of long established private intercourse. But though he has always expressed a high opinion of his talents, he thought his character and conduct most cruelly and unjustly traduced; and he appears to have shared those principles of public policy of which Mr. Canning was the powerful and eloquent advocate. Lamenting, therefore, as he did, the breaking up of old political connexions which took place at that period, Lord Goderich, as he could not ascribe it to any thing justly attributable to Mr. Canning, felt that an abandonment of him on his part, would have been at once dishonourable and unjustifiable." Again, respecting the dissolution of his Lordship's Ministry, is a complete, though brief analysis of the political history of the time: we can only extract the end. "Lord Goderich, on the contrary, had not been adopted by the moderate Whigs as a leader: among the moderate Tories in his Government, there were none who united the character of personal friends and political adherents: and, although of the third and least numerous party, Mr. Herries had been recommended by him to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is clear, from subsequent events, that Mr. Herries did not feel himself in any degree bound to his Lordship as his political chief. Lord Goderich was, therefore, placed at the head of a Government imperfectly united, and over any or all of which he had decidedly no previous personal influence. Mr. Canning, possessing that influence, might have kept down the mutual jealousies of Whigs and Tories. Even with all the advantages which he individually had, the first vacancy in a cabinet office would, probably, have led to a struggle for filling it up, that might have destroyed the Ministry. We can, therefore, easily imagine, that Lord Goderich, in obeying his late Majesty's commands, must have yielded rather to a sense of duty, than to the dictates of ambition." As in a previous notice we did full justice to the beauty and cheapness of the "National Portrait Gallery," we have now rather dwelt on its literary merits: but we cannot but call public attention to a work which is at once a splendid historical monument, a source of amusement, and, both in contents and appearance, fitted for the most magnificent library, yet sold at a price so moderate, as to be within reach of a limited income.

A Memoir of Sebastian Cabot, with a Review of the History of Maritime Discovery.

Great perseverance, laborious research, and an enthusiasm not to be beaten back by accumulating and unexpected difficulties, were qualifications necessary for the satisfactory completion of such a task as this; and they have very seldom been employed with more effect, or more advantage to our stores of maritime knowledge, than in the production before us! One voyage makes many; Cabot's adventures have led his biographer into voyages of a different kind, but surrounded with equal difficulties, impeded by similar doubts, and equally triumphant in the end in the discovery of the great objects of his search. Few authors could have had more to contend with than the historian of this particular portion of our maritime achievements, plunged as it was in errors and absurdities, which design or carelessness, no less

than time and accident, had conspired to throw upon it. Of those who have contributed, instead of unravelling, to perplex the subject, by carelessness or incapacity, the author has not been sparing of his censure; but he has himself effected so ready an opening to a clear knowledge of what was before dark and confused, has himself discovered such a north-west passage to the character and the achievements of the great mariner whose memoir he has written, that we can readily forgive a little needless asperity, the result of the enthusiasm which could alone have conducted him to the end of his task.

Into the subject itself it would be impossible to enter at sufficient length to give the reader a competent idea of the state in which the author of this memoir found his subject, and in which he leaves it. He has cleared up a great deal that was obscure; and by his researches and examinations, particularly of some important documents in the Rolls Chapel, which unquestionably prove the fact that Cabot saw the American continent before "the lucky Florentine," he has elicited more information than could have been reasonably hoped for. We agree with the writer in his reprobation of the way in which these documents and others equally important are kept; and lament with him that England should have allowed this proof of the discovery of her great seaman (Cabot was born, it is said, at Bristol) "to moulder so long in obscurity in one of the lanes of the metropolis." This is the first volume that has done entire justice to this famous navigator; the author places him fairly before us; and the book should be consulted by all who would desire to know anything of the character and actions of a man who "gave a continent to England," though "no one can point to the few feet of earth she gave him in return." It is enough, however, for his glory to have it said, that "the English language would probably be spoken in no part of America but for Sebastian Cabot." There is, it seems, a portrait of him, by Holbein, in a private collection, though painted for the gallery at Whitehall. We should have liked to have seen this memoir introduced by an engraving from it.

Family Library. No. XXIII.—Tour through South Holland.

This tour seems to have been as pleasant to those who performed it, as the history of it is likely to be useful and entertaining to the public. It was undertaken at a fortunate juncture, in the autumn of 1828, just in time to escape the commotions that have since taken place upon the scene, and sown it with inconveniences and impediments that would not have proved very agreeable to a snug family-party, as our Author's seems to have been. Above all (for travellers in general are apt to think this the most important point for reflexion, and the more liberal-spirited are often obliged to concur with them), the tour was a cheap one:—seven persons "making the tour of the southern provinces of Holland, ascending the Rhine as far as Mayence, thence paying a visit to Frankfort, returning by the Rhine to Cologne, from thence crossing the Netherlands by Liege, Waterloo, Brussels, and Ostend, to London,"—and all for a hundred and forty pounds! The tour was accomplished in less than a month; a space of time which appears quite disproportion-

ed to the information gleaned by our traveller: though it must be recollected that there were several pairs of eyes in the party, and that, consequently, many matters were likely to be noticed which would have escaped the glances of a solitary observer, travelling as if upon a rail-road. The book is less remarkable for the novelty of its information than for its convenient arrangement, and the agreeable spirit in which it is written. Our tourists were disposed to be pleased, and to make others so. They relate every thing that happened, from a curious luminous appearance of the sea at Whitstable Bay, to the end of the chapter. The wonders of the way are liberally pointed out, and panoramic descriptions given of the great towns and cities through which they passed—for they had hardly time to make a stay anywhere. Hasty as these sketches are, however, we cannot but regard them as satisfactory. The list of pictures, places, and persons here noticed and criticised, is sufficiently important to excite the reader's curiosity, and our Author's pleasantly-written notes are calculated to gratify it. We had almost forgotten to mention the engravings, drawn and etched by Colonel Batty, "his first attempts on steel:" they are very pleasing comments upon the text. We believe also that the Artist and the Author are one and the same person.

The Dutchman's Fireside. By the Author of "Letters from the South," "The Backwoodsman," &c. 2 vols.

Unacquainted, as we were, with the previous writings and subjects of our Author, we had for a moment imagined that the object of the "Dutchman's Fireside" was to introduce us to a domestic knot of honest burghers, calmly seated over their pipes and politics, discussing the conference of the five nations, and the prospects of King Leopold. Our fire-side friend has higher game to hunt, and he shows himself to be a writer whom, for the future, we shall not hesitate to follow. He paints men and scenes with a free, unshackled hand; and, if he now and then falls into a beaten track, he knows how to make the most of it. His characters consist of a group of early settlers on the Hudson, followed by a set of as real, thorough-going flesh-and-blood-savages as it has ever been our lot to be thrown amongst. In the midst of these red Indians, we are very pleasantly brought into collision with Sir William Johnson, who occupies a prominent place in the picture, as he did in American history many years ago: and at the head of the settlers is the hero of the tale, Sybrandt, a young scholar, who is as wise in books as he is ignorant of the world; and who, as a necessary consequence of the exclusive and mistaken character of his education, would face with courage the fiercest disputant or metaphysician, while he stands dumb before a fool, and flies in utter timidity and sheepishness from a pretty cousin of his, who is ready to fall upon his neck, if he would but be bold enough to look her in the face. Many are the mistakes and misadventures (as many, indeed, as Mr. Matthews so amusingly gets into, in his performance of the "Bashful Man") which ensue, from the want of this most essential of all species of courage. Never did lover, in reality or in romance, doat more upon the image of his mistress when she is absent, or gaze more fondly upon her eyes when she is out

of sight; or meditate and whisper prettier things to her while she cannot hear them; but the moment she appears, never was lover in so hopeless a condition. He saves her life, at least three times, in three different ways; but in vain. At length he flies to savage life in order to get civilized; and commences a species of red Indian education, which ultimately, by the aid of the maxims and example of his friend Sir William, cures him of his bashfulness, and crowns his hopes—not with the love, for he had long before enjoyed it—but with the possession of his cousin. There is a good deal, here and there in the love-scenes, that is rather quizzical, and which we laughed at accordingly; but this does not destroy the thread of the interest which attaches us to our bashful cavalier and his provoking beauty. There are other personages among the settlers who should have two or three paragraphs, if we had them to spare: they are drawn with fidelity, apparently, at least, and certainly with humour. In the wilder regions, in his views of Indian manner and character, and the descriptions of the general state of the country and scenery, a century ago, ere the great changes comprised in the term "century" had taken place, the Author is especially happy; and the reader will find him, to use two emphatic words, both entertaining and instructive.

A Manual of Religious Instruction for the Young. By the Rev. R. Simpson, A.M.

It would be well for the religious interests of our country, if all to whom so serious a charge is committed, as the instruction of youth, were deeply imbued with the principles which this useful little volume contains. Its plan, extensive and interesting, embraces the whole round of sacred history, comprising a condensed summary of Scripture doctrine, an essay on the evidences of Christianity, together with a useful, affectionate, and deeply impressive address to the rising generation. The volume is well got up, and will form no inconsiderable addition to that class of works published for the use of Sunday and other schools. To the attention of all masters of academies, therefore, and heads of families, we very cordially recommend it.

A Graphic and Historical Sketch of Bodiam Castle, in Sussex. By William Cotton, Esq. M.A.

This is a pleasing description of a very interesting relic of antiquity—interesting, not for any historical transactions with which it is connected, but from its affording a perfect specimen of the style of military architecture introduced into this country by Edward III. after the battle of Poitiers.

The Castle was founded by Sir Edward Delynegrudge, a military adventurer, who, with his father, Sir John, shared with the army of Edward III. in the triumphs of Cressy and Poitiers. After the last mentioned battle, they remained in the north of France with their leader, Sir Robert Knowles, and amassed great wealth by the contributions they levied in that country; and early in the reign of Richard II. Sir Edward Delynegrudge returned to England, and built the Castle on his wife's hereditary manor of Bodiam. There is reason to believe that he adopted the model of Derval, or other castles in Brittany, and that the

plan of exact proportion which he then introduced had no examples with us before that time.

The Castle is clearly and minutely portrayed, and the lithograph views and plan give a perfect idea of its form and dimensions, and its present dilapidated state. The sketch of the manners and usages of the age in which it was erected, "not merely imaginary, as drawn in some modern novels, but as described in contemporary histories and popular poems," forms an amusing and appropriate conclusion to the work.

Gould's Century of Birds from the Himalaya Mountains.

This is a valuable work. It consists of a hundred lithographic drawings of birds never before figured and hitherto undescribed; most of them remarkable for the gorgeousness and delicacy of their plumage. As ornithological illustrations we never saw any equal to these; they are admirably drawn, of a size sufficient to admit of great variety of effect and freedom of action, and the colouring comes up to the originals. Of those before us, we are struck with the soft pencilling of the pigeon, the grace and delicacy of the blue magpie, the characteristic action of the scarlet fly-catcher, the truth and beauty of the woodpecker, and with one or two others more brilliant even than these. The descriptions which will accompany this work are to contain notes made from personal observation, and many new and interesting facts relative to the feathered tenants of the Himalaya.

A Birds-eye View of Foreign Parts, and a Look at Home. By Harry Hawkseye.

If an apparently inexhaustible flow of animal spirits, much good-nature, and considerable humour, at times nearly approximating to wit, although conveyed in rhymes which are none of the most exact, and metres built in utter defiance of regularity, be any recommendation, the Author, who veils his real name under the above singular "nom de guerre," is welcome, upon these points, to our favourable testimony; but farther, our sense of justice forbids us to proceed in his praise. Carelessness is his besetting sin; and of this there are so many specimens in his pages, as to render their perusal any thing but a tempting or profitable occupation. As no strict criticism, however, can be required where the pretensions of a writer are neither great, nor particularly well seconded by his labours, we shall content ourselves with advising this mercurial traveller, if he again appears before the public, to put forth something more than half his strength; and, as his faults are rather defects of style than ability, to pay, at least, twice the attention already bestowed, on the finish of his publication. We may then receive him with a more satisfactory judgment, and a warmer greeting.

Translations of the Oxford Prize Poems. First Series.

Translation, at no time an easy task, is, in the present instance, rendered one of peculiar difficulty, for two reasons. In the first place, the Latin poems honoured with prizes at our Universities, owe their great excellence to the successful imitation of certain idiomatic forms, which must,

of course, be entirely lost in an attempt to render them by another tongue: and it may be observed, secondly, without any wish to detract from their merits, that, beyond this the original compositions display no great novelty of thought or force of description. Considering these disadvantages, the translator has, perhaps, discharged his undertaking as well as circumstances would permit, although we object to a certain mannerism and unvarying form of expression, which render his versification in some places heavy and prosaic. One defect we would particularly allude to, as it may easily be corrected in the second series. Wherever the possessive case of a proper substantive is required, it is almost invariably made by the addition of the apostrophic *s*; and this form, in itself perfectly admissible, becomes a palpable fault by constant recurrence. For instance, in page 6:—

"From Nile's green banks, where fruitful harvests teem,
From Barca's land, unblessed by culture's beam;
From barren fields, that nature's smiles forsake,
Where Mareotis spreads its stagnant lake;
From plains, that once Cyrene's splendour crown-
ed;
From Acre's walls, in glory's page renowned,
They come—Mohammed's flock; from shores surveyed
By Albion's flag on Calpe's rock displayed."

We might add, that the meaning of the last distich is somewhat obscure. "The Drama" we consider the best poem in the book. The lines upon Euripides are both powerfully and elegantly translated; and the allusion to our own Shakespeare at the conclusion is rendered in a manner worthy of the original. A long list of subscribers, whose names follow the dedication, to the amount of some three hundred, affords a tolerable earnest of the success of the Author's future exertions.

The History of Medicine, Surgery, and Anatomy. By William Hamilton, M.B.

Practical Observations on Prolapsus of the Rectum. By Frederick Salmon.

Dr. Hamilton deserves our warmest thanks for the pleasure and information the perusal of these volumes have afforded us. They will fill a niche in the hall of medical literature which has long been tenantless. To the classical student, to the historian, and indeed to every member of the medical profession, they will prove equally valuable, interesting, and instructive. Much has been written, and well written too, on the History of Ancient Medicine; and Dr. Hamilton has made a judicious and careful selection of all that was valuable in the best histories of the early eras of medical science. The first volume carries us from the time of Hippocrates down to the close of the Fifteenth Century, when Basil Valentine first brought chemistry into notice as a more intimate branch of medical science. From the second volume we extract the following very able remarks upon the character of Sydenham, who was justly termed the Hippocrates of English medicine. "Sydenham, on applying to the study of medicine early, detected the fallacy of the doctrines usually inculcated in books. His penetrating genius, while it led him, at a glance, to detect the fal-

lacies of the existing systems, conducted him, at the same time, into a more rational and philosophic mode of acquiring correct notions on the subject of pathology. Immediately on commencing practice, he became convinced that the only means of acquiring a correct knowledge of the fundamental principles of his profession, consisted in an attentive observation of the whole of the phenomena of disease, and vigilant and minute inquiry into the progress and fluctuations of the several symptoms, from which alone the true and natural indications of cure could be deduced. It was to febrile diseases he first applied this inductive method; and it was only after many years of close and anxious attention, that he fully satisfied himself as to their proper and judicious mode of treatment."

Dr. Hamilton closes his work with a notice of the Anatomical Works of John Bell, in 1797. Since that period, however recent it may be, many discoveries have been made in medicine, surgery, and anatomy; and, from the great talent evinced in these volumes, we know of no one more fitted to give the history of these discoveries to the world than Dr. Hamilton.

On taking up the volume of Mr. Salmon, we were glad to find that, instead of filling his pages with the crude undigested mass of theoretical evidence and reasoning, which medical authors of the present day are so fond of, he had really presented us with the valuable results of many years of practical experience in his profession. Those theories which he has advanced, are written in a plain unvarnished style, and are adapted to the capacity of the merest tyro in the profession, whilst, at the same time, they are deserving of the attention of every practical and well-informed surgeon. To the truth of the following concluding passage of the "Introductory Remarks," we are willing to bear testimony. "I have no doubt it is possible to render a treatise upon this subject far more diffuse than the present one; it does not, however, necessarily follow that it would be more useful. The observations I have made are, I think, intelligible to the capacity of every individual; and are, therefore, more likely to be of general service than an elaborate work, replete with theoretical ideas and metaphysical reasoning."

A Professional Survey of the Old and New London Bridges.

This is a very well condensed and accurate account of these structures, which have occupied of late so much of public attention. It is evidently written by a professional friend of the late John Rennie, Esq., on whose character and talents a very just and merited eulogium is passed. The Author is liberal and impartial in his professional criticisms on the construction of the two bridges; and his little work is one which we would recommend to the perusal of all who are interested in the glory of "old Father Thames."

American Ornithology, or the Natural History of the Birds of the United States. By Alexander Wilson and Charles Lucien Buonaparte. Edited by Robert Jameson, F.R.S., &c. In 4 vols. Vol. IV. Constable's Miscellany, Vol. LXXI.

Knowledge for the People; or, the plain Why and Because. Zoological Series.

First Lines of Zoology.

The fourth volume only of Wilson's Ornithology has been laid before us. The preceding three we have not been enabled to examine. Our notice, therefore, may be very limited, as it necessarily comes "a day after the fair." Its merits, however, are sufficiently known, and, we doubt not, appreciated. It is full of valuable and interesting matter, a rare and excellent auxiliary to science, but not the less a welcome addition to our stock of rational amusement. Until the appearance of this new and cheap edition, it was almost a sealed book to the general reader. Messrs. Constable are entitled to our thanks for having issued in such a form a production so pleasant and profitable to all classes.

"Knowledge for the people" is in truth a very admirable work; and cannot but prove useful to "people" large or little, as the case may be. For every "Why" we have a "Because." The title is highly attractive, and the good sense manifested throughout—the easy and pleasant manner in which a vast variety of information is communicated—the absence of all pretence to learning where there is really so much—and the care with which all useless matter is omitted—are points to which we feel bound to refer in giving to this unassuming but valuable little volume our warmest recommendation.

We believe it is to Mr. Mudie we are indebted for two delightful volumes "The British Naturalist," and in his little work which is now before us, he has endeavoured, by following the agreeable method of Question and Answer, to introduce the study of Zoology more immediately to the notice of all young persons. It is one of the most entertaining little volumes we have seen for a long time; and no young person should now visit the Zoological Gardens without having first read the "First Lines of Zoology."

The Solitary, a Poem in Three Parts. By Charles Whitehead.

The name of Mr. Whitehead brought to our recollection that we had read a very sweet little song—"Speed o'er the Desert, my Camel, away," written by him, and we therefore opened his book in the anticipation of finding in it many verses of equal sweetness with those of the above-named song. We were, however, doomed to be disappointed—his moralising rhapsodies are far inferior to his descriptions of Evening Scenery.

THE DRAMA.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

THE month has been sufficiently prolific in novelty, so far as quantity may suffice ; but the quality has not been exactly proportionate. Yet what shall we say to this, when we are compelled at the same time to state that, by many degrees, the best piece of the whole six which have been produced with success, has met with, by many degrees, the smallest share of that success ? It is true the morality of this piece (we allude to "*Madame du Barry*") is not of that immaculate cast which modern critics (not audiences) affect. *Madame du Barry*, the heroine of this piece, was, as every one knows, the mistress of a king ; and the plot of the present drama shows her as the subject of an unsuccessful court intrigue in favour of a more tractable favourite. But, not to mention that the whole affair is conducted with a due deference to the *bienséances* of modern society, its object and effect are, not so much to occupy the spectator with the immediate consequences, either bad or good, of an exceptionable custom, as to place before him a lively and spirited picture of a state of society, in connexion with which have sprung up some of the most noticeable events of modern history ; a state of society which it is as much our business to study diligently and appreciate justly as any which has ever existed, either before or since. This drama has the merit of offering to the view of those who would, probably, by no other means acquire it, a graphic and a by no means incorrect notion of the *morale* at least (we say nothing of the *physique*) of Louis XV. himself ; of the celebrated Duc de Richelieu ; of John du Barry, and, above all, of the fair favourite herself ; and it does this without in any particular offending the most fastidious taste ; or shocking the most susceptible morality—even that perilous species of it which makes its owner grow pale at the mention of a dead king's mistress, while she is waltzing with a living lordling whom she met in the morning with one of his own mistresses sitting beside him in his cab, in the Park !

The plot of "*Madame du Barry*" is ingeniously enough contrived, and it is still better executed ; and had it been acted in a corresponding manner, and if not so execrably dressed, it would have been the most successful novelty of the season. But Miss Taylor's *Madame du Barry* was a sad mixture of false conception and forced execution ; and the Richelieu and Lavillière of Webster and Harley were but two of the courtiers in "*Bombastes Furioso*," with the fun left out. Cooper's John du Barry was much better, but hard, heavy, and coarse ; and Mr. H. Wallack's Louis was the perfection of that which is bad in proportion as it

is good—the respectable. By far the best performance was that of Mrs. Clifford, in the character of a time-serving and treacherous lady of the bedchamber to the favourite ; but it was repulsive, because somewhat too coarsely drawn to maintain a due degree of *vraisemblance* ; otherwise it would have been complete. We must not omit to mention with a due share of praise the Lady who sustained the character of Florine, the beautiful young peasant girl, who is made the unconscious agent in the intrigue of Richelieu to displace *Madame du Barry*. Miss E. Tree herself would (we do not say *could*) scarcely have played (or looked) it better. Indeed there is sometimes a striking resemblance between these two actresses, both in manner and mien ; and the former, by taking a few steps farther towards the *natural* in style and bearing, might afford us, if she pleased, one more proof that it is not Nature, but *Art*, that has set up the barrier which at present severs the French and the English school of acting.

The other novelties at this theatre have not been of a character to call for any marked degree of attention. The least defective has been a brief piece from the French, entitled "*My Wife or my Place*." The main feature of the plot is ingeniously yet obviously contrived, and some of the situations are dramatic and amusing ; but the fillings-up are executed with a coarse pencil, the effects of which were made still coarser by the acting of Farren in the perplexed and discomfited place-hunter, who has to choose between a place (*in prospectu*) and its natural accompaniment, under the circumstances of the said place being in the gift of a profligate man of pleasure, and the said place-seeker having a handsome wife. All that part of the piece which relates to the early love of Dupely's (the place-hunter's) wife and Alfred, is ill-judged in conception, and offensive in effect ; but then, without it, the author could not so readily have contrived the equivokes of the letter, and of the subsequent mistake as to the really favoured lover, which at last induces him to give up his place in favour of his wife ; but the lightness and comic effect of the whole piece are spoiled by this clumsy expedient, which is rendered still more offensive to good taste and good feeling by the execrable way in which it was acted. We ought not to omit mentioning that Miss Taylor sings a very silly song in this piece to very sorry music, both of which she contrives to make delightful, by putting her heart into her voice, and laying aside her airs and graces with the gloves that she doffs to play the accompaniment. If this young lady would but act as she sings, we would ensure to her a repu-

tation that few modern actresses have acquired. But there is a look of resolution (we must not call it obstinacy) about her otherwise cordial mouth, which tells us that she never will.

A third novelty at this theatre is a broad farce, called "Fricandeu;" an adaptation of the French piece, entitled "Quoniam," in which Bouffé so distinguished himself some weeks ago, in the character now played by Harley, under the name of Fricandeu. We have seldom seen Harley play in a less forced, exaggerated, and gratuitous manner, and have quite as seldom seen an English farce rest its hope of success on such simple means and appliances; and yet the contrast in favour of the original piece, both as relates to acting and authorship, is so striking, that we shall not trust ourselves to compare or characterise either, but shall merely state that in the one case we are presented with a highly intellectual study and amusement, which will be found to rise in the estimation of the spectator in proportion to his knowledge of human nature, and the art of representing its movements justly with a view to comic effect; while in the other case we have no vestige of either nature or art, but a mere coarse and vulgar caricature, which sets both at defiance.

The ENGLISH-OPERA COMPANY at the ADELPHI have kept pace with their rivals in novelty, and have not fallen short of them in merit or success. "The Evil Eye" is one of the happiest and most amusing efforts of one of the most fertile and original dramatic writers of the day, and the only one who has any thing essentially *English* belonging to him; for if Peake has not exactly the tact of Poole, or the general ability of Kenny, he has more real fun in him than either—a more original and robust notion of character, and a more keen eye in detecting and turning to account the dramatic materials that the every-day business of life affords to the dramatist. The title of this piece will suggest the character of the incidents on which the serious interest of it turns. The "Evil Eye" is a superstition of the Levant, which has, however, in the present instance, been used as a superstition merely; thus (most unnecessarily, as we conceive) sacrificing all the interest that may be educed from that plastic character of the human imagination, which makes it the willing agent of every species of self-deception which points at powers and qualities superior to or different from those of which it is conscious. In the piece before us, the Evil Eye is a mere trick, played off to outwit and circumvent an innocent woman; and it succeeds upon the victim merely, not (as intended) upon the spectator of the results, who knows that it is a trick, and regards it accordingly. This is the only fault of the piece, which, if it had

fifty, would make up for all by the admirable character which it furnishes to John Reeve—an actor whom we have now no hesitation in pointing to as the very best—not of his class merely, but of *any* class—that the English comic stage can boast; one indeed who has now no rival except Keeley, in that rarest and most difficult of all styles, which depends for its success on the natural delineation of natural sentiments and humours, rendered comic and ludicrous by the ingenious contrivance of circumstance, relative position, personal appearance, &c. &c. John Reeve, though a consummate actor, is as perfectly natural *on* the stage as off; nay, we will venture to assert that he is ten times more so, and that it is only *on* the stage that he dares to be so, because it is only there, and in connexion with an individual character and representation, that he can maintain anything like that sentiment of individuality, in the absence of which we are anything or nothing, as the interest or outward impulse of the moment may direct. Call upon Liston, Reeve, Keeley, or any other *natural* actor, to give a "taste of his quality" off the stage, and however irresistibly comic, however *himself*, he may contrive to be for one minute, he will be anybody else the next; so entirely is he at the mercy of circumstance, that "unspiritual God." But put him into a specific character, and fill his mouth (through his memory) with words which correspond with that character, and generate corresponding ideas in his mind, and he is a new and a real creature: it is *off* the stage that he is an actor—on it he is (like Audrey's sense of Poetry) "a true thing." It has been said that certain romances are truer than history; and it may be said with equal justice, that there are characters on the stage which, when represented by actors like those named above, are truer than the originals from which they were drawn.

It would be injustice not to illustrate these remarks by a more distinct reference to the character which has called them forth, as played with such irresistible comicality, yet such exact truth, by John Reeve. It is that of a person of such "blest conditions," that he turns everything "to favour and to funniness," even the "Evil Eye" itself, which drives everybody else to destruction on whom it looks. He gets a fortune left him—"What fun!" He sets about to spend it as fast as he can. "What famous fun!" He does spend some of it, and is robbed and cheated out of the rest. "What capital fun!" In short, he makes "fun" of everything and everybody, himself included, who is an enormous "figure" of it. The conception and sketch of the character is excellent, and the filling up of it inimitably rich, racy, and natural, and irresistibly lu-

dicrous. The piece itself, the scene of which is laid in the Morea, is very ingeniously worked up, and forms one of the best melodramas that we have had for a long time, and in that only acceptable sense of the term *melo-drama* which indicates that it is a mixture of the serious and the comic. Miss Kelly has a part in which she exhibits, with great force and truth, the effects of terror at the visitations of the "Evil Eye;" and little Miss Poole, as a Greek boy, performs (her lesson) with infinite cleverness and spirit, all her faults (which are many) being those of her instructor, and all her merits (which are more) being her own. The "Evil Eye" is enacted by O. Smith; and there is a pretty little character for H. Cawse, in which she sings with even more than her usual simplicity and pathos.

"The Sorceress" is another novelty at this theatre, which we ought perhaps to have placed above the foregoing, in favour of its higher pretensions. It is an "Opera," illustrated by music written expressly for this theatre, by Ferdinand Reis. But we are unhappily not at the mercy of mere names and pretensions, and cannot help feeling dullness and common-place to be the more essentially themselves the more they profess to be something else. "The Sorceress" is at once flat and false as a drama, and poor and pretending as a musical piece. Not that, in the latter character, it is without some passages of great merit, and a few of real delicacy and beauty; and in point of

the general getting up, it is highly creditable to the skill and industry of this establishment. But in neither of its departments has it claims which can redeem it from an early oblivion.

The only other novelty at this house has been a lively and bustling little piece called "Arrangement," from the pen of Mr. De Trueba. "Arrangement" is a one-act trifle, growing out of the marplot propensity of a Mr. Trim, to "arrange" everybody's affairs but his own; and it has two species of merit, each of which may claim favourable attention to the future productions of its writer: it multiplies its business so successfully, that we imagine it includes as many entrances and exits in its one brief act as some of its more pretending rivals muster in their five long ones; and it repudiates puns. The former of these qualities keeps the attention constantly on the alert, and enables the spectator most willingly to dispense with that indecent propensity which results in the latter, and which should no more be tolerated in a reputable drama, than it is in reputable society. Punning is now a peculiarity of the actors and their friends the dramatists of the day, which is a very good reason why we should find it spring up in such profusion on the stage, but no reason why we should permit it to maintain its place there, when good taste no less than good feeling have banished it from everywhere else.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

THE opera-season terminated on Saturday, the 6th of August, with Donizetti's "Anna Bolena" and a fragment of the ballet of "Masaniello." Another novelty, however, made its appearance in the very last days of the performances; it was an opera semi-seria, by Bellini, "La Sonnambula," produced for the first time at Signor Rubini's benefit, the 28th of July. Its career was necessarily short; but we doubt whether at an earlier period it would have been of much longer duration.

This opera labours under the two-fold disadvantage, of being founded on a most hacknied subject, and of the latter being ill-calculated for a musical drama. The story had told well in a melodramatic form, and had also made a very interesting ballet, which, unfortunately for the success of the opera, had been an everlasting standing-dish last year, and was often recurred to in the beginning of the present season. First

impressions are every thing! On seeing "La Sonnambula," we could not divest ourselves of "La Somnambule;" the recollection of the elegant Pauline Leroux in the tasteful *deshabille*, sadly eclipsed the matronly robe de chambre and portliness of Madame Pasta; the sylph-like trip of Pauline along the frail plank could not be forgotten on witnessing the weightier step of her successor. Then came Signor Santini as Count Rodolfo—any thing but Countly in appearance, and vastly inferior as to carriage and exterior to his spruce and martial-looking predecessor in the ballet. In short, comparisons were unavoidable, where even the identical scenery reminded us of the ballet; and as the ballet was so pretty every way, and had the start in establishing something like a standard of expectation, the opera no doubt was the sufferer, more than it deserved, perhaps; but so it was, and we could not help feeling it.

As to the music, if we may trust to the

impartiality of our judgment under the influence of the above bias, and venture on an opinion from one representation witnessed by us, we must own that few operas have left with us so slight and ephemeral an impression. The music appeared to be of the most slender and flimsy fabric, full of reminiscences and mannerism, stale as to melody, and bare and jejune in harmony. Madame Pasta, as Amina, and Signor Rubini, as the lover Elvino, by their rare talent, succeeded in imparting interest to several pieces, which, without such powerful aid, would have failed in making any sensation; while, on the other hand, Signor Santini's want of feeling, and his histrionic deficiency, proved detrimental to the due effect of the part of the Count, which is totally beyond that gentleman's sphere.

It remains for us, according to our usual practice, to take a brief retrospective view of the performances, and of the engagements of the season just closed. The catalogue which we have to present, especially as regards the performers, bears an appearance of great strength; but it is to be borne in mind that very few of the singers officiated for the whole of the time. The greater part were engaged for one moiety of the season, and even for a less period; some of them, indeed, for a night or two only. All these, *i. e.* those singers who were not on the establishment from beginning to end, we shall distinguish by an asterisk; and the names new to the boards of the King's Theatre, we shall state in italics.

SOPRANI AND MEZZO-SOPRANI.

- * Madame Pasta.
- * — Lalande.
- * Mrs. Wood (late Miss Paton).
- * Madame Vespermann.
- * — Rubini.
- Miss Fanny Ayton.
- * Madame Raimbault (3 nights).
- * — Gay.
- * — Meesi (1 night).
- Castelli.
- Mlle. Beck.
- Filiani.

TENORI.

- * Signor Rubini.
- * — David.
- Curioni.
- Deville.

BASSI.

- * Signor Lablache.
- * — De Begnis.
- * — Santini.
- * Mr. E. Seguin.
- * Monsieur Levasseur.
- Signor De Angeli.
- Galli.

The operas represented, either entire, or in fragments of one act, or in a compressed state, were as follows:—

	Entire.	In part, or compressed.
ROSSINI.		
Il Barbiere di Siviglia . . .	5 times.	once.
Ricciardo e Zoraide . . .	5 —	—
La Cenerentola . . .	4 —	—
Semiramide . . .	6 —	—
La Gazza Ladra . . .	twice.	—
La Donna del Lago . . .	once.	—
Tancredi . . .	3 times.	once.
L'Italiana in Algeri . . .	—	3 times.
Otello . . .	twice.	—

CIMAROSA.

Il Matrimonio Segreto . . .	3 times.	once.
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PACINI.

L'Ultimo giorno di Pompej (new) . . .	5 times.	—
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BELLINI.

Il Pirata . . .	3 times.	—
La Sonnambula (new) . . .	3 —	—

MEYER.

Medea . . .	8 times.	—
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MOZART.

Il Don Giovanni . . .	once.	—
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ONETTO.

La prova d'un Opera Seria (new) . . .	—	4 times.
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DONIZETTI.

Anna Bolena (new) . . .	8 times.	—
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ZINGARELLI.

Romeo e Giulietta . . .	—	once.
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The ballets, grand, or of a minor class, were eight in number, viz. "La Somnambule," "Oenone et Paris," "Flore et Zephyre," "Guillaume Tell," "Masaniello," "Kenilworth," "La Bayadere," and "La Nayade." Of these, the three last were new. The principal dancers who appeared during the season were, Mlle. Taglioni, Madame Montessu, Mlle. Brocard, Mlle. Proche, Mlle. Clara, Mlle. Kaniel—Messrs. Paul, Lefebvre, Emile, Simon, George, D'alberg.

Mr. Laporte's management of our Italian Opera has terminated with the present season. The lease of the King's Theatre for the ensuing year having been advertised by the assignees of Messrs. Chambers and Co. Mr. Laporte's tender was found to be lower than the offer of a rival competitor. The successful candidate is Mr. Monk Mason, a gentleman known in the musical circles, as an amateur of cultivated taste and considerable scientific knowledge of the art. The terms of the agreement for the year to come are stated to be 14,500*l.* Mr. Mason has resided in Italy for some time, and, besides his musical qualifications, possesses a complete and critical knowledge of the Italian language. He is the author of not only the poem of an Italian opera, but of the music

likewise. The title is "Geraldina," the subject being founded on a novel of that title. This opera, we understand, is intended to be among the first productions of next season. The attempt, arduous as it is, deserves praise and encouragement. Music has for some time languished and retrograded in this country; the art has derived slender support from its professional votaries. May the laudable efforts of laymen tend to raise it from its torpor and decline!

It is not without considerable regret, as we are informed, that Mr. Laporte relinquishes the direction of the King's Theatre, which he has held for the last four years; and the emotion with which he addressed the audience on taking his leave, sufficiently bespoke his feelings on the occasion. Of the financial results of his enterprize we have heard various accounts; but it is generally believed that, in the aggregate, the undertaking has yielded a balance in favour of the lessee, a fact rendered probable by the reluctance with which it is relinquished. The present season, we are informed, would have turned out the worst of the four, had it not been for the frequent hire of the concert-room, in consequence of the destruction of the Argyle-rooms—and, above all, for the opportune arrival and advantageous aid of Signor Paganini.

In his farewell address, Mr. Laporte alluded to his constant endeavours to produce on his boards the highest talent to be met with in Europe; and we must do him the justice to admit that his management has been distinguished by the employment of numerous artists of first-rate excellence: at the same time, it was chequered by imperfections which it may be proper to notice, with a view to their being remedied by his successor.

Mr. Laporte seemed to have adopted the system of providing as scantily as possible for the first moiety of the season. Until after Easter, the company, though perhaps numbering one or two individuals of note, was generally very defective and incomplete. Because the town was not thronged yet by the full influx of its aristocracy, it was not judged necessary to complete the establishment. For three months or so, the opera was left to go on as well, or rather as indifferently, as it could; the performances were sometimes almost nominal, and always, as might be supposed, attended with loss; indeed the loss was calculated upon beforehand, and the after-season depended on for indemnity. These calculations, independently of their being derogatory to the character of an establishment of such importance, and so well supported, were, we conceive, founded on bad policy, even in a financial point of view. A good beginning is proverbially essential in all undertakings,

and the best after-efforts are, in general, incapable of restoring a reputation injured by neglect and inattention at the outset. Besides the display of strength thus reserved for the after-season, it had, towards its close, to contend against the effects of sultry weather, always detrimental to theatrical exhibitions.

The Stalls, which Mr. Laporte has ventured to introduce for the first time, under promises and pleas not adhered to subsequently, however palatable to some few visitors of rank and wealth, and however productive of momentary gain, have, in our opinion, proved injurious to the character and prosperity of the King's Theatre. An odious line of separation was drawn between those whose means enabled them to pay a guinea, and those who found it inconvenient or unsuitable to exceed the half-guinea paid from time immemorial for admission to the pit. The latter not only felt somewhat humiliated at being cast into the rear, but found their enjoyment greatly lessened by being thrown back to so considerable a distance from the stage. In our opinion, therefore, the removal of the stalls, and the restoration of the pit to its original extent, while it is sure to ingratiate the new lessee with the public, is more likely to augment the receipts eventually than to diminish them.

Mr. Laporte's orchestra, though singularly defective at one time, had latterly received material improvement, as regards individual talent. It numbered among its members solo-players upon almost every instrument; yet in the aggregate it was incomplete. There was a palpable deficiency of stringed instruments. Hence a good legitimate *piano* was seldom to be heard, the clangour of brass generally overwhelmed the unavailing exertions of the scanty violins.

In speaking of the choruses, we cannot justly find more fault with the arrangements of Mr. Laporte than with those of previous managers. That very essential department of our Italian opera has long laboured under a degree of neglect, which would not be tolerated in a second-rate establishment in Italy or Germany. In this particular, therefore, we are warranted in anticipating great amelioration from the acknowledged musical taste and judgment of the new manager.

Whether it be owing to a relaxation in discipline on the part of the late management, or to a more rustic spirit of the age, a manifest and great deterioration in the dress of the frequenters of the Opera-pit has for some seasons past formed the general theme of complaint, even among the rising generation, whose recollection did not reach the era of buckles and cocked hats, once indispensable in the admittance to that seat of the muses and the *haut-ton*. The *status quo* of pristine etiquette is of course out of the question; but we learn with satisfaction

that the new manager's attention has been directed to the subject of dress, and that a return to a reasonable degree of decorum in appearance is seriously in contemplation.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

I saw thee Weep ; —Maid of Athens ; —
Oh ! Snatched away in Beauty's Bloom ; —
The words selected from the Poems of Lord Byron ; the music by George Vincent Duval, Esq.

The first of these airs is sufficiently sweet and sufficiently easy for drawing-room performance ; the second, plaintive and well adapted to the beautiful words ; but the third is of so gentle and dirge-like a character, that doing, as it does, ample justice to the exquisite poetry, it is too touching to be often sung.

Constancy, a Canzonet, by George Vincent Duval, Esq.

A graceful and elegant song, where the sense and sound echo each other.

Ellen of Lismore, an Irish melody. The poetry by Barry Cornwall ; the symphony and accompaniments by T. Phillips.

Mr. Phillips has been labouring long and indefatigably to promote the union of sense and sound, and the adaptation of the beautiful air of "Cathleen O'Moore" to Barry Cornwall's exquisite words, is an additional proof of the excellence of his system ; the sense throughout the ballad echoes the sound, and the embellishments aid, without disturbing the melody. We remember Miss Brandon's giving it full effect at Phillips' late concert ; but it is more suited for private than for public performance. The words, we may observe, were originally published in the *New Monthly Magazine*.

EXHIBITIONS.

The Skeleton of the Whale.—Exhibitions usually consist of displays of wonder and ingenuity connected with the Fine Arts, but we cannot very well introduce the Whale under that head, unless we refer to the admirable and artist-like manner in which the skeleton of the great monster has been articulated. Perhaps it is entitled to rank as a curious work of art upon that account alone, for it is very scientifically set up ; but we lose sight of this ingenuity in contemplating the several bones themselves. We miss the details in the general effect, and do not stop to consider the labour of securing and dissecting the huge creature ; of cutting, or rather of excavating, the flesh ; of collecting and attaching the bones together ; of then taking them to pieces, of bringing them to Charing-cross in boxes, and of re-erecting them into the ossified structure that stands before us. We contemplate the creature itself, till every thing else seems minute and insignificant. We are carried "far out, amid the melancholy main," and revel in imagination among the monsters of the great deep. All the inhabitants of earth and air, with man at the head of them, (for balloons bring us, to some extent, in juxtaposition with the tenants of the clouds,) become matters that are hardly worth our consideration ; and particularly when we are told that the bones, whose form and magnitude had struck us with amazement at first sight, are not less than a thousand years' old ; and yet that they were lately enveloped with life and action. We are at first, perhaps, disposed to doubt ; but our incredulity vanishes when we reflect that the Baron Cuvier knows better what a whale's age is than we do, and we at once "take the ghost's words for a thousand pounds," or years. We advise all

who like to enjoy wonders, and to see the effect they occasionally have upon unsophisticated human nature, to go forthwith and take an inside place in the whale (it is worth the additional price), and hear the number of "extraordinarys !" and "good heavens !" that are uttered there in the course of a morning. We hope that the exhibition may prove sufficiently successful to induce the proprietor to establish a permanent pavilion in the metropolis, that our children may see such a sight as well as ourselves. Whales a hundred feet long do not visit us often ; nor is such a visiting-book frequently produced. We hope to find many illustrious names added to its list, which is already a rich one.

The Glass Vase.—The Vase is in art what the Whale, which we have just noticed, is in nature. We despair of giving a description of it, except in terms which the unimaginative, or those who have not been fortunate enough to see it, would be disposed to pronounce absurd. We have dreamed of such things often—particularly after reading the *Arabian Nights* on a long summer evening. It is indeed a concentration, a blending together, of the gorgeous and glittering paraphernalia of a fairy-tale ; a fiction, turned by some necromantic piece of mechanism into reality. One almost expects to see a troop of goblins, or "swart fairies of the mire," leap out of it. What would not Sardanapalus have given for such an ornament to crown his banquet. What snug sinecures would he not have heaped upon the inventor of such a piece of magnificence ! Let the reader conceive an immense goblet of cut-glass, (we forget how many tons it weighs, and the number of thousands of gallons of water—or wine, for

nothing else should be poured into it—which it contains,) burnished on the inside, and sparkling with a light that seems emitted from innumerable gems. But it is when the gas is turned on that the effect is most brilliant. Instead of attempting a description, we shall recommend the admirers of art and ingenuity, and particularly the believers in magic, to lose no time in paying a visit to the bazaar, where, among many attractions, it stands pre-eminently beautiful.

The size and brilliancy of it are not its only remarkable points; its form is classical, and the execution is admirable. Mr. Gundy, who designed, and, we may add, executed the whole of this extraordinary specimen of glass manufacture, will, we trust, find the reward of his skill and perseverance in the interest which his work has created, and the admiration which it must produce in all who see it.

The Cosmorama.—A portion of this very interesting exhibition is at present hidden from view by the preparations which are making for the introduction of a new set of views. Those which are open will well repay an inspection. The subjects are admirably chosen for effect, and are, with scarcely an exception, as well treated. The Cathedral of Cologne, with its effects of light and shade, is a perfect illusion; perfect, at least, until we take a peep at St. Gothard, with the Devil's Bridge, where the vast mountains and the moving mists, the dim, impalpable background, and the romantic walk in front, make us at once forget Regent-street, and carry us to the very scene it represents. We almost fancy, as we walk away, that we have enjoyed the advantage of the fresh, cool current of air that seems to come to us from the distance. The Edinburgh Conflagration is almost as good. Besides these, there are the Pyramids, the Grand Chartreuse, St. Bernard, and others, that form as picturesque a tour as traveller could wish for. We hope the new views may equal the old ones—better we cannot ask.

Model of London.—This very beautiful model of the metropolis exhibits, on a scale of 12 feet by 10, the whole course of the Thames from Lambeth to the London Docks, with every street and public edifice, cut out of blocks of pine wood, and coloured. The river, which is about 10 or 12 inches wide, is formed of mirror plates, and covered with boats and ships. The squares and other public places are perfect representations of foliage, &c. and the work is said to have employed the artists upwards of five years, though still not quite finished.

The Pantechnicon.—This is an immense establishment, in the neighbourhood of Belgrave-square, erected for the sale and exhibition of property connected with the arts, manufactures, &c. It consists of two build-

ings, the North and the South, and is certainly an extraordinary example of the spirit of modern speculation. When we look at the character of many, or, we may add, most of our *national* works, it appears impossible that this can be the undertaking of an individual. The North building is 500 feet long by 60 broad. It consists of four floors, with cast-iron pillars, forming an iron support from the ground to the roof. The ceilings are lashed with iron, and the floors covered with iron plates; the staircases and inclined planes are of stone; so that the building is perfectly fire-proof. Five hundred tons of iron have already been used in its construction. The several floors, with the exception of a reading-room, and a few others, are devoted to enclosures for carriages. The South building, which is now in a state of forwardness, will comprise bazaars, galleries, and exhibition-rooms, upon a scale of magnitude sufficient to accommodate all the sight-frequenter in the metropolis at the same time. We do not doubt that the buildings will be filled with curiosities; but we only want to know where all the wonders are to come from. There is room here for the Seven Wonders of the World.

Surrey Zoological Gardens.—Although in their infancy, in the first dawn of their zoological beauty, these gardens claim a high rank among the reigning exhibitions of the day. We know that Kennington is not quite classical; we are aware that Walworth has not hitherto been the resort of the aristocratic and the fashionable; but we can nevertheless see no reason why they should not become so, through the medium of such an establishment as this. We have to thank the original Zoological Society for many things, and certainly not among the least of them, for setting an example which has been so spiritedly and so successfully followed in the instance before us—for we are now supposing the new Surrey Gardens before us; a beautiful piece of ground, between the Walworth and Kennington roads, situated, as if by providential agency, at a distance of a mile and a quarter from *all* the bridges, and comprising an unusual number of advantages for the purposes to which they are now devoted. They are rich in general design, in tasteful arrangement, and especially in a piece of water, overhung with drooping willows, and boasting for its centre an island already peopled with birds, and planted with trees and shrubs, that render it a perfect paradise for the feathered creatures that inhabit it. The whole extent of the ground, including this beautiful sheet of water and its fairy-like island, is twenty acres—a space fully equal to the most ample zoological purposes. Buildings are already commenced; consisting of a fanciful hut and enclosures for the deer tribe; an appropriate asylum for

the monkeys; a magnificent circular building, which is to be completely enclosed with glass, for the lions and other rare monsters; various other receptacles for flying and creeping creatures; ponds for crocodiles, &c.; and though last, not least, an inviting confectionary for the human species—an essential which we miss in the Regent's Park, because it is not considered polite to be hungry, but which will be found, we are sure, a very useful and acceptable addition. This institution has been projected and carried into effect by Mr. Cross, of the King's Mews; it will be conducted on a plan comprising some improvements upon that of the original, and is to be supported by annual and life-subscriptions and the receipts arising from the admission of visitors. The list of members already contains some of the highest names, both in rank and science, in the country; while the living attractions of the garden include many of the inhabitants of the King's Mews—and the rest, with important additions, will shortly follow them. The whole plan reflects great credit upon the projector, and deserves the support which it is hourly experiencing. We hope that Surrey and Middlesex will not be the only zoological counties, but that gardens will spring up, ultimately, in every corner of the kingdom. The friends of useful and entertaining knowledge would in vain look for a more happy mode of diffusing pleasure and information.

British Institution.—The collection of "Old Masters," at present exhibiting in this gallery, stands among the showy exhibitions that are on every side opening to us, like a set of rich, old favourite volumes among a library of gilt-edged modern books. They are Spensers and Chaucers, instead of the pretty literary knick-knacks that are sent to us about Christmas-time. Nevertheless it is not a great collection, though there are a few great pictures in it, and many great names in the catalogue. The meanest of them have an interest, for some reason or other, direct or indirect; and all in our eyes have the charm that has been so delicately observed by our friend "The Tatler." (May we whisper, in a parenthesis, our pleasure at the success which has attended his reduction of price, and that he has stooped only to conquer! We wish his paper cost half-a-crown, instead of a penny, that we might show, as far as halfcrowns could show, what we think of it.) But to our quotation, "To our minds, not the least interesting reflection in looking at a gallery of fine pictures, is the consciousness that the great painters who produced them have been at work on those very substances before us—have stood before them—have thought, felt, and conversed before them; in short, have spent a part of their lives in

creating and contemplating them—and thus have left part of their own souls to be present with us."

This is true, and we have often felt it. It occurred to us as we were reading the original MS. of "Old Mortality" the other day. We felt ourselves nearer Sir Walter than we ever were before—yet we were no nearer to him than we are to Vandyke while standing before "The two Sons of Villiers Duke of Buckingham." The autograph copy is the original painting—the painted one is but an engraving.

Let our readers, then, pay a visit to the Old Masters, if for this reason only. We repeat that there are many pictures which they will admire as pictures, and for their own merits. And even the bad ones, the positive blots of such men as Raphael, Titian, Vandyke, Claude, &c. are worth seeing—if seen with a liberal spirit and a loving eye.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. Stanfield, the eminent artist, has received his Majesty's commands to execute two paintings, one of the procession by water on opening the new London-bridge; the other of the banquet on the bridge.

New Composition for Casts.—The premium of six thousand francs, offered by the Société d'Encouragement, in France, for the discovery of a composition that should supersede the common gypsum, or plaster of Paris, by its superior advantages, was awarded on the 27th of last December, to MM. Brian and St. Leger. According to M. Merimee's account, this composition consists of chalk, clay, and calcined flint, which is afterwards pulverised. It is found to answer all the purposes of gypsum, will harden even under water, and although it requires longer time to become solid, recommends itself by its greater durability and its power of resisting external injury.—*Library of Fine Arts.*

Medal Engraving.—A Society for the encouragement of Medal Engraving in Great Britain is about to be formed. It is to consist of an unlimited number of members, at a small annual subscription; its object being to promote and encourage the art of medal engraving, by publishing continually medals commemorative of eminent men or remarkable events, and employing none but native artists to execute them.

We know of no society in connection with the Fine Arts more wanted in the metropolis. Medal engraving has been shamefully neglected among us; yet its claims upon public patronage have existed many thousand years, and commenced long before the painter or the statuary had any pretensions to our gratitude. We shall take an early opportunity of introducing this topic at greater length.

FINE ARTS—PUBLICATIONS.

Views of various Sea-ports, British and Foreign, with Vessels characteristic of the Places represented, from Drawings by G. Webster, engraved in Aquatinta by J. Dower.—No. I.

This is a production of very considerable merit; and will prove a valuable acquisition, not only to the admirers of coast scenery and marine architecture, but to the lovers of art, and to all who may have occasion to refer to a source of authentic information on subjects that relate to the shipping of various countries.—The first number contains eight plates, with a brief but satisfactory description of the peculiarities of each scene. They are executed in aquatinta—a branch of art that does not rank high in our favour, but of which we have rarely seen more excellent specimens. The engraver must have caught, with extreme accuracy, the spirit of the original designs. There is one feature in the work to which we would direct especial attention. The craft peculiar to each country is introduced into the plates: we have thus, for example, not only a view of Tetuan on the coast of Barbary, but the representation of a *Perato* chased by a French frigate.

Landscape Illustrations to the Waverley Novels.—No. XVI.

We have already written in praise of this beautiful work: few productions of modern times have been sustained with so uniform a spirit of taste

and elegance. There has been nothing like a falling off from No. I. to No. XV.; and Part XVI., now before us, is, perhaps, the best that has been yet published. Any one of its four prints would be worthy a place in the most successful of the annual volumes. No. XVI. contains a view of the "Cruss at Melrose," by Mr. Roberts; the "High-street, Edinburgh," by Mr. Stothard; "Lagg Castle," by Mr. Roberts, from a sketch by Mr. Skeene; and "Nidpath Castle," from a sketch by the same gentleman, by Mr. W. Westall. The engravings are by Messrs. W. and E. Pinden and Mr. Ratcliffe, and are executed with equal skill and vigour. The two first named are especially beautiful in composition, and excellent as works of art.

Engravings of Ancient Cathedrals, Hotels de Ville, and other public Buildings of Celebrity in France, Holland, Germany, and Italy. Drawn and engraved by John Coney.—No. VII.

The Seventh Part of this splendid and valuable work is, at least, equal to any by which it has been preceded. We trust it has, ere this, found its way into the libraries of all worshippers of ancient art. But such are not the only persons who should covet its possession: the architect, the painter, and the man of taste will find it a most useful and agreeable auxiliary to their studies. Each print will bear to be examined over and over again, and, we venture to assert, with undiminished enjoyment.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Geographical Society.—At the last meeting for the season of this interesting and valuable society, Mr. Barrow in the chair, it was agreed that his Majesty's donation of fifty guineas should be presented to Richard and John Lander at the first general meeting in November next, in compliment to their memorable geographical discoveries. Some extracts from their Journal were also read; of which we annex the substance.* The travellers, as we have previously mentioned, passed overland through the Yarriba country from Badagry to Kiáma, their route varying a little from that pursued by Captain Clapperton, and lying through forests of large trees, morasses, and a wilderness of stunted wood, interrupted at intervals by patches of cultivated land. Near Kiáma the country was rich, and covered with fine trees and luxuriant grapes; abounding with deer, antelopes, and wild asses, as well as with more ferocious animals—lions, leopards, and elephants. Buffaloes were not seen, but their lowings were heard. Ant-hills were numerous; and as they approached the town, the little cone-shaped huts in which the natives smelt iron ore became frequent. They were met and escorted to the king by

a body of horsemen; and the narrative tells us—"After passing Bennikenni, our course still lay through the forest, whose trees, shrubs, and plants, spread around a delicious fragrance; and, as night came on, the polished spears and silver-topped caps of our escort, with the luminous firefly, a brilliant firmament of stars, and the bright moon, animated the scene around us, till, at about eight o'clock P.M. we reached Kiáma, and were immediately conducted to the king's residence."

From Kiáma they travelled through the city of Wouwou to Boossà, which they reached on the 17th of June. Here they touched the far-famed Niger, or Quorra; and one of the brothers says, "I was greatly surprised at its reduced breadth. Black rugged rocks rose abruptly from the centre of the stream, and its surface was agitated by whirlpools. At this place, in its widest part, (the end of the dry season,) it was not more than a stone's throw across. The rock on which I sat overlooks the spot where Mr. Park and his associates met their unhappy fate." The king afterwards exhibited to the travellers one of Mr. Park's books, which is described as a nautical book, containing tables of logarithms. On the 23d June, they set out from Boossà for Yáoori. Only one of the branches of the river which meet at Boossà flows by Kagogie, a small

* We extract the following interesting document from the Literary Gazette.

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village about six miles north of Boossà: yet this of itself is a mile in width; but large sand-banks are in the centre of the stream; and it is so shallow that, except in one very narrow place, a child might wade across it without difficulty. "June 26. We had passed the island whereon we had slept last night but a few minutes, and had just entered the main river, when we came to a spot where it spreads again; and each channel was full of dangerous rocks, sand-banks, and low islands covered with tall rank grass. We were conducted up the main channel, but were soon obliged to get out of the canoe to lighten her. During the greater part of the forenoon our canoe was continually striking against concealed rocks, or running on sand-banks, which obliged us to be constantly getting out and in. On the 27th of June we arrived at Yáoori."

Yáoori is nearly due north of Boossà. There is, it is said, no dangerous rocks in the bed of the river above Yáoori, or below Boossà. The Quorra is called the "*Great Father of Waters*;" and in the wet season, i. e. after the *malca*, (fourteen days of incessant rain,) all the rivers, which are dry during the rest of the year, pour their waters into its bed.

It then, "by the depth and velocity of its current, sweeps off the rank grass which springs up annually on its borders. Every rock and every low island are then completely covered, and may be passed over in canoes without difficulty, or even apprehension of danger. Many years ago a large boat arrived at Yáoori, on a trading voyage from Timbuctoo; but when they had disposed of their merchandise, the boatmen returned to their country by land, because they asserted that the exertion of working their vessel back so long a way against the stream was too great for them, and therefore they left it behind at Yáoori. The journey from hence to the city of Soccatoo, when no stoppage is made on the road, may easily be accomplished in five days; and this is the regular time the natives take to go there. Coulo is two days' journey from Yáoori. Yáoori is a large, flourishing kingdom. It is bounded on the east by Haussa, on the west by Burgoo, on the north by Cubbie, and on the south by the kingdom of Nouffie. The crown is hereditary; the government an absolute despotism. The former sultan was deposed by his subjects for his violent measures and general bad conduct; and the present ruler, who has succeeded him, has reigned for the long period of thirty-nine years. The sultan has a strong military force, which, it is said, has successfully repelled the continual attacks of the ever-restless Falatahs: it is now employed in a remote province in quelling an insurrection, occasioned partly by the inability of the natives to pay their accustomed tribute, and

partly from the harsh measures adopted by the sultan to compel them to do so. The city of Yáoori is of great extent, and very populous. It is surrounded by a high and strong wall of clay, and may be between twenty and thirty miles in circuit. It has eight large entrance gates or doors, which are well fortified after the manner of the country. The inhabitants manufacture a very coarse and inferior sort of gunpowder; which, however, is the best, and we believe the only thing of the kind made in this part of the country: they also make very neat saddles, cloth, &c. &c. They grow indigo, tobacco, onions, wheat, and other varieties of corn and rice, of a superior quality, and have horses, bullocks, sheep, and goats; but, notwithstanding their industry, and the advantages which they enjoy, they are very poorly clad, have little money, and are perpetually complaining of the badness of the times. A market is held in the city daily, under commodious sheds; yet it is but indifferently attended, and the articles which are exposed for sale have been already mentioned."

On the 20th of September our countrymen left Boossà to descend the river. They passed the boundaries of this kingdom, and entered those of Nouffie. The Quorra was now a noble river, rolling grandly along, "neither obstructed by islands, nor deformed with rocks and stones. Its width varied from one to three miles, the country on each side very flat, and a few mean, dirty-looking villages scattered on the water's edge. Just below the town of Bajiebo the river is divided by an island. At this town, which we left on the 5th of October, we for the first time met with very large canoes, having a hut in the middle, which contained merchants and their whole families." A little lower down, they saw "an elevated rocky hill, called Mount Késey by the natives. This small island, apparently not less than 300 feet in height, and very steep, is an object of superstitious veneration amongst the natives." Lower down still, is the large and flourishing town of Rabba. "Rabba market is very celebrated, and considered by traders as one of the largest and best in the whole country, of which it may be styled the emporium. A variety of articles, both of native and foreign manufacture, are sold there; and it is generally well supplied with slaves of both sexes. Yesterday one of our men counted between 100 and 200 men, women, and children, exposed for sale in ranks. These poor creatures have for the most part been captured in war; and it is said, the Falatahs rarely treat them with unkindness, and never with brutality. The price of a healthy strong lad is about 40,000 cowries (8l. sterling); a girl fetches as much as 50,000, and perhaps more if she be at all good-looking; and the value of men and women

varies according to their age and abilities. Slaves are sometimes purchased at Rabba by people inhabiting a country situated a good way down the Quorra; and from thence they are delivered from hand to hand, till they at length reach the sea. Ivory is also sold here; and large tusks may be had at 1000 cowries each, and sometimes cheaper. We had eleven elephants' tusks of our own, which were presented to us by the kings of Wouwou and Boossà; but we were unable to dispose of them at Rabba, because no strangers were then in the city." On the 19th of September, it is stated, "we observed and passed a river of considerable size, which entered the Quorra from the north-west. (This was the Coodoonia, which Richard Lander had crossed on his former return-journey from Soccato; and it may be observed, as a remarkable instance of the accuracy of the present and former route, that the coincidence falls within a mile or two.) Very elevated land appeared on each side of the Quorra, as far as could be seen. Egga, the next town we came to, is upwards of two miles in length; and we were struck with the immense number of bulky canoes which lay off it, filled with trading commodities and all kinds of merchandise common to the country. The course of the river was here about E.S.E. Benin and Portuguese clothes are worn at Egga by many of its inhabitants; so that it would appear some kind of communication is kept up between this place and the sea-coast. The people are very speculative and enterprising, and numbers of them employ all their time solely in trading up and down the river. They live entirely in their canoes, over which they have a shed, which answers completely every purpose for which it is intended; so that in their constant peregrinations they have no need of any other dwelling or shelter than that which their canoes afford them. Cocoa-nuts are sold about the streets in great quantities, and various little parcels of them were sent to us; but we understood that they are imported from a neighbouring country. Egga is of prodigious extent, and has an immense population. Like many other towns on the banks of the river, it is not unfrequently inundated; and a large portion of it was at that time actually overflowed. The soil in the vicinity of the town consists of a dark heavy mould, uncommonly productive; so that, with trifling labour, all the necessaries of life are obtained in plenty, and cheaply. The inhabitants eat little animal food, but live principally on fish, which are sold at a reasonable rate. Hyænas are said to abound in the woods in great numbers, and are so bold and rapacious as to have lately carried away nearly the whole of the sheep in the town. Near this place is a considerable

market-town on the opposite side of the river. A few miles below Egga the dominion of the chiefs or kings of territories is no longer acknowledged, and each town or city has its own ruler.—Oct. 25th. At five in the morning we found ourselves nearly opposite a very considerable river entering the Quorra from the eastward."*

The next town mentioned is Bocqua, where "some iron hoops were found, and staves of casks. Bocqua possesses four markets. The chief of Bocqua told us to avoid his enemy, the chief of Attà, and that in seven days we should reach the sea. Both banks of the river below Bocqua still continued hilly and well wooded. At eleven A.M. we were opposite a town, which, from the description that had been given of it, we supposed to be Attà. It was situated close to the water's edge, in an elevated situation, and on a fine greensward, and its appearance was highly beautiful. The town appeared clean, of great extent, and surrounded with fine trees and shrubs. A few canoes were lying at the foot of the town; but we escaped observation, and passed on. Afterwards, the margin of the river became more thickly wooded than before; and, for upwards of thirty miles, not a town or a village, or even a single hut, could anywhere be seen. The whole of this distance our canoe passed smoothly along the river: every thing was silent and solitary; no sound could be distinguished, save our own voices and the splashing of the paddles, with their echoes. The song of birds was not heard, nor could any animal whatever be seen; the banks seemed to be entirely deserted, and the magnificent Quorra to be slumbering in its own grandeur. At noon to-day we passed the end of the high hills which had commenced above Bocqua. They were also at some distance from the banks of the river, and changed their direction to the S.S.E. The course of the river this day was nearly S.W., and the breadth varied from three to five miles.—Oct. 27. At Abbazacca, about forty-five miles below the junction of the Tschadda with the Quorra, and the first town to the southward of the mountains on the left bank, we saw an English bar of iron; and, for the first time since leaving Jenna, in Yarriba, we beheld the graceful cocoa-nut tree, and heard the mellow whistling of grey parrots. The chief wished to know from whence we had come; and having told him we came from Yáooni, a great city on the banks of the river, he expressed surprise, never before having heard of the name. The banks between Attà and

* This is the celebrated Shar, Shary, or Sharry, of travellers; or, as it is more commonly called than either, the Tschadda;—indeed, it is universally so called throughout the country."

this place are low; and in some parts inundated. No towns or villages are to be seen on them for many miles, particularly on the western bank. Below Abbaracca, villages are seen every three or four miles on the eastern bank, but little cultivation. At Damuggoo, the natives have European muskets of English manufacture: the king had six small swivels. The natives are expert in the use of fire-arms, and shoot buffaloes, which, however, are not very numerous. The Quorra fell two feet in as many days, but was still overflowing the town. Here we saw a man dressed in a soldier's jacket, and others partially clothed in European apparel,—all of whom have picked up a smattering of English from the Liverpool palm-oil vessels in the Bonney river. Bonney is said to be four or five days' journey from hence.—Oct. 30. A great part of the population of Damuggoo left the town this morning for the Bocqua market: they take thither powder, muskets, soap, Manchester cottons; and other articles of European manufacture, and great quantities of rum, or rather rum and water; for not more than one-third of it is genuine spirit; and even that is of the worst quality. These are exchanged for ivory and slaves, which are again sold to the European traders." Near Kirree a disaster befell the travellers on the morning of the 5th of November, at a place about forty miles further down the river, the details of which do not come within the purpose of the present memoir. It will be sufficient to observe that they were attacked by large parties in war canoes, some of which had forty paddles, containing fifty or sixty men. Their canoe was run down, and many of their effects lost. Kirree is a large town and slave-mart, frequented by people from the Eboe country for slaves and palm-oil. Eboe is said to be three days' journey down the river. A small stream runs into the Quorra from the eastward, opposite to Kirree; but it is not improbable that it may be merely the re-union of a branch which runs off at Damuggoo. At Kirree, also, a considerable branch of the Quorra turns off to the westward, which is said to run to Benin. Being now on the great delta of the river, a change in the climate had been experienced at a short distance above Kirree. The nights were very cold, with heavy dews, and a considerable quantity of dense vapour covered the face of the country in the morning. The banks of the river were cultivated in some places where they were high, but in most places they were low, and the few villages that were seen were nearly concealed by thick jungle. Below Kirree, the river is not so serpentine as above it; the banks are so low and regular that not even a simple rising can anywhere be distinguished; they are as-

suming a degree of sameness little different from that which prevails on many parts of the sea-coast in the Bight of Benin: and here, for the first time, the fibrous mangrove was seen interspersed amongst the other trees of the forest. Both banks, however, are pretty thickly inhabited; and there are many scattered villages, which, though encompassed with trees, and invisible from the river, could easily be distinguished by the number of their inhabitants, appearing on the beach to trade with the canoe-men.—Nov. 8. Having embarked long before sunrise, a fog prevented our progress; and for fear of mistaking our way, it was agreed we should return to the land. In pursuance of this plan, we hung on by the shore till the gloom had dispersed, when we found ourselves on an immense body of water like a lake, having gone a little out of the bed of the main stream; and we were at the mouth of a very considerable river, flowing out of the lake to the westward, being evidently an important branch of the Quorra. Another branch also ran hence to the S.E., whilst our course was in a south-westerly direction, on what we considered to be the main body,—the whole forming, in fact, three rivers of no small magnitude. We wished to be more particular in our observations of this interesting part of our journey, but were compelled to forego this gratification on account of the superstitious prejudices of the natives, who affected to be displeased with the attention with which we regarded the river. The opposite shores of the lake were not seen from our position, nor was the branch which runs to the S.E. Several small rivers are also said to fall in on its N.E. shore. Eboe is a large straggling town, one mile W. from the river. The branch of the river on which we had now to proceed is narrower than above the lake, and at its issue from the lake is not more than two miles wide. The banks in many parts are low, swampy, and thickly wooded. At Eboe, which we reached on the 12th November by a shallow canal, we found many large canoes from the coast, with palm-oil puncheons in them, hoisted over, and each containing about fifty or sixty persons.—Nov. 12. At seven in the morning we left Eboe. King Boy and his wife also embarked. Our canoe, which was heavily laden, was paddled by thirty-eight men and two steersmen—one in the bow and the other in the stern. We had three captains with speaking-trumpets to give orders, one drummer, the king's steward, and his lady's waiting-maid, a cook, and two fellows for baling the boat. At seven A.M. we started;—the captains calling out, with all their might, through their speaking-trumpets, to their *fetish*, for a prosperous journey. We soon glided along at a great

rate, passing towns and villages at every two or three miles, and more cultivated land than we had seen for fifteen days past. It contained large plantations of yams, bananas, plantains, Indian corn, but no rice; nor did we see any kind of grain after leaving Kacunda, although the soil on the banks of this river would grow all kinds well. The river was not very wide, and narrowed fast: the widest part I do not think was more than two miles, and the narrowest not quite half a mile. At three p.m., its beauty was mostly gone. In many places it had overflowed its banks, through trees and thick underwood, and in the widest part was not more than a mile and a half across. Saw a small branch running off to the west.—Nov. 14, seven p.m. We turned out of the main river, and proceeded up a small branch, towards Brass Town, which runs in a S.E. by E. direction from the main river. Our course this day was due south, and the river continued to run in the same direction when we left it, overflowing its banks, but much diminished in volume. In the widest part it was not more than half a mile across, and the narrowest about 300 yards. As usual, we passed many towns and villages during the day, and where the banks were not overflowed they were cultivated. At half-past eight p.m. we found ourselves influenced by the tide; and at every ten or twenty miles we were either on a bank or stuck fast in the underwood; so that the men, as on former

occasions, were obliged to get out and lift the canoe over. Our track was through avenues of mangroves: in many places the trees were arched over so thickly, that we could see no light through them. We continued on, winding in and out, through small creeks, until nine a.m. on the 15th, when we met three large canoes. In one of them was the old King Fourday, and several *fetish* priests; in another were the brothers of King Boy, and in the third those of Mr. Gun. They had been to the town of Brass, and had brought old King Fourday and the *fetish* priests to escort us into their country. A short time after our arrival at Brass we made fast to the trees, when the tide ebbed, and left us high and dry on black mud half an hour after. After leaving Eboe we passed two small branches running to the west, and also two running in the east. The country through which the river winds is low, without a rising ground for many miles. The banks are for the most part swampy: where they are at all habitable, villages are seen, with patches of cultivated ground. On the 13th we passed a village on the right bank, where the stillness of the water and much white foam we imagined to be the effects of the tide. This place is about seventy or eighty miles from the sea. Near the mouth of the river, and in our way up to Brass Town, the banks were so much overflowed, that the trees appeared to be growing out of the water."

VARIETIES.

England contains 10,000 leagues of roads, 1500 leagues of canals, and 1200 leagues of rail-roads. The territory of France is twice more extensive than that of England, and has only 1500 leagues of roads, 500 leagues of canals, and 40 leagues of rail-roads.

In boring for water at Castle Rising, near Lynn, in Norfolk, a part of the coast on which the sea has been for many years progressively encroaching, at the depth of 600 feet, several horns were found, supposed to be those of the unicorn; they were straight, about two feet in length, and one in circumference, and hollow, the medulary substance being petrified. At 640 feet, numerous oysters were found; the shells were half open. At the depth of 660 feet a large oak tree was met with; it was quite black, and its texture extremely hard.

East India Accounts.—The territorial income of the East India Company for the year ending May 1, 1831, was 874,894*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; commercial ditto, 6,977,841*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*; the estimated income for the present year, end-

ing May 1832, is 6,422,397*l.*; the payments for the first period are 7,087,743*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* leaving a balance in favour of the Company, exclusive of the duty on tea, of 1,051,303*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* Among the receipts we find these items:—produce of bullion from India and China, 621,847*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*; Company's goods, the largest item, 4,837,027*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; private trade goods sold, 1,751,586*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*; alms-houses at Poplar, and seamen's wages unclaimed, 17,461*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*; proceeds of tea sold in the North American colonies, 126,323*l.* 12*s.* In the payments we find, principal and interest of debt, 947,437*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*; military officers' pay, &c. 491,560*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; civil establishments of India, 66,847*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*; charges of St. Helena, 73,113*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*; political charges general and advances repayable, 488,785*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*; paymaster-general for his Majesty's troops serving in India, 295,649*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; dividends on stock, 632,223*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* The debts and assets present a most singular contrast, letting one at once into the evils of the system; political debts, 10,877,996*l.*

—assets, 881,291*l.*; commercial debts, 1,341,805*l.*—assets, 22,921,970*l.*; leaving a balance in the Company's favour, on the 1st of May last, of 7,832,981*l.*

The following statement of the amount of duties received on spirituous liquors of all kinds, within the last four years, will show their increased consumption:—

1827	£7,043,230	1829	£7,730,000
1828	7,912,590	1830	8,202,009

Foreign Corn.—The total amount of foreign corn entered for home consumption from July 1st 1828, to July 1st 1831, was 7,263,184 quarters, of which 4,620,029 were wheat, 1,158,934 oats, and 916,252 barley. The amount of duty received thereon was 2,056,951*l.*; of which there was for wheat 1,389,290*l.*; for oats 320,320*l.*; and for barley 198,880*l.* The average rate of duty was, wheat 6*s.* 1*d.*; barley 4*s.* 4*d.*; and oats 5*s.* 6*d.*

Bank Notes.—The highest amount of bank-notes in circulation from April 10th 1830, to July 30th 1831, was, in the week ending July 24, 1830,—22,612,106*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* The smallest amount in the same period was, in the week ending June 18th 1831, 17,449,591*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*; showing a difference of 5,163,514*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* between the two periods.

Unique Hebrew Manuscript.—The literati have lately been highly interested with an ancient manuscript of the Pentateuch, in two volumes, two feet wide, and sixty-nine feet long, recently procured from the Continent under the most interesting circumstances. It is well known to what degree the Jews venerate their sacred books, and with what care they preserve them: it will, therefore, be easily believed, that nothing but the most afflicting and imperious circumstances could induce a family loving their law to part with a treasure so precious, and which had been in one family for upwards of five hundred years. During the calamities which followed the train of Bonaparte's wars, a Jewish family of opulence was reduced to utter ruin, and compelled to emigrate. They went to Holland in their exile, and were there so reduced as to be obliged to pledge, as their last remaining resource, this manuscript of their law, under a limitation of a considerable time for its redemption. The time, however, expired; the pledge was not redeemed, and the property was sold in Holland by the person who lent his money on it. The antiquity of this manuscript may be inferred by its being

written on leather, a circumstance which would hardly have taken place after the invention of vellum was made. It has been preserved with the greatest care in a rich cover, fringed with silk, and has been seen by a number of the Hebrew scholars and Jews.

Constituencies of the new Boroughs.—By a Parliamentary paper just published, it appears that the number of persons entitled to vote in the boroughs to which the elective franchise will be given, is as follows:—In Manchester 12,639; Leeds 6683; Sheffield 4573; Sunderland 2270; Wakefield 842; Bradford 1083; Birmingham 6532; Halifax 1044; South Shields 987; Tynemouth 974; Gateshead 795; Rochdale 1044; Warrington 799; Huddersfield 1709; Oldham 1128; Kidderminster 478; Wolverhampton 2125; Dudley 595; Stockport 854; Salford 1244; Bury 639; Blackburn 578; Bolton-le-Moors 1712; and Walsall 750. These numbers, however, include all the houses of which the rent or value is 10*l.* a-year; deductions must, therefore, be made on account of empty houses, and houses tenanted by women.

Tennantite.—Some magnificent specimens of that variety of grey copper, which was named Tennantite, after Tennant, the celebrated chemist, have been lately raised in a recently opened mine, called Trevinane, Cornwall. It has been analysed by J. Hemming, Esq., well known as a lecturer on chemistry, at the Russell, London, and Mechanics' Institutions, and contains silica 5·0; copper 48·4; arsenic 11·5; iron 14·2; sulphur 21·8=99·19.

British Corn.—The following are the average prices of corn per quarter in England and Wales, for the year 1830:—wheat 64*s.* 3*d.*, barley 32*s.* 7*d.*, oats 24*s.* 5*d.*, rye 35*s.* 10*d.*, beans 36*s.* 1*d.*, and peas 30*s.* 2*d.* The total amount of foreign corn entered for home consumption, from July 15th 1828, to July 1st 1831, was 7,263,184 quarters, of which 4,620,029 were wheat, 1,158,934 oats, and 916,252 barley. The amount of duty received thereon was 2,056,951*l.*

Game Laws.—The Game Laws Bill, as amended, is reprinted. The preamble enumerates the titles of twenty-eight acts passed on this fruitful subject of legislation. The first is that of 13 Richard II., and it relates "to such persons as shall not have or keep any greyhound, hound, or other dog, to hunt, and shall not use fryets, beys, hare-pipes, cords, or other engines to take or destroy hares, conies, or other gentlemen's game."

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

The Petersburg "Commercial Journal" of a recent date states, that the Duties of Customs have risen from 40,586,743 roubles (1,860,200*l.*) in the year 1823, to 65,708,646, or 3,011,600*l.*, in the year 1830. The Importation of Merchandise was in the former year about 7,250,000*l.* and, in the latter, 8,800,000; the Exportations amounted in 1823, to 8,940,000*l.*, and in 1830 they exceeded 11,820,000*l.* The import of the precious metals in bars and coin was, in the latter year, to the extent of 1,696,000*l.* and upwards, whereas in 1823 it scarcely reached 297,900*l.* In both years the value of their export had remained nearly on a par; viz. about 92,000*l.* In the course of the last eight years there had remained in the country 108,608,410 roubles or 4,977,800*l.* in gold and silver.

The Commission appointed by the Minister of Justice to revise the state of the French penal laws, has concluded its sittings, and the *projet* which they have drawn up has been sent to all the courts of the kingdom for their opinion and advice. Among the most important meliorations, it abolishes many punishments, and in place of transportation, which had become impossible to carry into execution since France had lost her colonies, it substitutes imprisonment for life in a particular place. Civil death, branding, and mutilation of the hand are abolished, without any substituted punishment. It replaces the carcan (iron collar,) with civil degradation; the effects of which are specifically pointed out, and which are more conformable to the spirit of the constitution. The punishment of death is to be no longer inflicted on those guilty of coining, counterfeiting state seals, forgery of the public funds or bank checks, or robbery committed under aggravated circumstances. In any case the receiver, or relapsed criminal, will not be punished with death. This punishment is replaced by perpetual hard labour. Great alterations are made in articles 86, 87, and 90 of the penal code. The completion, or attempt at the act, will alone, in future, constitute the crime; if the conspiracy have not been followed by any overt act, or been put in part execution, the punishment to be confinement; in the other case to be perpetual imprisonment. The *projet* wholly does away with the punishment of those who do not reveal a conspiracy against the State, and the coiners of false money, the 271st article against vagabonds, and the law of the 25th June, 1824. There are other meliorations of the criminal code recommended: in case that a majority of the jury return with their verdict a recom-

mendation, on the ground that the crime was accompanied with extenuating circumstances, the punishment of the accused is to be that immediately less in the scale than that affixed to the actual crime of which he has been convicted. The "Messenger des Chambres" regrets that the Commission have not recommended the introduction of the habeas corpus, nor any reform in the appointment of the Judges of Instruction, or the secrecy of the preliminary proceedings; and also suggests the revival of the *jurys d'accusation*, (similar to our grand jury system,) in order to guard against false arrests.

Ancient Greek Inscription.—An Odessa Journal gives an account of a Greek Inscription found in the month of February 1830, near the town of Taman, which throws great light upon the ancient geography of the Cimmerian Bosphorus. This inscription, the date of which may be fixed at about the year 403 of the Pontic era, is engraved upon a marble tablet, and mentions a monument, consecrated to the memory of Andronicus the son of Pappus by the magistrates of Agrippia Cæsarea. Antiquaries have hitherto considered certain medals found upon the shores of the Bosphorus, and known by the names of Agrippian and Cæsarean coins, as belonging to two different cities; the former to Agrippia, or Anthedon in Judea; and the latter to Cæsarea in Bithynia, or Tralles in Lydia, which also bore the surname of Cæsarea, as well as other cities in Asia Minor. This mistake will now be rectified. The city anciently known by both names is supposed to have been situated near the town of Taman, and this first discovery of its existence must prove highly interesting to students of the geography of the formerly flourishing but now comparatively desolated district which it once adorned.

Hirundo Riparia.—A Doctor Steel, residing near the mineral springs of Saratoga, has found by observation that the Bank Swallow (*hirundo riparia*) has the faculty of varying the form of its nest according to circumstances. If it can find a sandy bank in its vicinity, it forms holes in it, and then constructs a commodious habitation for its future offspring; but if unable to meet with its favourite place of residence, it betakes itself to barns and outhouses, and there suspends a nest built after a perfectly different fashion and with materials differently arranged. It appears, therefore, that its specific name by no means indicates an unvarying habit. A little colony of these birds which took up their residence at Saratoga in the year 1828, and constructed

their nests after the latter manner, had in 1830 increased the number of their dwellings to several hundreds.

Incombustible dress.—The Marquis Arigo, superintendant of the firemen at Rome, has discovered a method of preparing an incombustible dress, which adds the advantage of cheap preparation to a perfect resistance to the action of fire. The method consists simply in soaking the ordinary habit of a fireman, his gloves, boots, and hood, in a saturated solution of sulphate of alumine and sulphate of lime, and when they have been suffered to dry, in a strong mixture of soap and water. Two firemen thus clothed, and with a metallic network before their eyes, and wet sponges in contact with their mouths and ears, traversed a building twenty-three feet long and three broad, which was composed of logs in a state of combustion, ten times successively, without experiencing the slightest inconvenience. The cost of such a dress is not estimated at more than fifty francs.

Agricultural Colonies.—M. le Baron de Silvestre, the Perpetual Secretary of the Royal and Central Society of Agriculture in France, has proposed a plan, founded on various similar institutions in Holland and Belgium, of establishing agricultural colonies throughout France, in order advantageously to employ the numerous manufacturers of all kinds who are destitute of work. It is calculated that one-sixth of the ground in France capable of being cultivated is not so; and that the diffusion of the colonies in question, while it would relieve the manufacturing population from the existing pressure, would materially add to the strength and resources of the French empire.

M. Bonpland.—As very important results are justly expected from the researches of M. Bonpland during his long residence in Paraguay, it is much to be lamented that he did not, immediately after his liberation, repair to Buenos Ayres, since, by remaining on the frontier of Paraguay, he incurs the risk of a second detention by Dr. Francia, the Dictator. That extraordinary person detained M. Bonpland in his former durance, notwithstanding an autograph letter of intercession from Louis XVIII., and equally urgent solicitations from the Emperor Don Pedro and General Bolivar. The order which he at length issued for the release of the celebrated naturalist, was an arbitrary and unexpected act of clemency, which may have been as arbitrarily revoked.

French Patents.—In a list of no fewer than a hundred and thirty *brevets d'invention*, taken out at Paris in the course of three months, are a number, the titles and de-

scriptions of which are rather curious; for instance:—"An apparatus to keep the guitar in its proper position;" "fabrication of stuff with twisted feathers;" "shirt-buttons;" "a chocolate called 'a dish for the gods,' (*viols des dieux*);" "a block for ladies' bonnets;" "an apparatus for drawing and engraving by a continual movement, without any knowledge of drawing;" "a puitsometer, or instrument to ascertain the frequency, elevation, and regularity of the pulse;" "an apparatus by which a lady may, in a single instant, lace or unlace her corset;" "an instrument to extirpate corns without the assistance of any cutting instrument;" "a machine for making hooks and eyes;" vocotypography, or the art of printing French with forty moveable characters;" "an instrument to put all stringed musical instruments in unison," &c.

Distances of the Planets from the Sun.—The vast extent of the solar system is but vaguely to be conceived from the ordinary mode of stating it in millions of miles. To demonstrate it in a more striking and impressive manner, a continental astronomer has proposed, or rather renewed the proposal, that the computed distances of the planets be measured by comparison with the velocity of a cannon-ball, rated at 1½ German mile per minute. With this velocity, a cannon-ball, fired from the Sun, would reach the planet Mercury in 9 years 6 months; Venus in 18 years; the Earth in 25 years; Mars in 38; Jupiter in 130; Saturn in 238; and Uranus (Herschel) in 479 years. With the same velocity, a shot would reach the Moon from the Earth in 23 days, little more than three weeks.

Grecian Antiquities.—The Greek Government some time since issued a decree, commanding all antiquities found in the interior to be brought to the National Museum, in order to preserve them from future destruction, and also to prevent their exportation. It already consists of 1090 painted vases, of various forms and descriptions; 108 lamps, and 24 smaller statues, of terra-cotta; 16 small earthen vessels, 19 glass vases, 34 alabaster vases, 137 copper utensils, comprising pateræ, and other sacrificial vessels; 71 stone tablets, with inscriptions; 24 statues, 14 bas-reliefs, 53 fragments of sculpture, and 839 coins and medals.

Russian Improvements.—The Directors of Roads and Canseways in Russia have just offered a prize of 10,000 roubles to the author of the best treatise having for its object the acceleration, by the aid of mechanical power, of navigation in large and small rivers.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Eradicating Weeds.—A correspondent, who has been a great traveller in his day, and is now well stricken in years, states in substance, that celebrated as our countrymen are as agriculturists, they pay too little attention to the eradication of weeds—that is, generally, and at the proper season. In many parts of England the practice is different, and he mentions the case of a Mr. Hynde, Banker, of Swansea, who from the beginning of June till the ending of July, employs all the poor children of the parish in clearing his land of wild mustard, rag-wood, thistles, &c. &c. Not contented with this, he sets the urchins to work on the public roads, and in this way clears away every thing noxious from the vicinity of the whole adjoining lands, before it has time to get into seed. Nor in serving his neighbours is he hurting himself. The children are directed to carry the weeds, when cut or pulled, to a certain point, and are paid at from threepence to fourpence per day; and Mr. Hynde's Steward, after the most careful calculation he could make, has frequently given it as his opinion, that what originally cost threepence, is worth not less than sixpence when rotted into dung.—*Manchester Times.*

New Kind of Pea.—In the Belfast Botanic Garden we have to notice a thing hitherto unknown in this country—it is a sowing of peas, the produce of a crop that has been reaped and was sown in March. They look well, and will be in bloom in a day or two; and should the autumn prove favourable, seed will be obtained from them in time for the November sowing. This pea was discovered by the Curator of the Garden, and is known by the name of Bishop's Early Dwarf: its earliness is not its only good quality; its productiveness and fitness for table equally recommend it.—*Northern Whig.*

Cultivation of the Chinese Green Tea Plant in Wales.—Mr. S. Rootsey, of Bristol, in a letter to the "Bristol Journal," says, "Having found the Chinese green tea plant (*camellia viridis*) to be more hardy than some other shrubs which endure the open air in this neighbourhood, I have tried it upon the Welsh mountains, and find it succeeds. I planted it in a part of Breconshire, not far from the source of the Usk, above 1000 feet above the level of the sea, and higher than the limits of the native woods, consisting of alder and birch. It endured the last winter, and was not affected

by the frost of the 7th of May. It has now made several vigorous shoots, and I have no doubt of its thriving very well in future."

Culture of the Hyacinth and Narcissus by Immersion.—The "Journal des Connaissances Usuelles" gives the following method of making the bulb of the hyacinth and narcissus flower in winter in a decanter of water. The hyacinth and the narcissus, it says, are the most precocious of all the bulbous plants. They come rapidly into bloom after the most severe cold, but it often happens that the return of winter retards them, and keeps them in the bud long after the flowers in our rooms are gone off. In this state the entire plant must be cautiously taken up, care being taken that neither the leaves nor roots are injured. The mould which adheres to them is to be carefully washed away, and the bulb placed in a decanter of water. It will rapidly there complete its vegetation, and will come into flower.

Distilling from Molasses.—The alarm excited among the farming community relative to the proposition (which has been for some time secretly on foot) of encouraging distillation from molasses, is fast spreading throughout the island. Petitions to Parliament are daily arriving in town, particularly from the Agriculturists in Scotland, against any such measure being conceded by the Legislature. We are glad to perceive this activity among a class of individuals whose interests are so deeply involved, and so frequently assailed; and we do fervently hope that his Majesty's Ministers (in proportion as this public expression is multiplied) will see the expediency of legislating before they sanction a scheme diametrically opposed to the facts and statements contained in these important petitions. The occupiers of sand land farms cannot fail to be most seriously affected by any innovations which go to abridge the demand for their staple produce. Every man of practical experience indeed must be satisfied that a Parliamentary authority to what is asked by the brewers and distillers would be the height of injustice to the barley grower. The notorious and scandalous substitution of drugs for malt and hops has too long prevailed to justify any the slightest relaxation from the use of those ingredients which should alone compose the beverage of beer, or the manufacture of corn spirits.—*County Herald.*

USEFUL ARTS.

Lieut. Cook has recently brought before the notice of the officers of the Hon. Navy Board his method of converting an ordinary boat into a Life-boat. His invention principally consists in the boat having a shelf-piece of wood round the inside, level with the thwarts, containing a groove, in the middle of which are metal pins or bolts, fitted with screws and finger-nuts at their upper ends. On a level with this shelf-piece, some brass, circular, screw scupper-plates are neatly let into the sides of the boat, so as to be perfectly and completely water-tight. Two others, similar to these, but rather larger in size, are fitted through the stern. These are the only material alterations, and they rather give an ornamental appearance to the boat than otherwise. The above description will show how very little in its appearance this boat differs from those used on ordinary occasions, whilst in a very short time it may be converted into a life-boat, by simply spreading over the canvass deck, which is intended to keep the water from getting below the thwarts when a sea breaks into the boat. The water which does not run over the gunwale escapes through the scupper-holes: the edge of the canvass is bound all round with thin leather. In the binding, eyelet-holes are worked, to correspond with the pins or

bolts in the groove of the shelf-piece of wood which runs round the inside of the boat, and over these pins the eyelet-holes are hooked; and when the battens are screwed down into the groove, the water is effectually prevented from passing the edge of the deck. Should the boat leak, or any water ooze through the canvass, a hand-pump is provided to keep her free. An iron keel is also provided, so fitted outside that, in the event of any emergency—such as knocking a hole through the bottom of the boat—it can be instantly detached by a trigger.

Mr. Back, of Chester, has invented a portable easel, which we would particularly recommend to all artists who travel. It is constructed of tin-plate made into pipe, about one inch in diameter, and painted green. The frame is composed of twelve pieces, which fit into each other like the joints of a fishing-rod, and which may be packed very conveniently into the rest, which is made in the form of a box, two feet long, three inches deep, and four inches high; thus combining cheapness, lightness, stiffness, and portability. It may be put together, or taken to pieces, and packed up in two minutes, and is in every respect a very great acquisition to all artists who travel.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

William Godfrey Kneller, of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., for certain improvements on stills, or apparatus for distilling.

Jacob Perkins, of Fleet-street, in the City of London, Engineer, for improvements in generating steam.

Baron Charles Wetterstedt, of Whitechapel-road, in the county of Middlesex, for a composition or combination of materials for sheathing, painting, or preserving ship bottoms, and for other purposes.

Robert Hicks, of Wimpole-street, in the county of Middlesex, Surgeon, for certain improvements in culinary apparatus.

Adolphe Jacquesson, of Leicester-square, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., for certain improvements in machinery applicable to lithographic and other printing. Communicated by a foreigner.

Richard Prosser, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Civil Engineer, for certain improvements in manufacturing nails or tacks, for ornamenting boxes and articles of furniture.

John Milne, of Shaw, in the parish of Oldham, in the county of Lancaster, Cotton Spinner, for improvements on certain instruments or machines, commonly called roving frames, and slubbing-frames, used for preparing cotton wool for spinning.

Moses Poole, of Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman, for certain improvements

in steam engines, and in propelling boats and other floating bodies, parts of which improvements are applicable to other purposes. Communicated by a foreigner.

Augustus Demondion, of Old Fish-street Hill, in the City of London, for certain improvements on guns, muskets, and other fire-arms, and in cartridges to be used therewith, and method of priming the same; and in the machinery for making the said guns, muskets, and fire-arms; also the cartridges and priming; which improvements are also applicable to other purposes. Communicated by a foreigner.

James Pycroft, of Rolleston, near Barton-on-Trent, Staffordshire, Gentleman, for certain improvements connected with grates and other fire-places.

Sampson Mordan, of Castle-street East, Finsbury, in the county of Middlesex, Engineer, for certain improvements in writing and drawing-pens and penholders, and in the method of using them.

William Batten, of Rochester, in the county of Kent, Gentleman, for an apparatus for checking or stopping chain cables, which apparatus may be applied to other purposes.

John de Burgh, Marquis of Clanricarde, for certain improvements in fire-arms, and in the projectiles to be used therewith. Communicated by a foreigner.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Moore's Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, 2 vols. post 8vo. 17. 1s.

Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, Vol. XXI. — (Lives of British Statesmen, Vol. I. fcp. 6s.)

Memoirs of Count Lavallette, written by Himself, 2 vols. 8vo. 14. 4s.

BOTANY.

Lindley's Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden, 8vo. 16s.

George Don's General System of Gardening and Botany, Vol. I. 4to. 24. 12s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Law's Forms of Ecclesiastical Law, 8vo. 14s.

Lynch's Law of Elections in the Cities and Towns of Ireland, royal 8vo. 6s.

Statutes at Large, Vol. XII. Part 2.

MEDICAL.

Salmon on Prolapsus of the Rectum, 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Hawkins on Cholera, post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Weiss on Surgical Instruments, 8vo. 15s.

Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, Vol. XVI. Part II. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Dr. Ryan's Manual of Medical Jurisprudence, 8vo. 9s.

Winckworth on the Teeth and Gums, 4to. 10s.

Dr. Thomson's System of Inorganic Chemistry, 2 vols. 8vo. 24. 2s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Private Correspondence of David Garrick, Vol. I. 4to. 24. 12s. 6d.

Rustic Excursions, 12mo. 5s.

Andrews's Guide to Southampton and the Isle of Wight, 12mo. 3s.

Hymer's Integral Calculus, Part I. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

Miller's Hydrostatics and Hydraulics, 8vo. 5s. 6d.

The Origin, Science, and End of Moral Truth, post 8vo. 7s.

Ottley's Notices of Engravers, Vol. I. 8vo. 12s.; large paper, 18s.

Woman in her Social Character, by Mrs. John Sandford, 12mo. 6s.

Wakefield's Facts on the Punishment of Death in the Metropolis, post 8vo. 6s. 6d.

A Bird's-eye View of Foreign Parts, fc. 5s.

A Tale of Tucuman, 18mo. 5s.

Manuscript Memorials, crown 8vo. 7s.

Family Classical Library, No. XX.—(Thucydides, Vol. I.) 18mo. 4s. 6d.

Danby's Thoughts on various Subjects, post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

General O'Connor's Letter to General Lafayette on the French Revolution of 1830. 8vo. 2s.

Macle's First Lines of Zoology, 18mo. 6s.

Scenes in Scotland, 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Bernay's Key to the German Exercises, 12mo. 4s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Stories for Young Children, by Mrs. Marcet 18mo. 2s.

Roscoe's Novelists' Library, Vol. II.—(Roderick Random.) 12mo. 5s.

The Club Book, by various Authors, 3 vols. post 8vo. 14. 4s.

Standard Novels, Vol. VI.—(The Last of the Mohicans, by J. F. Cooper.) 12mo. 6s.

Gerald Fitzgerald, by Anne of Swansea, 5 vols. 30s.

POETRY.

Fletcher's Hymns for Children, 18mo. 2s. 6d.

Aldine Poets, Vol. XV.—(Pope, Vol. III.) fc. 5s.

THEOLOGY.

French and Skinner's Translation of the Proverbs, 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Rev. Thomas Dale's Sermons, preached at, St. Bride's, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Hughes's Divines, No. XV.—(Jeremy Taylor, Vol. III.) 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Rev. M. Oxenden's Sermons before a Country Congregation, 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Neander's Church History, translated by the Rev. H. Rose, Vol. I. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Lucy Barton's Bible Letters, 12mo. 3s.

Hall (Rev. R.) on Modern Infidelity, with respect to its Influence on Society; with a Memoir of his Life and Character, 18mo.

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress (new edition), 18mo. 1s.

TRAVELS.

Family Library, Vol. XXIII.—(Tour through Holland.) 18mo. 5s.

Fowler's Tour in New York, 12mo. 6s.

LITERARY REPORT.

"The Amulet" for 1832, the sixth volume of the series, is announced for publication early in November. Among its illustrations will be found engravings from four of Sir Thomas Lawrence's most celebrated paintings; that of "the Marchioness of Londonderry and her Son" being the frontispiece. It will also contain prints from Pickersgill's "Greek Girl," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1829; from Haydon's "Death of Euclid," exhibited at the Western Exchange in 1830; from a painting of "the Death of the First-born," by George Hayter, the distinguished painter of the "Trial of Lord William Russell;" from a picture of "Corinne," painted expressly for the Amulet, by the great artist of France, Gerard; with landscapes by Stanfield, and David Roberts, &c. &c. The literary portion of the work will, as heretofore, consist chiefly of articles of permanent interest and value.

"The Juvenile Forget-me-Not" for 1832, the fifth volume of that publication, edited by Mrs. S. C. Hall, is announced to appear in October. It will contain a considerable number of fine engravings on steel and on wood; and the literary contents will be from the pens of the most eminent writers for the young.

"The Literary Souvenir" for 1832, being the eighth volume of the series, will appear at the usual time. It will contain engravings from paintings by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Chalon, Stothard, Newton, Howard, Turner, Roberts, Boxall, Fragonard, Mentoursin, and Johannet.

"The New Year's Gift" will appear at the same time, and will contain, independently of a frontispiece after Sir Thomas Lawrence, the usual number of engravings on steel.

Mr. Alaric Watts is about to publish a volume of his poems, to be entitled "Lyrics of the Heart, the Glass of Agrippa, and other Poems." The work will be illustrated by from thirty to forty highly-finished line engravings.

A pamphlet on the (Political) Influence of the Press is announced, from the pen of W. Jerdan.

The Life and Correspondence (embracing nearly sixty years) of the late Mr. Roscoe, are, we learn, in preparation for the press by some of the members of his family.

The publishers of "Constable's Miscellany" announce, that the seventy-second volume of the Miscellany will contain Memoirs of the Empress Josephine. By Dr. Memes, the translator of Boissier's Napoleon.

A Compendium of Butterflies and Moths, with Descriptions of all the Species found in Britain, amounting to nearly 2000, by J. Reunle, A.M.; who has also in a state of forwardness a Translation, with Notes and Synonymes, of Le Vaillant's Birds of Africa, Birds of Paradise, and Parrots, uniform with Montagu's Ornithological Dictionary.

The Topography and Antiquities of Rome. By the Rev. Richard Burgess.

The Greek Testament, with English Notes. By the Rev. S. T. Bloomfield, D.D.

Fables, and other Pieces, in Verse. By Mary Maria Colling: with some Account of the Author, in Letters addressed to Robert Southey, Esq. By Mrs. Bray, Author of Fins of Finsford, &c.

Speedily will be published, in one volume, 8vo. Rough Sketches of the Life of an Old Soldier, during a Service in the West Indies, at the Siege of Copenhagen, in the Peninsula and the South of France, in the Netherlands, &c. By Lieut. Colonel J. Leach, C.B., late of the Rifle Brigade.

Mr. H. D. Inglis, the Author of Spain in 1830, &c., is about to publish a fiction under the title of Don Diego, or Memoirs of an Andalusian.

The eleventh volume of "The Standard Novels" consists of Miss Jane Porter's popular tale, entitled "The Scottish Chiefs." The Authoress has added new attractions to this beautiful fiction by illustrative notes, and by an Introduction, written expressly for the present Series, in which some of the early events of her life are detailed in a very touching vein of auto-biography, including the true story of a lady, who, in her youth, had formed a romantic connexion with Prince Charles, the last of the Pretenders.

Mr. Cooper's new romance is to be called "The Bravo." It is on the eve of publication.

The twelfth volume of "The National Library" will be occupied by a continuation of Mr. St. John's "Lives of Celebrated Travellers."

A Dictionary of the Extinct Peerage, by Mr. Burke, Author of "The Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage," may shortly be expected.

The beautiful series of Portraits, with Memoirs, critical and biographical, by Mrs. Jameson, (Authoress of "The Diary of an Ennuyée," entitled "Beauties of the Court of Charles the Second," is now in course of publication. This gay and gallant work contains engravings from the most seductive efforts of Lely's pencil, to which the Memoirs, by Mrs. Jameson, are a worthy accompaniment.

The public will be glad to hear that the long-promised work, on the Wild Sports of the West by an eminent sportsman, will be immediately published, in one volume, ornamented with many engravings from original designs.

A new edition of Mr. Boden's "Life of Mrs. Siddons," with additional details, to the time of her decease, is on the point of publication.

New editions of the popular novels, entitled "Coming Out," and "The Field of the Forty Footsteps," are in the press.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

THE ABBE GREGOIRE.

There are ten or twelve characters, whom the French allow to have come pure through the Revolution. If we except the fanatical or cowardly vote of regicide, the exception in their favour cannot be gainsaid. Carnot was one of these. Gregoire was another. And he escaped the great crime of the Republic by being absent when Louis XVI. was put upon his trial. This ecclesiastic was born at Luneville in 1750; he became curate of a village in his native province, and was chosen member for the clergy to the famous States General. He was one of those ecclesiastics who first joined the commons, and in the United Assembly he ever appeared one of the warmest and most eloquent defenders of liberty. In one respect, however, he differed from the patriots who surrounded him. They included the church in their hatred to royalty, and religion in their hatred to the church. But Gregoire remained true to his sacred character, and sought, like the Independents of England, to unite faith with freedom and with tolerance. The most objectionable act of his life was his rising to propose the abolition of royalty, declaring that "Kings were moral monsters, and that their history was the martyrology of nations." This abstract proposition proved to be the first step to the trial of the unfortunate Louis, though the friends of Gregoire assert, that he was always adverse to the extreme sentence pronounced against the monarch. The life of Gregoire proves mainly the fact that the crimes and blunders of the Revolution were chiefly owing to ignorance, inasmuch as in all questions purely political he was completely led away by the wild fury of the age, whilst in ecclesiastical matters, of which he was well cognizant, he displayed the extreme of prudence and courage. He assented to the correction of the many abuses of the Church, and was the first to take the oath as a constitutional ecclesiastic. But when Gobel, the Archbishop of Paris, and other renegades were induced by the Jacobins to appear at the bar of the National Assembly, and forswear divinity as well as creed, Gregoire rose and protested in the name of truth and humanity against the impious and absurd profanation. From this moment he was opposed to the Party, which respected his courage, however they grievously accused him of seeking to "Christianize the Revolution." By this time Gregoire had become Constitutional Bishop of Blois, and he well fulfilled his charge, in defending toleration at least, and in protecting those arts and sciences which the sanguinary

Jacobins proscribed along with the Church. He survived the Terror, was one of the Council of Five Hundred, and subsequently Senator under Napoleon. At the Restoration Gregoire naturally fell into disgrace. He was expelled from the Church and from the Institute, and sunk into retirement, when the electors of Grenoble, in 1815, thought proper to elect him for deputy. He was expelled, however, from the Lower Chamber by royal influence, although his defence completely exculpated him from the crime of regicide. From thence till the eve of his death, three months back, Gregoire was forgotten. The decease of the veterans of the Revolution had, when each took place, produced an idle controversy, the archbishop and parochial clergy refusing them the last offices of the Church, unless they pronounced a kind of recantation or adhesion to orthodoxy. Talma's death-bed was vexed on this account. That of Gregoire also. The latter, nevertheless, was a Christian and a Catholic. Both these qualifications did not suffice, and the funeral rites performed over him were a contraband act of the Court, who volunteered it. There was some inflammatory speeches over his grave, more especially a discourse pronounced by Thibaudeau, distinguished in the revolution, and up to that moment as an honourable and moderate man.

THE BARON SEGUIER.

Of the same family as the celebrated Chancellor, and younger brother of the Premier President de la Cour Royale, Armand Louis Maurice Seguiet entered the army in early youth, became one of the pages of Louis XVI., was afterwards an officer of dragoons, and in that capacity served in the army of Condé till it ceased to exist. On his return to France he was appointed Consul at Patna, and subsequently made prisoner by the English at Pondicherry. He was brought to England, and not released till the Treaty of Amiens, on the rupture of which he revisited his native country. He was immediately appointed Consul at Trieste, whence he passed to Illyria, and where he held that post till those provinces were evacuated by the French. Louis XVIII. then made him Consul-General at London, which honourable office he held till the day of his death, May 13, 1831. He was Chevalier de St. Louis, Commandeur de la Légion d'honneur, and received the title of Baron soon after the Restoration of the Bourbons. He was the author of several minor dramatic pieces, performed at the Théâtre du Vaudeville, which were extremely popular.

Such were the Baron Segquier's claims to public notice, as recorded in the *Biographie des Contemporains*; but we must look beyond this testimony from his countrymen, in order to do something like justice to the reputation which he enjoyed both in England and France. Thoroughly acquainted with the country in which he had been stationed, and fully appreciating all her solid and noble institutions, and superior to the prejudices of birth or rank, he judged us, and all other nations and things, with the severest impartiality. Such was the respect inspired by his character, that he was in correspondence with most of the distinguished statesmen of the age, concerning the great questions of commerce and industry which are interesting to all countries, and his active and enlightened mind, strong in its integrity, was always sure to select the best means of information, and to employ that information in the most advantageous manner.

It is much more difficult to give an adequate idea of his private virtues, and those social qualities which endeared him to an extensive circle of friends, than to relate the public marks of esteem and confidence which were bestowed on him in his diplomatic career. There are many little circumstances not deemed worthy of record, which nevertheless create greater affection than all the fame spread abroad from nation to nation. His manners afforded a fine example of the French nobleman, in whom the extreme urbanity which characterizes this school never for an instant intruded on the quiet dignity of the gentleman. His was a politeness which nothing could change, and even in his last illness, he never lost sight of the attentions he had been accustomed in health to bestow. His house was decorated with taste and refinement, and in it he received his guests with the most unbounded hospitality, making no difference between nations, and protecting all those who needed his assistance. His general conversation was playful, and even witty; he loved argument, and giving scope to his imagination, would engage in the most paradoxical theories; never, however, did he suffer the argument to fall into dispute, and he appeared rather to take pleasure in developing the powers of his antagonist than in displaying his own. In serious discourse he appeared to rise with his subject, and laying aside all his little *tracings*, he surprised by the depth of his reading and reflection, and though so well informed himself, he not only was patient in instructing others, but sought information from the most insignificant of his companions. When at any time he found himself in error, he would appeal for indulgence, till he rendered even his faults amiable. His private

letters were lively pictures of the times, and of his own heart, in which the just, honourable, and benevolent feelings bestowed on him by nature, shone in the same page with the profound acquirement he had gained by study, and the excellent judgment which all these combined to bestow. In short, whether we look on him as a moral and upright man, conscientious and rigorous in performing the duties of his high station, whether we behold in him the enlightened and dignified specimen of his own countrymen, whether we view him as the able servant of his government, whether we recollect him as an affectionate and zealous friend, we may, in the midst of our deep regret, be thankful that we have known him, though very certain that we shall never "see his like again."

JAMES MONROE.

Died at New York, on the 4th of July, the anniversary of American Independence, the Honourable James Monroe, of Virginia, in the 73rd year of his age. He was born on Monroe's Creek, Westmoreland County, Virginia, in September 1758, and was descended from a respectable Scotch family, distinguished for its loyalty and patriotism. He had spent his life in the public service. He was an officer in the revolutionary war; and afterwards, in turn, Member of Congress, Governor of Virginia, Envoy Extraordinary to France and Great Britain, Secretary of War, and for eight years President of the United States. It is a very extraordinary fact that this is the third instance in which an individual, who has held the high office of Chief Magistrate of the United States, has closed his life on the anniversary of their independence.* If these several deaths had occurred on any ordinary day in the calendar, it would have been allowed as a coincidence that was calculated to solemnize the public feelings, and bring every mind to sober and deep reflection on the mysterious dispensations of Providence. But the fact that these deaths have occurred on the day most distinguished in the civil history of the country, adds greatly to the solemnity of the train of thought and reflection which the departure of patriots and statesmen has a natural tendency to inspire. "Mr. Monroe," says the *New York Evening Post*, "had been for some time labouring under the natural infirmities of age, and for several days past the spark of life was barely kept within his exhausted frame by means of artificial stimuli, administered at brief intervals. He had reached the venerable age of seventy-two; and the vigour of his powerful mind remained with him to the latest moment. The latter years of his life would have been far more happy, had

* Adams and Jefferson.

the nation accorded to him promptly that justice which was his due, and which finally came with a step so tardy that his earthly pilgrimage was nearly finished ere it reached him. The life of this illustrious statesman and patriot, for more than half a century devoted to his country's service, was replete with interesting incidents, a narrative of which will form a most instructive study. He was, without exception, our most popular chief magistrate, and had fewer enemies than any other president of the United States. In private life he was most amiable, affectionate, and beloved by all who had the honour and happiness of his acquaintance." He was not, indeed, like those his great predecessors, of that immortal congress which declared that "these United Colonies were, and, of right, ought to be, independent states;" and who "pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honour," to make good that declaration; but his youthful blood was shed for, and the subsequent years of a prolonged life have been devoted to, the nation, which, by that memorable decision, and the valour, wisdom, and fortitude whereby it was maintained, assumed "its separate and equal station among the powers of the earth." Mr. Monroe's career has indeed been a fortunate one. Passing successively through all the intermediate stations of Member of the State and National Legislatures, of Governor of his own State, of Diplomatic Representative of the United States at various courts in Europe, of Secretary of State of the United States, he was finally elevated to the Presidency; and he alone, since Washington, was so elevated without opposition by the unanimous concurrence of all his fellow-citizens. After twice fulfilling the constitutional term as President, he retired from the chief magistracy, with health impaired, with fortunes dilapidated, but with pure hands. Dispensing for eight years the patronage of a great and opulent Republic, he returned at the end of that period to the ranks of private life, in honourable poverty, but with the proud consciousness of having faithfully done his duty. Broken health, and family afflictions combined, had latterly induced Mr. Monroe to remove from Virginia to this city, where, in the bosom of his daughter's family, and amid the most solicitous and affectionate cares of attached relatives and friends, he breathed his last. The funeral took place on Thursday, the 7th of July, and was very numerously attended by the authorities, clubs, and other inhabitants of New York.

MR. PETER NASMYTH.

The death of this distinguished artist was occasioned by his ruling passion. Not recovered from the influenza, under which he had been some time suffering, he went to

Norwood to make a study of one of those scenes on which he especially delighted to exercise his pencil, and in the execution of which he stood alone. A severe cold was the effect of this exposure, and he died in consequence. Peter Nasmyth was the eldest son of Alexander Nasmyth of Edinburgh, whose talents as a painter of landscape have been known and estimated through half a century, and who still lives in the vigorous exercise of his powers, surrounded by a numerous and gifted family. The earliest recollections of Peter tell of his devoted attachment to nature. Nature was in truth his school; for this the schoolmaster was neglected, and the truant boy was found, not robbing orchards, nor indulging in sensual gratifications, but with a pencil in his hand, drawing some old tree, or making out the anatomy of a hedge-flower. To lash him into the study of books was impossible—the attempt was given up in despair. He was allowed to take his own course, and to follow out in his own way the dictates of his powerful genius. A remarkable circumstance occurred at a very early age, which proves how strongly his imagination was impressed with the objects of his study. He was going on a sketching excursion with his father. In making some preparations the evening previous, his right hand was disabled, and it was thought his part of the undertaking would be abortive. His friends did not know his powers. Peter set off—his right hand was disabled, but he had another; and with this left hand he made sketches which are sought after now by collectors for their truth and fidelity. His ingenuity suggested many contrivances to facilitate the study of nature in the stormy atmosphere of his native mountains. One of these was a travelling tent, which may be recollected by his companions as more creditable to his enthusiasm than to his mechanical skill.

At the age of twenty he came to London, where his talents were soon appreciated, and he obtained the name of the English Hobbima. Hobbima and Ruysdael seem to have been his favourite masters. Without being a copyist of their manner, he may be said to have infused their spirit into his works; but Peter was still original. His pictures have been sought after, and will continue to be collected, for their own intrinsic excellence. The most distinguished amateurs of the day may be ranked amongst his patrons; and there is scarcely a collection in England that does not boast the possession of some of his works. Sickness found him in the midst of employment; and he may indeed be said to have "felt the ruling passion strong in death." In the late thunder-storm, when too weak to support himself upright, he wished the curtains

to be drawn aside, and begged his sisters to lift him up, that he might register in his memory the splendour of the passing effects. In these breathings after his favourite art his life passed away: death seemed mere exhaustion, without pain or visible disease. In his habits Peter Nasmyth was peculiar. Deafness, which had come upon him from sleeping in a damp bed, at the age of seventeen, robbed him of many of those advantages which others enjoy. Shut out, in some measure, from society by this affliction, he was too apt to indulge, in his solitude,

in excesses, from which many of his most distinguished countrymen have not been entirely free. It must not be disguised that his constitution was undermined by these habits. Illness, when it came, found a frame unprepared to resist it. Happily for mankind, these habits are no longer considered necessary to talent; and let us hope that Peter Nasmyth may be the last man of genius who shall be named as having followed Burns in other things besides his enthusiasm for poetry and his love of nature. *Literary Gazette.*

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Naval Monument Committee.—This body has received a letter from Mr. Flaxman, in which he proposes to erect of British marble, on the hill in Greenwich-park, a figure of Britannia on a pedestal, adorned with naval trophies, and the history of England's naval prowess. The height of the whole to be 230 feet. The expense 50,000*l.*, to be raised by subscriptions of five shillings each, from 200,000 persons. Greenwich-hill being the place from whence the longitude is taken, the monument would thus, like the first mile-stone in the city of Rome, become the point from which the world would be measured.

London University.—A numerous meeting of the proprietors of this Institution, took place on Saturday, to consider the causes of the dissensions, and to inquire into the reasons assigned for Professor Pattison's dismissal. Amongst the gentlemen present were Lords Ebrington and Sandon, Col. L. Stanhope, Mr. Macauley, M.P., Mr. Wilks, M.P., Col. Jones, Mr. Bingham Baring, &c. Mr. Friend was called to the chair. Capt. Gower moved that the meeting should confirm that resolution of the council which declared that Professor Pattison's character, conduct, and professional abilities were above impeachment. Mr. de Morgan seconded the motion, and asserted, that the only enemies of the institution were amongst themselves. Lord Ebrington, as chairman of the council that passed the vote of expulsion, stated, that it had been the opinion of the council that Professor Pattison had rendered himself unpopular, and the committee of proprietors had virtually recommended his dismissal; in the adoption of which the council acted for the good of the University. Several proprietors followed, and Dr. Yates moved an adjournment *sine die*. Mr. Pattison was now heard at some length, when he showed that he had been made the victim of a cabal. Lord Sandon, Mr. Fearon, Dr. Thomson, Dr. Birkbeck, and others

spoke; after which the original motion was withdrawn, and another substituted; that a committee be appointed to inquire into Professor Pattison's case; an adjournment was however moved upon this, and carried by a small majority! Thus ended the farce of a meeting convened to consider the means of preserving the existence of a liberal institution, and concluding by the confirmation of a series of acts of folly and oppression.—*Atlas.*

St. Katherine Dock Company.—A meeting of Proprietors in the St. Katherine Dock Company, has been held at the Dock-house, Tower-hill, for the purpose of declaring a dividend on the capital stock of the Company, and to elect Directors to serve for the ensuing year. By the accounts laid on the table, it appeared that the business of the Company was increasing in a very satisfactory manner. The number of ships that entered the docks in the first six months of 1830 was 313, of the tonnage of 47,145 tons. In the six months ending in June of the present year, 460 vessels had entered the docks, of the tonnage of 71,942 tons, showing an increase of 147 ships, and 24,797 tons. The goods in warehouse were also much increased. On the 30th June, 1830, there were warehoused 32,584 tons of merchandise, but on the 30th of last month, there were about 50,000 tons of goods in the Company's care. A dividend of 1½ per cent. was agreed to. The charges of the Company altogether have been reduced 34 per cent., while the increase in the Company's business has been 57 per cent. By the balance sheet it appeared that the balance of profits in favour of the Company was 33,156*l.*

New London Bridge.—The ceremony of opening this splendid edifice took place on Monday, the 1st of August, and was attended by their Majesties and many thousands of spectators. Such was the anxiety to obtain places on the bridge, that, as the

hour for the commencement of the ceremony approached, so much as 50*l.* was offered and refused for a single ticket. A splendid tent for the accommodation of the royal party was erected on the centre of the bridge; the bridge itself was covered with banners; the vessels in the river were covered with the flags of all nations; and the day being particularly fine, the whole presented a scene of unrivalled splendour and animation. Their Majesties looked remarkably well, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. Not the slightest accident occurred. The bridge was commenced on the 7th of May, 1825, and was finished on the 31st of July last, having occupied seven years and three months in the erection. Upwards of 120,000 tons of stone have been used in the construction, and more than 800 men have been daily employed upon it. The elevation of the bridge consists of five very beautifully-formed elliptical arches, the central one of which is one hundred and fifty-two feet in span, (the largest elliptical stone arch in existence,) and twenty-nine feet six inches in height. The piers on each side of this magnificent granite arch are twenty-four feet in width. The arches on each side of the centre arch are one hundred and forty feet span, and twenty-seven feet six inches rise. The piers between these and the land arches are twenty-two feet each. The extreme arches nearest to the shores are one hundred and thirty feet each, and twenty-four feet six inches rise. The abutments of the bridge are seventy-three feet each at the base. These five arches are separated by plain granite piers, with massive plinths and pointed cutwaters; they are covered by a bold projecting block cornice, which describes the sweep of the roadway, and are surmounted by a plain double blocking course, receding in two bights, like the scamilli of the ancients, which give the bridge a grand and beautiful antique air, totally unlike the petty perforations and fillagree work of the balusters of Westminster, Waterloo, and Blackfriars Bridges.

Court of Aldermen.—A Court of Aldermen has been held, at which the Lord Mayor, thirteen Aldermen, the Recorder, Sheriffs, and City Officers, were present. The Remembrancer reported to the Court the proceedings he had taken in respect of the attendance of the Aldermen at the ensuing Coronation of their Majesties, upon which the Court adopted some regulations, and requested the Lord Mayor to provide himself with the usual crimson velvet robe. A petition was presented from the inhabitants of Giltspur-street, to be allowed to let the ground in front of their shops for stands during the ensuing Bartholomew fair. It was ordered to lie on the table.

Sept.—VOL. XXXIII. NO. CXXIX.

Guildhall.—The Reform Committee met, at Guildhall, and expressed surprise and regret at the vote of Alderman Venables on the Marquis of Chandos' motion, the express condition of his election having been, to support the Ministers throughout the Bill, sacrificing to that his private judgment of local advantages. The worthy Alderman said, he voted as on a point of conscience, but that he would not so offend in future!

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Robert W. Shaw, A.M. to the Rectory of Cuxton, Kent.

The Rev. George Carter, to the Precentorship, of Norwich Cathedral, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Peter Hansell.

The Rev. Robert Ridsale, to the Rectory of North Chapel, Sussex.

The Rev. James Carr, to the Vicarage of South Shields.

The Rev. F. Maude, M.A. of Brazenose College, to the Chapelry of Longridge.

The Rev. C. Walters, M.A. Curate of Bishop's Waltham, to the Living of Bramdean, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Gamm.

The Rev. Henry Salmon, A.M. to the Rectory, of Swarton, Hants, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. S. R. Drummond.

The Hon. and Rev. Samuel Best, A.M. to the Rectory of Abbas Ann, Hants, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Burrough.

The Rev. William Sharpe, to the Vicarage of Cromer, Norfolk.

The Rev. Francis Robinson, M.A. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Little Staughton, Beds.

The Rev. C. C. Walkey, late Master of Lostwithiel Grammar School, has been elected Head Master of Lucton School, near Leominster, Herefordshire, and to the Perpetual Curacy of the same parish.

The Rev. J. Routledge, to the Vicarage of Cransley, Northamptonshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. George Anderson.

The Rev. Richard Hind, to the Rectory of Ludington, in the county of Northampton.

The Hon. and Rev. Edward Pellew, to the Perpetual Curacy of Great Yarmouth; Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

The Rev. H. T. Wheeler, B.A. Postmaster of Merton College, Oxford, to the Vicarage of Pillerton, Warwickshire, void by the death of the Rev John Smith.

The Rev. Reginald Bligh, B.D. Fellow of St. John's College, instituted to the Rectory of Cockfield, Suffolk, on the presentation of the master and fellows of that society.

The Rev. Lord John Thynne, M.A. of St. John's College, has been appointed a Prebendary of Westminster, on the resignation of the Rev. Thomas Manners Sutton.

The Bishop of Lincoln has collated the Rev. George John Skeeles, M.A. of Christ's College, to the Rectory of Kirby Underwood, Lincolnshire.

The Duke of Buccleugh has appointed the Rev. M. H. Miller, M.A. Vicar of Scarborough, one of His Grace's Chaplains.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to create the Lord Mayor of London (Alderman Key), a Baronet.

Mr. Charles Butler has been appointed King's Counsel. Mr. Butler is the first Roman Catholic raised to that rank in England since the passing of the Relief Bill.

The King has been pleased to grant to Rear-Admiral Sir Jahleel Brenton, K.C.B. the office or place of Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, in the room of Captain William Browell deceased.

Marriages.—At Walston, the Marquis of Hastings to the Right Hon. Barbara Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, of Brandon-hall, Warwickshire.

At Worpleston, the Rev. G. J. Dupuis, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to Julia Maria, fourth daughter of the Rev. W. Roberts, Vice Provost of Eton, and Rector of Worpleston, Surrey.

The Rev. F. Gardiner, Rector of Coomb Hay, Somersetshire, to Georgiana, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Burton Phillippson, of Peterborough.

Captain Henry Bell, third son of the late M. Bell, Esq. of Woosington House, Northumberland, to Helen, only child of Sir B. W. Burdett, Bart.

The Rev. Mark Cooper, M.A. of Saint John's College, Cambridge, to Miss Caroline Jacintha Eyre, second daughter of the Rev. James Eyre, LL.B.

Sir Charles M. L. Monck, of Belsay, Northumberland, Bart. to Lady Mary Elizabeth Bennett, sister to the Earl of Tankerville.

At Broadclist, the Rev. E. E. Coleridge, M.A. Vicar of Buckerell, Devon, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. George Tucker, Rector of Musbury and Uplyme, in the same county.

At Bradninch, Devon, the Rev. John Tucker, B.D. Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and of Ham House, Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, to Jane Rogers, eldest dau. of the late T. Shepherd, Esq.

At Hayes, the Rev. Wm. R. Brown, M.A. of Brasenose College, Oxford, to Delia Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Charles B. Wood, Esq.

Lieutenant-Colonel Power, of the Royal Artillery, to Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Henry Browne, Esq. of Portland Place.

Frederick Durack, Esq. of the 94th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, to Eliza Anne, youngest

daughter of the late Colonel Ellis, of His Majesty's 25th Light Dragoons.

Samuel Twysford, Esq. of Trotten Place, Sussex, to Dora, daughter of the late George Augustus Simpson, Esq. of Calcutta.

At Bishop's Lydiard, Somersetshire, Capt. Hugh Fitzroy, of the Grenadier Guards, and second son of the late Henry Fitzroy, to Lady Sarah Lethbridge, second daughter of Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge, Bart. of Sandhill Park, Somersetshire.

At the parish church of St. Marylebone, W. Henry Baron Von Donop, of Wæbbel, in Westphalia, to Frances Mary, eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Hamilton, Bart. K.C.B.

At St. Paul's, Covent Garden, Mr. George Robins, of the Piazza, to Miss Marian Lozack, of Alfred Place, Bedford Square.

At Pembroke, Edward Cocker, of the Middle Temple, Esq. to Louisa, daughter of the late Major Lloyd, of the Artillery.

At Pinner, Middlesex, by the Rev. Henry Venn, the Rev. John Henry Bright, M.A. to Katherine Charlotte, daughter of the late Col. Munt, K.C.B. and grand-daughter to Sir George Dallas, Bart.

Deaths.—At Worcester, Sir Edward Denny, Bart. of Tralee Castle. His eldest son succeeds to his title and estates.

At Great Malvern, Colonel Dawsonne West, late of the Grenadier Guards.

In Berkeley Square, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart.

In Dublin, John Toler, Earl of Norbury and Norwood, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

At Lambeth Rectory, Francis, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. D'Oyly, in the sixteenth year of his age.

At Marlborough, in his ninetieth year, John Wentworth, Esq. the father of that ancient corporate borough.

In the seventy-ninth year of his age, the Rev. R. Webster, B.D. Rector of Aston-le-Wall, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. T. H. Clough, M.A. of Jesus College, Oxford.

At Croft Castle, Herefordshire, aged fifty-two, the Rev. James Kevill, B.D. late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.

At Daneaves, Perthshire, Marmaduke Ramsay, A.M. F.L.S. Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge, fifth son of the late Sir Alexander Ramsay, of Balmain, Bart.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES**IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.****BERKSHIRE.**

At the recent meeting (for the second time) of the Berkshire Wool Society, at East Ilsey, the attendance was very numerous, and the quantity pitched amounted to at least 5,500 tods. In the morning, the sale was dull; in the after part of the day, however, a very considerable portion of the quantity pitched (at least three-fourths of the whole) found purchasers on good terms. Teg wool fetched from 30s. to 33s. per tod, and a prime sample or two realised 34s. The establishment of

this mart for one of the great staple articles of British commerce, is a circumstance of such importance as to call on agriculturists to farther, by every means in their power, the great object of this Society—a fair and open market for the sale of wool.

DEVONSHIRE.

In the vales and sheltered parts of this county the harvest became general on the 25th of July, when the weather gave every promise of a propitious reaping time. A very considerable breadth

of wheat has been cut; of which, as it is now set up in stiches, a pretty tolerably correct judgment may be formed. The bulk of straw is considered to be much below an average; the ear is deficient in the sets, but the berry, in the early crops, is plump, and the sample will be good should the corn be well saved. In the late sown wheats, the mildew (called here the rust) has fallen heavy during the last fortnight, and has done serious mischief. Peas, though light in the haulm, were well kidded, and have been saved in good condition. Barley, with few exceptions, has not grown vigorously: not much is yet cut. In most farms grass is short, and fattening stock require more ample keep. There is every appearance of a plentiful supply of turnips. Early potatoes are in abundance, and the general crop is not only on a great breadth, but exhibits the most favourable appearance. Fat beef and mutton have varied very little in price during the last two months; good heifers being worth from 8s. 6d. to 9s. 3d., and prime wethers 5½d. per lb. All grain is lower; the best wheat does not fetch more than 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. a bushel. The few sales of wool in the grease lately made, have been at 8d. per lb., being a reduction of 2d. per lb. since April.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The Enclosures in the Forest of Dean are now secured again, and the damage has been less than was first apprehended. The inhabitants are perfectly quiet, and convinced of their error, and we hope the Crown will deal leniently with those who remain to be tried; at least, with those who have not been ringleaders in the mischief. There are two points still, however, on which all are not satisfied—the quantity of land enclosed, and the time which the enclosures were to remain. As to the first, we are informed that the quantity enclosed is exactly the 11,000 acres authorised by the 48th Geo. III. chap. 72. It has been asked, how can this be, if the Forest altogether is 22,000 acres? But the fact is, that, to make up that quantity, several freeholds, and Abbot's woods, the property of Sir T. Crawley, were included: and, in fact, by a survey taken in 1780, there were only 19,580 acres of forest land. Now, when it is considered, that there are between 2000 and 3000 acres of encroachments, and the quantity of land occupied by roads, mines, and works of all descriptions, the apparent disproportion between the enclosed and the open parts will be accounted for. The idea that the enclosures were to be laid open in twenty or twenty-one years is entirely a mistake. The Act provides, that when the Commissioners of the Treasury shall declare the timber in any of the enclosures to be out of danger from the browsing of cattle, &c., and shall think fit to throw open any part thereof, they shall be at liberty to enclose an equal quantity of the waste, in lieu of that thrown open. It is quite clear to any one conversant with oak plantations, that these are not safe from danger; and, if the enclosures were now thrown open, the land would, in a few years, become a barren waste, instead of producing (as there is now every prospect that it will) a large supply of good timber for the use of the navy, and a considerable revenue to the public.

LANCASHIRE.

The flannel-trade of Rochdale still continues in a depressed state. The poor weavers are suffering

from a scarcity of work, as well as from the great reduction of their wages; and the woollen-trade appears to be leaving this town altogether, considerable quantities of the Rochdale fabrics being now made in Saddleworth, and other parts of Yorkshire, where more liberal wages are given.

That stupendous edifice, the new Custom-house, at Liverpool, is making rapid progress. The building is to be in the Ionic order, with immense porticoes on the north, east, and west entrances. The centre of the building is to be surmounted by a splendid dome.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

In this and other counties, several disturbances have taken place between the local labourers and the Irish, the former being determined to expel the latter, and even to punish the farmers who employed them. In some instances the yeomen, and in others dragoons, have been called out to protect the Irishmen.

Some workmen employed in repairing the north-east tower of Lincoln Castle, lately discovered a door, opening from the upper dungeon to the outside of the great eastern wall of the castle. The recess within which it was placed, was blocked up on the inside with rough stones, many of which appear to have been rudely hewn into rounded forms, for the purpose of being thrown out by mortars, or some other military engines. The door is so narrow as only to admit one person at a time, and is formed of massive planks of oak. Another door is placed on the opposite side to this, but the recess remains at present blocked up with stones. These doors were undoubtedly contrived for use in case of a siege, being placed so as not to be easily approached from the outside, nor exposed to any direct attack. Plans of the curious tower have been taken by a gentleman who has been for several years preparing a history of Lincoln, with ample illustrations of its antiquities.

NORFOLK.

The great sluice lock, at Lowestoft, which connects Lake Lothing with the sea, by which Norwich, Beccles, and several inland towns in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, will become sea-ports, has been opened in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators. By the completion of this great undertaking, Norwich and Beccles will be able to receive into their ports vessels of 200 tons burthen; and at Lowestoft a safety-harbour is formed, to be called Clarence Harbour, which will be of the greatest utility, being the only safe harbour between the Humber and Harwich. The original subscription was 100,000*l.*, of which only 40,000*l.* is yet expended, and the most important parts of the work are completed.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The new choir of Peterborough Cathedral being completely erected, the ceremony of its re-opening took place lately. The history of this work is somewhat singular: the old interior of the building having been destroyed in the civil wars by the troops of Oliver Cromwell, a very mean and inappropriate choir, of painted deal, had occupied its place. Four years ago, a subscription was raised in the city and neighbourhood, to erect a new organ screen and altar-screen, of stone, and a choir, of Norway oak, under the auspices of the late Dean, Dr. Monk, the present Bishop of Glou-

cester. The amount subscribed was above 6000*l.*: but the beauty of the workmanship exceeds what might have been expected even from this large sum; and it is the general opinion, that no church in the kingdom now presents a more beautiful interior.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

In consequence of the discussion of the subject of a dock at Newcastle, our readers may be interested by the following extract from an account of a recent half-yearly meeting of the London Dock Company:—"The Secretary read the statement of accounts, by which it appeared that the dock earnings for the half-year, ending the 31st of May last, were 98,207*l.*; premises leased, 10,853*l.*—making, with other receipts, an income of 111,926*l.*; paid salaries, 10,464*l.*; wages and labour, 26,236*l.*—making, with other items, a total of 66,349*l.*; leaving a balance in favour of the Company, for the half-year, of 45,576*l.* The Chairman stated that a great increase of business had taken place in the port of London. In the half-year ending 31st of May, 15,550 tons of shipping had entered the London Docks beyond the quantity during the corresponding period last year; and since the 31st of May, the increase, compared with the same period last year, was 10,000 tons. In 1792, it was considered that an outlay of 250,000*l.* in erecting a dock would be sufficient for the trade of London; since then, 14,000,000*l.* had been expended on docks."—*Tyne Mercury*.

SHROPSHIRE.

An oak tree has been felled near Ludlow, the produce of which were ninety-nine tons of timber, fifty-five cords of woods, two hundred park pales, and five cords of brackets. A bough broke off before the tree was cut down, which weighed seven tons and a half. Three men were employed a month in stacking it. The whole tree was valued at 165*l.*

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A Medical Library has been established in Bristol, which promises, from the liberal encouragement it has received, to be, at no distant period, of general utility to the profession and an honour to its founders. It has been established on a principle of perpetuity; its property vested in the hands of trustees, and is to be supported by annual subscriptions. Some valuable books, plates, &c. have already been presented to it; and we doubt not but it will receive that patronage which all institutions that have for their object the advancement of science, receive from the opulent inhabitants of that city.

The Methodist Conference, which has just completed its sittings at Bristol, unanimously adopted a resolution to the effect, that they "recommend to all persons who now are, or hereafter may be, possessed of the elective franchise, to give their votes and interests to such persons only as shall unite with other qualifications for a British senator, a cordial desire and firm determination to promote the entire and early extinction of Negro slavery."

SUFFOLK.

Thus far, says the East Suffolk Agricultural Report for August 21st, the harvest has proceeded rapidly, nothing to do but cut and cart, no turning, lifting, untying, and spreading, as during the last three harvests; but a change seems at hand.

Hands could not be procured to cut the wheat before it got too brittle to be tied without waste. The mildew is more extended than was suspected, but we think the injury is not very great, except in districts here and there. Oulton, Somersham, and Elmsett, suffer probably more than any other parishes; here the crop is almost totally destroyed straw and all: some of it is not worth reaping. It is worthy of remark, that although many fields were affected which were never known to be injured before, yet that it is most severe where it formerly was most prevalent; this shews that soil has much to do with the disease. Most of the late-sown barley is mildewed, and it is generally a coarse dark sample. The straw, chaff, and colder also is greatly reduced in value, which is the more unfortunate as the hay crop is short. Turnips have generally planted well, but the hoeing is much neglected from the harvest coming on so rapidly; even beans want cutting, and some breadth is cut and carted. All species of corn and pulse ripened too fast to be full bodied, and of course are reduced in quantity. Stock has done very well generally, but the fly has been very troublesome amongst the sheep, and much injury has been done amongst small flocks, where a shepherd is not constantly attending them. The barley stubbles are not in a bad trim to scarify and sow with trefoil or ryegrass, where the layers fall, which we are sorry to find is the case in some districts. The land breaks up tolerably well for tares, and a great breadth will be sown, no doubt. We hear no complaint of the yield of tares in other counties, and here they are tolerably good; if rather dearer than common, the seed being sound and small, they will go further.

YORKSHIRE.

On the whole line of road from London to Leeds the harvest has, during the past month, been in full activity. All the grain to the south of Doncaster has either been secured, is already cut, or is ready for the sickle, or rather, we should say, for the scythe, for a great deal of wheat, as well as of the lighter kinds of grain, is this year mown, and not cut in the usual way. This, it is understood, is partly owing to a scarcity of reapers, and that scarcity is occasioned by the determination of the English labourers in husbandry in many districts not to allow the Irish to interfere with their employment. North of Leeds there is a considerable quantity of corn cut, extending from hence all the distance into the corn counties of Scotland. The crops of wheat, it is supposed, will yield a fair average, though in many districts there has been a great deal of corn laid, and some blighted. The oats and barley crops, like the wheat, will produce a fair average crop, but the potatoes and turnips, as well as the second crops of clover, will be unusually large. On the whole, we think the prospects of the country, as far as the harvest is concerned, are satisfactory, and a very few weeks of favourable harvest weather will realise those prospects.

WALES.

The *Rothsay Castle*, which left Liverpool on the morning of the 17th of August, at 11 o'clock, was wrecked off Dutchman's Bank. The wind at this time was blowing rather freshly from the N.W. Her regular time of reaching Beaumaris would have been six o'clock in the evening, but,

owing to the strength of the gale, which was right a-head, she did not pass the great Ormshead until about ten at night. Previous to this time, and even when the vessel was still ten or twelve miles off the Ormshead, Captain Atkinson, who had the charge of her, had been frequently requested to return by several of the passengers, whose fears for their safety began to be excited. This advice, however, Captain Atkinson thought proper to decline, being at that time no doubt fully persuaded that the vessel could make the voyage in safety.

After leaving the Ormshead, the vessel made directly for Puffin Island, and about twelve o'clock she reached a bank situated about three miles from Puffin Island, or Priestholme, and known by the name of Dutchman's Bank. At this time it was just low water, the wind blowing N.N.W. a heavy gale. Unfortunately the vessel had been driven too far to the northward, and owing to this circumstance, as well as to the lowness of the tide, she struck with great violence on the bank. We should state, however, that for two hours before this time, the vessel had become exceedingly leaky, and the crew and passengers worked at the pump by turns, three at a time. When the vessel struck, the shock was tremendous, and the shrieks of the passengers, particularly of the females and children, whose apprehensions now gave place to despair, are described by the survivors as agonising in the extreme. It is impossible to describe the scene which followed. After the first shock, the passengers, most of whom had crowded on deck, were ordered by Captain Atkinson to go aft. They had scarcely done this, when she struck again with a violent shock, and then lay on the bank on her starboard side. The alarm bell was now rung with so much violence that the clapper broke, and some of the passengers continued to strike it for some time with a stone. The bell was heard, we believe, at Beaumaris, but as there was no light hoisted on the mast of the steamer, those who heard the signal were of course ignorant from whence it proceeded. The sea was running mountains high, and every wave broke over the vessel; but the moon was shining throughout the whole of this distressing scene with a clear and calm serenity. A very short time after the vessel struck, a report was spread that the Captain was overboard. This proved to be the case. The violence with which the waves broke over the deck, rendered it almost impossible for the passengers to preserve their footing, and we believe that several individuals were at this time washed overboard. Every moment increased the danger, and each succeeding wave threatened to dash the vessel in pieces. Certain death seemed now to present itself to all on board, and the most affecting scenes were exhibited. The females, in particular, uttered the most piercing cries; some locked themselves in each others arms, while others, losing all self-command, tore off their caps and bonnets in the wildness of despair. Jones, the steward of the vessel, and his wife, who was on board, lashed themselves to the mast, determined to spend their last moments in each others' arms. It is impossible to pursue the details of such a scene, or to pourtray to the imagination all the circumstances of horror by which it was accompanied.

Soon after the vessel struck a party of the pas-

sengers, about fifteen or twenty, lowered the boat and crowded into it. It was impossible for any open boat to live in such a sea, even though not overloaded; and she immediately swamped and went to the bottom, every soul of them perishing. Soon afterwards, the vessel being struck by a tremendous sea, separated in two, and one half, on which was about forty persons, was carried away. Of these, six individuals succeeded in clinging to a portion of the timber, and they subsequently picked up three others, including Miss Whittaker, of Bury, who was caught by the hair of the head as she was being swept by them. They remained in their perilous position, drifting before the wind and tide, until seven o'clock in the morning! Their deliverance was thus effected: having caught a piece of timber, Miss W. gave up her flannel petticoat to be torn into large strips, which being hoisted on it, the signal was at length perceived from the land, when the life-boat put off to their assistance, and succeeded in rescuing them. Mr. Whittaker, brother to the above lady, on finding that the vessel was going to pieces, stripped himself, and, on being swept away by the waves, clung to a part of the wreck: he was not picked up till half-past eight, by which time he had drifted seven or eight miles seaward.

An inquest was held at Beaumaris on the bodies found, and the accidental death ascribed to the wreck of the vessel. The following very important addition was made to the verdict:—

Beaumaris, August 19, 1831.

Sir, From the evidence brought before them, the jury on this inquest cannot separate without expressing their firm conviction that, had the *Rothsay Castle* been a sea-worthy vessel, and properly manned, this awful calamity might have been averted. They, therefore, cannot disguise their indignation at the conduct of those who could place such a vessel on this station, and under the charge of a captain and mate who have been proved by the evidence brought before them, to have been in a state of intoxication.

(Signed)

R. W. BULKLEY,

To the Coroner.

Foreman.

SCOTLAND.

For some days past, workmen have been busy in preparing the foundation, and laying down materials, for the long-talked-of monument to Robert Burns: the spot selected is exactly to the west of the entry to the new burying-ground, Calton Hill.

IRELAND.

A most respectable general meeting of the inhabitants of Dublin has been held in that city, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the introduction into Ireland of a properly regulated system of Poor-laws; the experiment having failed there of supporting the poor of the metropolis by voluntary contributions. Alderman Smith, the *locum tenens* of the Lord Mayor, presided. Among the supporters of the resolutions in favour of the system, we find persons of the most opposite political principles. The first resolution, which was merely declaratory, was as follows:—

“That, from the continued sufferings of the humbler classes in this city, the necessity of our frequent calls on public sympathy for their relief, and the impossibility of collecting voluntary con-

tributions, especially at a period when famine has nearly desolated an extensive district of our country, we consider the time has arrived when some permanent provision should be formed for the relief of the destitute poor of Ireland, and the employment of the industrious portion of our community."

Thirty-eight lives have been destroyed by the most awful thunder-storm ever recollected within the memory of the oldest people in the neighbourhood of Killarney, at Glanflesk, near that town. The peasantry in that romantic glen were astounded with its frightful peals, which were succeeded by several water-spouts pouring from the heavens until the whole glen was deluged. Several lives have been lost in the flood: an entire family, consisting of eight persons, of the name of Loosey, tenants of O'Donoghue's, were swept away. Their bodies, together with three others, have been found

on the banks of the river Flesk. Several other persons are still missing, and it is supposed have been carried by the current into the lakes. A beautiful cottage, a shooting-lodge of J. M'Carthy, Esq. together with a farm-house, and two small houses, were totally destroyed, so that not even a stone or trace of them is now discoverable. The inmates of the latter, consisting of seventeen persons, nine in one house and eight in the other, perished in the flood. Flesk bridge, near Killarney, was crowded with the inhabitants, who collected there for the purpose of viewing the dreadful ravages of the flood. Cattle of every description, cows, sheep, and pigs, together with large quantities of hay and turf, were seen dashing along under the arches with fearful rapidity, without the slightest possibility of saving either life or property. A bridge near the river's source was completely demolished.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,
FROM JULY 23 TO AUGUST 23, 1831.

July to August.	Lunations.	Thermo- meter.	Baro- meter.	Winds.		Atmospheric Variations.				Prevailing modifi- cation of Cloud.
		Mean Alt.	0 hour.	A.M.	P.M.	9h A.M.	0 h.	8h P.M.	During Night.	
Sat. 23	9 h. 8' P.M.	62.5	29.50	S.W.	S.W.	Clear	Cldy.	Rain	Fair	Cirrostratus
Sun. 24	○	61	—	—	W.	Rain	—	Cldy.	—	—
Mon. 25		62.5	.75	W.	—	Cldy.	—	—	—	Cumulus
Tues. 26		64.5	.00	N.W.	N.W.	Clear	Clear	Clear	—	—
Wed. 27		67	.98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thur. 28		70.5	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	Cldy.	—	—
Fri. 29		69.5	—	Var.	Var.	—	—	—	—	—
Sat. 30		69.5	—	E.	E.	Clear	—	Clear	—	—
Sun. 31	5 h. 41' A.M.	69.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cirrostratus
Mon. 1	☾	70	29.93	N.E.	N.E.	—	—	Shrs.	Rain	—
Tues. 2		67.5	.75	N.W.	N.E.	Moist	Shrs.	M.rain	—	— Cam. Nim.
Wed. 3		60.5	—	E.	E.	Cldy.	Rain	Rain	—	—
Thur. 4		69	.65	N.E.	N.	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	Fair	—
Fri. 5		68	.48	N.W.	N.W.	—	—	Rain	Rain	— Nim.
Sat. 6	10 h. 3' P.M.	68.5	—	W.	S.W.	—	—	Cldy.	Fair	Cumulus
Sun. 7	●	67.5	—	S.E.	S.E.	—	—	—	—	—
Mon. 8		69	.65	N.	N.W.	—	Clear	Clear	—	—
Tues. 9		70	—	W.	W.	—	Cldy.	Rain.	Rain	—
Wed. 10		65	.79	N.W.	N.E.	—	Clear	Clear	Fair	—
Thur. 11		64.5	.90	N.E.	—	Clear	—	—	—	Cirrostr. cum.
Fri. 12		65.5	—	N.W.	N.W.	—	—	—	—	—
Sat. 13		64	—	N.	N.	—	—	—	—	—
Sun. 14	10 h. 24' A.M.	62.5	.88	N.E.	N.E.	—	—	—	—	—
Mon. 15	☽	63.5	—	Var.	Var.	—	—	—	—	Cirrostr. —
Tues. 16		64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— Nim.
Wed. 17		—	—	N.W.	N.W.	Cldy.	—	M.rain	—	—
Thur. 18		61.5	—	—	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	Cumulus
Fri. 19		64	.50	W.	—	—	Cldy.	—	—	Cumulost. Nim.
Sat. 20		62	—	N.	N.	—	—	—	—	—
Sun. 21		—	.80	—	N.E.	—	—	—	—	Cumulus
Mon. 22	10 h. 48' A.M.	—	30.05	—	N.	—	—	—	—	—
Tues. 23	☉	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Thunder on the 28th, 29th, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, and 16th. A violent storm of thunder and lightning on the 17th P.M.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

The daily commercial reports of the movement of trade in the metropolis during the last week in July, and the three first weeks in August, exhibit transactions altogether more important than those on which our last report was founded. The Sugar Market has been generally brisk, and a weekly average of 3200 hhds. and tierces have passed hands at fair prices. Of Mauritius, the weekly average has amounted to 12,000 bags. Business in refined goods has been more considerable than in other descriptions, chiefly on account of the reduction.

In Coffees, the British plantation descriptions have been rather more in demand than others in the latter part of the month, previously to which the foreign descriptions had the preference, and went off very briskly. The latter have since maintained their high prices.

Cottons have also commanded a good market in the metropolis at very fair prices: in Liverpool, the transactions have, as usual, been more extensive than in the metropolis; but the amount of business has not been equal to what it was at the corresponding period of last year.

The progress of the Cholera Morbus threatened some time ago a scanty supply of tallow from St. Petersburg this season, and holders held firm at advanced prices: since then, however, it appears that a change has taken place in the aspect of the market, and on its being found that the stock on hand is not less than 23,206 greater than at the corresponding period of last year, the article for this year's delivery has been contracted for at from 38s. 6d. to 39s. per cwt.

Business in Indigo has been slack during the first three weeks to which our report extends; since then, some important transactions have taken place. Of the Bengal and Madras descriptions, considerable lots were sold in Mincing-lane, and some remains of the importations of 1823 and 1824, of the Onde growth, were also disposed of. The sales went off better than was generally expected, realizing last sales' prices in many instances, especially for the small proportion of good quality.

A Government contract for 100,000 gallons of Rum has been taken at the very low price of 1s. 5½d.: this is the only transaction in spirits that has occurred, which is worthy of any notice. The low price produced rather an unfavourable effect on the market.

The East India Company's Silk Sale, which was to take place in September, has been fixed for the 24th of October. It is to consist of 2600 bales. There has been some little business in Italian silks, but at low quotations.

We are sorry not to have it yet in our power to report favourably with regard to the Hop districts, the mould having much increased of late. It is possible, however, that the late thunder-storms may improve the appearance of the plant. The duty is still estimated at 145,000%.

Within the last eighteen months, no period has occurred of fluctuations so small in the funds, as during the four weeks to which this report refers. The price of Consols opened on the 1st of August at 92 three-quarters for the account: it varied to

a trifling extent under that quotation, and at one time went as low as 80 three-quarters to seven-eighths. Since then, the price has gradually rallied, and has returned to the opening quotation, at which our report, as will be seen by the Stock-list below, very nearly leaves it. It is rather difficult to account for the absence of all excitement in the Stock Exchange during the period alluded to, seeing that political events of some importance have occurred, which might have been turned to some purpose by the speculators in the funds. The money transactions on speculation have, therefore, as may be judged from this apparent want of animation, been of a very unimportant description. In the other domestic securities, some investments have taken place, but not worthy of any particular notice. The premium on Exchequer Bills has continued rather to decline, in consequence of more sales having been effected by the Bank of England in those securities.

In the foreign Stock Exchange there is little else to notice, than a total absence of business, whether for investment or speculation. Prices have generally looked down, but they have been merely nominal. Russian bonds have been somewhat affected by the announcement of a new loan for three millions (sterling) stock, brought forward by the house of Hope and Co. of Amsterdam, on behalf of the Russian Government. The produce of this loan is, of course, intended to pay part of the expenses of the infamous crusade against the brave Poles, and, therefore, has met but little favour among monied men, either here or in Holland. Hope and Co. appear to act as mere agents on commission in the business, and not as contractors. It is very highly creditable to the monied community of this metropolis, that, notwithstanding the good terms offered, and the good financial credit still enjoyed by Russia, not a man has been found among them willing to advance a shilling towards the subjection of a brave people fighting for their national independence. A farther supply of dollars, amounting to 34,800, has been received from the Mexican Government, on account of the dividends. This is but a trifle of what is due; but, at least, it shows good will, and affords hope of still better deeds in future.

London, closing prices, August 24.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Three per Cent. Consols, 81 three-quarters.—Three per Cent. Consols, for the Account, 81 three-quarters.—Three per Cent. Reduced, 82 quarter, three-eighths.—Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 90 quarter.—New Three and a Half per Cent. 89 three-eighths, half.—Four per Cent. (1826) 99 five-eighths, seven-eighths.—India Stock, 198, 199.—Bank Stock, 198, 199.—Exchequer Bills, 8s., 10s. premium.—India Bonds, par, 1s. premium.—Long Annuities, 17 one-sixteenth.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazilian Five per Cent. 44 quarter.—Chilian Six per Cent. 17, 19.—Colombian (1824) Six per Cent. 10, 12.—Danish Three per Cent. 60 three-quarters, 61 quarter.—French Five per Cent. 88.

—Greek Five per Cent. 18, 20.—Mexican Six per Cent. 36 half, 37.—Peruvian Six per Cent. 10, 12.—Portuguese Five per Cent. 48 half, 49 half.—Russian Five per Cent. 91 half, three-quarters.—Spanish Five per Cent. 12 quarter, half.

SHARES.

Anglo-Mexican Mines, 17, 19.—United ditto, 5, 6.—Colombian Mines, 7, 8.—Del Monte, 28, 30.—Brazil, 3/ 10s. to 4/.—Bolanos, 100, 120.—Imperial Brazil, 48, 50.—Imperial Brazil del Reys, 6/ 10s. to 7/ 10s.

BANKRUPTS

FROM JULY 12, TO AUGUST 26, 1831, INCLUSIVE.

July 12. J. C. SMITH, Lower Deptford-road, Rotherhithe, Surrey, ship owner. H. FLINT, Lower Ormond Quay, Dublin, stationer. J. COOPER, Avlesbury-street, Clerkenwell, oil and colourman. J. SUTTON, Andover, Hampshire, nurseryman. J. GOODE, Wilberness-row, Goswell-street, engineer. J. NAYLOR, Milk-street, Cheap-side, woollen warehouseman. W. WHITE, Newent, Gloucestershire, corn dealer. D. JONES, St. Woollos, grocer. E. SOLOMON, Bath, jeweller. R. FAUX, Bardeley, Warwickshire, hop merchant. J. I. B. WRIGHT, Liverpool, druggist. J. N. CHAPMAN, Bridgewater, linen draper. S. KITCHING, Leeds, victualler.

July 15. J. H. RAVEN, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, grocer. M. ADAMS, Atherstone, Warwickshire, hat manufacturer. R. ALEXANDER and S. ISAACSON, Strand, printers. J. HILL, Little Pultney-street, Golden-square, dyer. J. HODSON, Portland-town, Middlesex, victualler. J. WATKINS, Old Kent road, victualler. T. HARTWELL, Derby, silk throwster. W. WIGSTON, Derby, lace manufacturer. T. STATHAM, jun., Clunton, Shropshire, cattle dealer. J. FAIRCLOUGH, Edgeworth, Lancashire, calico printer. J. WENT, Frome Salwood, Somersetshire, banker.

July 19. W. H. ARMITAGE, High-street, Southwark, hop merchant. J. SMITH, Blackman-street, Southwark, linen draper. W. SAWBRIDGE, Coventry, ribbon manufacturer. T. RYLEY, Coventry, dyer. J. SALTER, Tiverton, Devonshire, stationer. A. MACKENSIE, sen., Old Dock, Liverpool, liquor merchant. E. NEEDHAM, Stockport, Cheshire, currier. S. B. HODGE, Cheshire, cotton spinner. W. C. DAUGHTREY and J. DAUGHTREY, Kidderminster, carpet manufacturers. G. LAW, otherwise G. S. LAW, Lais, Leicestershire, builder. B. BURTON, Cartworth, Yorkshire, plumber.

July 22. J. K. HARRIS, High-street, St. Giles-in-the-Fields, grocer. T. PHIPP, Union-court, Old Broad-street, auctioneer. T. DAVISON and P. NOUAILLIE, Star-court, Broad-street, Cheap-side, silkmen. J. JONES, Well-street, Welclose-square, engineer. F. O. J. MOTT, King-street, St. George, Bloomsbury, coachmaker. M. KENT, Andover, Hants, draper. W. LEWIS, Reading, retail brewer. T. FLINT, Harrington Arcade, Piccadilly, bookseller. J. CARTER, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, victualler. J. M. PONTIN, Turnmill-street, Cow-cross, wire weaver. L. P. GOLDSMID, Carburton-street, Fitzroy-square, bill broker. J. EDGE, New Mills, Glossop, Derbyshire, calico printer. C. CHANDLER, Poulshot, Wiltshire, cattle salesman. J. TURNER, Tintwistle, Mottram in Longdendale, Cheshire, cotton spinner.

July 26. J. REECE, Aldersgate-street, grocer. N. ISAACS, Norwich, straw hat manufacturer. R. RICHARDS, Marylebone-street, Piccadilly, mercer. S. H. WOODWARD, Duvall's lane, Holloway, apothecary. G. WALKER, Wellington, Salop, mercer. J. EVANS, Oxford, stationer. T. WEATHERILL, jun., Liverpool, surgeon. J. ROUTLEDGE, Manchester, stone mason. A. McDERMOTT, Liverpool, corn merchant.

July 29. S. LEE, High street, Poplar, victualler. J. BELL, Oporto. J. WRIGHT, Nottingham, jeweller. A. KNIGHT, Basing-lane, stationer. H. C. CURLEWIS, Hanover-street, tailor. R. BIRCH, New Mills, Ashbourne, cotton spinner. J. W. POVEL, Wimborne Minster, plumber. J. VANZELLER, Great Winchester-street, merchant. J. PARSONS, Fulham road. A. MILLER, Oxford-street, bookseller. J. JONES, Newington-causeway, hosier. R. H. ALCOCK, Coventry, timber merchant. D. WACE, Newgate-street, grocer.

August 2. S. J. PARNELL, Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, auctioneer. J. R. DAVIS, Liverpool, ship owner. P. DIXON, Newbury, Berks, tea dealer. J. HUTCHINS, Carmaby-street, Golden-square, tinsman. T. TATHAM, sen., Clunton, Shropshire, cattle dealer. T. DAVIES, Swansea, Glamorganshire, rope maker. J. RATTCLIFF, Aston, near Birmingham, victualler. J. LOMAX, Houghton Bottom, Lancashire, calico prin-

ter. J. HINCHLIFFE, Leicester, machine maker. W. PARRY, Liverpool, slater. T. GRAVES, jun., Hales Owen, Salop, inkkeeper. T. REES, Crumlin, Monmouthshire, shoemaker.

August 5. F. BAPTIST, Lock's-fields, Walworth, timber merchant. S. H. NOCKELLS, Mincing-lane, wine-merchant. J. HAWKES, Pall Mall, silk mercer. J. WALLACE, Belfast, merchant. D. SHARP, Bow, cattle dealer. C. T. DUNLEVIE, Liverpool, broker. M. and J. BRISTOW, Ratcliffe-highway, fire engine maker. J. CHAPMAN, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, victualler. T. FALL, Leyburn, Yorkshire, victualler, book-seller.

August 9. J. GILBERT, St. Luke's, Middlesbrough, iron founder. J. J. and A. CLARK, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, drapers. W. MARTIN, Newgate-street, wine merchant. A. CLARK, Broad-street, Ratcliffe, miller. S. CROSS, jun., Lambeth, timber merchant. A. SYMONS, Falmouth, wine merchant. A. FLETCHER, Preston, glass seller. J. HALSTEAD, jun., Cane Lancashire, cotton spinner. J. MATTHEWS, Maryport street, Bristol, basket maker. J. HAMILTON, Bristol, inkkeeper.

August 12. H. WILSON, Riding-hope-lane, Marylebone, timber merchant. L. BUTTRESS, London-terrace, Hackney-road, builder. J. JAMES, Meeting-house-court, Old Jewry, merchant. W. HEBBLEWHITE, Manchester, commission agent. J. PETTY, Liverpool, coal merchant. W. PALMER, Poucef, Herefordshire, clothier. W. THIRLBY, Ibbot Lodge, Leicestershire, farmer. E. COWLING, Poultry, haberdasher. J. BUCKLER, Coventry, builder. J. WILSON, Liverpool, mercer. T. DEWHURST, Liverpool, ironmonger.

August 16. R. ALDERSON, Crawford-street, St. Marylebone, linendraper. J. ANDREWS, Nottingham, money scrivener. A. SIMMONS, Goswell-street, baker. J. H. SUWERKROP, University-street, St. Pauls, engineer. J. M. THOMAS, High-street, Shadwell, grocer. R. JENKINS, Neath, Glamorganshire, victualler. T. VINING and C. VINING, Bristol, corn factors. J. WOOD, Manchester, manure dealer. J. HERVEY and J. ROBINSON, Manchester, and R. HERVEY, Douglas Bank Works, near Wigan, manufacturing chemists. P. PETERS, Manchester, publican.

August 19. W. TOWERS, Nottingham, grocer. S. BROWN, Whitechapel, grocer. R. COWLEY and J. B. HLACKLEY, Fenchurch-street, tea dealers. G. J. HAZLETON, St. John-street, West Smithfield, furnishing ironmonger. J. JONES, Tottenham-court-road, lodging house keeper. W. D. WILKINSON and M. PETRIE, Lime-street, East India agents. J. MEDHURST, Fleet-street, tailor. J. A. ZWINGER, Auction Mart Coffee-house, merchant. B. D. BENJAMIN, Manchester, merchant. J. CLARIDGE, Birmingham, victualler. J. SIMPSON, Poulton, Wiltshire, baker. R. DUNN, Wivellcombe, Somersetshire, clothier. D. JARVIS, Radford, Nottinghamshire, frame smith. W. LYNALL, Walsall, Staffordshire, victualler.

August 23. W. HURST, Redford-square, Mile-end road, builder. W. DUFTON, Basinghall-street, dealer in wool. R. MORRIS, Lawrence-lane, linen draper. J. WHITTBREAD, Everton, Lancashire, livery stable keeper. G. LOWTHIAN, Exeter, draper. W. COPLAND, Leeds, boot and shoe maker. S. CHAMBERS, jun., Birmingham, ivory worker. J. COOPER, Liverpool, bone dealer. W. B. BABPAGE, Great Yarmouth, mast maker. W. KELSEY, Glamford Bridge, Lincolnshire, draper. J. DAVIS, Birmingham, hosiery draper. J. WILDAY, Birmingham, hotel keeper.

August 26. T. HARRISON, Prince's-place, Commercial-road, woollen draper. R. H. PENNS, Moncton Combe, Somersetshire, brewer. A. DAWSON, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, boarding house keeper. G. DEUDNEY, Deptford, seed crusher. J. C. JAMES, Bathford, Somersetshire, stone merchant. G. DAWSON and J. KERR, Manchester, nanken manufacturers. G. T. WHITFIELD and J. SARGANT, Whitehall, Shropshire, silk throwsters. J. WHITTHREAD, Everton, Liverpool, livery-stable keeper.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

OCTOBER 1, 1831.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords.—August 22. The Earl of Wicklow introduced the subject of the Irish Yeomanry. He expressed, in strong terms, his disapprobation of the system of Gentlemen of the House of Commons banding themselves together for the purpose of brow-beating a minister; and he blamed any minister who should yield to such attempts at intimidation. It was reported that the Noble Earl opposite had, in consequence of recent attempts of that nature, agreed to disarm the Irish Yeomanry. He wished to know the truth of that report.—Earl Grey denied having made any concessions in consequence of the attempts alluded to. He would state, however, that Government was determined, henceforward, that Ireland should not be ruled by any exclusive party.—The Duke of Richmond's Bill, for the Relief of the Poor, was read a second time.

August 25. The Marquis of Londonderry asked Earl Grey if the French troops would retire from Belgium so soon as the Dutch army should have been withdrawn? If the Noble Earl could not now give such an answer as ought to satisfy the country, he should, on Monday next, move for the production of additional papers upon the subject.—Earl Grey said, he felt authorised to say, that Marshal Gerard had received orders to prepare to withdraw his troops, and that he had no reason whatever to doubt that the good faith of the French Government in the transaction would be entirely preserved. Whether any portion of the French army might remain for a time in Belgium he could not say.—The Marquis of Londonderry said, the answer of the Noble Earl would afford much satisfaction to the country.

August 26. The Marquis of Londonderry moved for accounts of the expenses of erecting the fortresses in Belgium, and took the opportunity of asking questions respecting the report that, at the request of King Leopold, 12,000 French troops were to remain in Belgium; and also with respect to another rumour, that France insisted upon the demolition of six of the fortresses in Belgium, including Courtray in the first instance, and would then negotiate with respect to the rest.—Earl Grey repeated that the orders issued by the French Government to Marshal Gerard were to retire with the whole of his force. Whether any alteration had since been made in these orders he could not say, but he relied upon the faith of the French Government. As to the fortresses, he de-

clined to answer questions. At Courtray, which the Noble had mentioned, there was not any fortress.—After some observations from the Duke of Wellington, who considered the stay of 10 or 12,000 French troops in Belgium, if it were so, as a complete subjection of King Leopold to the power of France, the motion was agreed to.

August 30. The Archbishop of Canterbury, on moving the second reading of the Church Livings Pluralities' Bill, said that the holding of pluralities was struck at by the Canon Law, under penalties of suspension, and even excommunication. But the practice was in time introduced of granting dispensations to hold pluralities of livings, and by this means abuses began to be introduced, which gradually increased to so enormous an extent, that as many as seventeen livings had been held by one person in the diocese of Winchester; various legislative enactments had been framed to meet this evil, but none of them had been sufficient for the purpose.—Lord Wynford thought the existing law strong enough for the purpose.—The Earl of Harrowby, on looking to the books, found 2000 parishes without a resident incumbent, which could only be remedied by reducing the number of pluralities.

September 5. The Earl of Aberdeen, pursuant to notice, rose to present a petition from the shipowners, merchants, and others in London engaged in the trade with Portugal; and in doing so, entered at some length into our political connexion with that country. The Noble Lord considered it a disgrace to England to suffer a French fleet to domineer over Portugal; for although Don Miguel had adopted measures not strictly justifiable, still he contended that he was the legitimate Sovereign, having been unanimously elected King by the three Estates of the kingdom, and the connexion of the two countries, founded on treaties, required cordiality and friendship. The Noble Earl at the head of the present Government would find that he had much to unlearn on the subject of our foreign policy; that policy might carry the horrors of civil war into the Peninsula and deluge it with blood, but he never could succeed in disturbing those institutions to which the people of Portugal had shown so much attachment.—Earl Grey said, with respect to the non-recognition of Portugal by this and other States, and the French expedition to the Tagus, the necessary information should in a few days be laid before

the House, which would completely show that the statements of the Noble Earl were not well founded. That Noble Earl, before he arraigned his Majesty's present Ministers, should have been prepared to defend himself for the state into which the politics of the two countries were now placed. It was not the duty of Ministers to look too nicely into Governments of other countries, if they found their sovereigns willing to cultivate peace and amity with the neighbouring states. He trusted he should guard the interests of the country against both enemies and powerful rivals.—The Duke of Wellington contended that it was now more important than ever that Portugal should be brought back to the family of Europe: the late revolution in France and Belgium rendered such a step more incumbent on this country; it was absolutely necessary to prevent Portugal becoming a province of France. We owed it to the firmness of Don Miguel and his people, that not only a commercial but a political alliance with France had been frustrated.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, at some length, defended the course of policy adopted by Ministers as respected Portugal, observing that the requisite information on that head should be laid before Parliament in a few days.—The petition was laid on the table.

September 6. The Duke of Sussex presented a petition, signed by the different foremen of seven successive Old Bailey Grand Juries, and upwards of 1,100 merchants, traders, and others, who either have served, or are eligible to serve as jurors, praying the Hon. House to take the Criminal Laws into their consideration, for the purpose of revision and amendment of the same, by drawing a distinction between the simple invasion of rights of property and crimes of violence and blood, and by abolishing the penalty of death in all cases in which the legislative power cannot justify, in the eyes of God and man, that last and dreadful alternative—the extermination of the offender!—The Lord Chancellor was prepared to admit that the Criminal Code required revision, but he by no means went the length of saying that capital punishment should be abolished in all cases of crime without violence. The blood of man was shed upon a principle of expediency. They had no right to shed the blood of a murderer, but it was done that example might deter others from the commission of similar crimes.

September 13. The Earl of Radnor presented a petition in favour of Reform, upon which a conversation of some length, and of considerable warmth, arose, in consequence of an expression which fell from Lord King; the Noble Lord having warned the House, in the course of his observations, that they

had "little character to lose." Lord King's of "order" followed, and different Lords moved that the words be taken down.—Lord King admitted that he had used the words, which he repeated, when the Marquis of Salisbury, interrupting his Lordship's explanation, repeated the motion that the words be taken down.—The Lord Chancellor expressed his conviction that the Noble Lord intended no offence to the House, and represented the unfairness of interrupting his explanation.—The Marquises of Salisbury and Londonderry exclaimed against the expression. The former insisted that the House should protect its dignity at a time like the present, when pains were taken to inflame the people against it.—Lord King disclaimed any intention of insulting the House, but was anxious to impress upon it the necessity of attending to the petition, which contained much wholesome advice.—After some comments from Lord Wharncliffe, the Marquis of Salisbury withdrew his motion.

September 14. Earl Grey informed the Marquis of Londonderry that the papers which he was desirous to obtain respecting Portugal should shortly be laid on the table. He was also willing to produce the opinion of the King's Advocate, though contrary to the general rule observed in such cases.—The Marquis of Londonderry expressed his thanks for the papers, and then proceeded to arraign the conduct of Ministers towards the Government of Don Miguel, and to deprecate their remissness in allowing France to capture the Portuguese fleet in the Tagus.

September 15. Lord Strangford asked whether any steps had been taken for the revocation of the quarantine imposed on British shipping by the Neapolitan Government, under a mistaken impression that the cholera morbus was raging in Ireland. His Lordship alluded also to the proposed alteration in the wine-duties, and said the commercial public were heartily sick of liberalism in matters of trade.—Lord Auckland assured the Noble Lord that the strongest representation had been made to the Neapolitan Government. With regard to the wine-duties, the subject would be discussed whenever the Noble Lord thought proper to bring it forward.

House of Commons.—August 20. The Lords Lieutenant (in Ireland) Bill, was read a third time, and passed.—The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Reform Bill. Lord Althorp proposed an amendment on the eighteenth clause. As the clause originally stood, a person having a 10*l.* freehold in a borough would, by refusing to pay the rates which would entitle him to a vote for the borough, acquire a right to vote for the county on account of

his freehold. The object of the alteration was to prevent a person in this situation from acquiring the right of voting for the county, by the non-payment of rates, of which he would be deprived if he did pay the rates. After a good deal of opposition, the amendment was carried by a large majority. The nineteenth and twentieth clauses were then carried.

August 22. Colonel De Lacy Evans presented a petition from Mr. and Mrs. Deacle. The petitioners complained of the misrepresentations of their conduct, in which Hon. Members had, on a previous occasion, indulged. The petitioners farther prayed; that they might be allowed to adduce evidence at the bar of the House in disproof of these misrepresentations. A long discussion followed. Mr. Hume urged the expediency of inquiry into the case. This was strongly opposed. Finally, however, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.—Colonel Sibthorp hoped that Government would institute an inquiry into the causes which led to that horrible catastrophe, the loss of the *Rothsay Castle* steam-boat. Mr. G. Lamb, in reply, observed, that Government would not only institute an inquiry, but that the inquiry would, if it were found requisite, be followed by an enactment on the subject.

August 23. Mr. R. Gordon, pursuant to notice, after going into the subject at great length, moved resolutions, founded upon the report of the City of Dublin Election Committee, condemning the conduct of the voters, and also that of the Irish Government, at the late election. To two of the resolutions, referring to the system of fictitious freeholds in Dublin, Mr. Stanley, the Secretary for Ireland, did not object, but deprecated mixing up with that question the conduct of the Irish Government. The first two resolutions were agreed to, after a conversation of considerable length. On the third, to the effect that it was the duty of the law officers of the Crown, in Ireland, to take immediate measures for the punishment of the persons concerned in the illegal practices proved before the Committee, the Attorney-General moved an amendment to address the King to direct the law officers of the Crown to instigate an investigation into the system of fictitious freeholds, but afterwards altered it, to the effect of prosecuting persons concerned in unconstitutional practices at the late election. After a lengthened discussion, the House divided: for the resolutions 66; against them 207; majority 141.

August 24. The House went into a Committee on the Reform Bill. The twenty-first clause being the next in order for consideration, Mr. Hunt moved an amendment, for the purpose of giving the right of voting,

in cities and boroughs, to every household paying rates and taxes; upon which, after some conversation, he took the sense of the Committee, when there appeared for it 15; against it 123; majority 122.—Colonel Davies moved an amendment, to the effect that owners of freeholds, within cities or boroughs, should vote at the election of members for such cities or boroughs, and should not have any vote for the county. This amendment, which was opposed by Lord Althorp, led to a discussion of considerable length. On a division, there appeared for the amendment 126; against it 224; majority for Ministers 88.—The question was put with regard to the amount of yearly rent, or value, giving the right to vote, to fill up the blanks with the words “ten pounds.” Captain Polhill moved to insert 5*l.* instead of 10*l.*, but, after some conversation, withdrew his amendment, and the original motion of 10*l.* was agreed to.

August 25. The House resolved into a Committee on the Reform Bill; and the consideration of the remaining portions of the twenty-first clause was resumed. On that part of it being put which provides “that persons having paid their rates due in the August preceding the election, shall be entitled to vote,” Sir C. Wetherell denounced the whole clause as of most democratic tendency, and as not being understood by one in twenty in the Committee. In its altered state, it would, in many places, in reality give universal suffrage.—Sir E. Sugden also considered the clause as purely democratic.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer reminded the Committee, that the only alteration here was, that proof of payment of the rates should supersede the necessity of showing that the rent had also been paid. The Noble Lord added, that he never heard questions so frivolous and vexatious as those put by the opponents of the measure, and to which he was expected to reply. He had to answer the same question four times to one gentleman; and, as if to exhaust all ordinary patience, the same question which had been answered to the satisfaction of one opponent, was again repeated by another. He considered this method of proceeding to have but one object, that of causing unnecessary delay, in the hope of eventually defeating this most important measure.—Mr. E. L. Bulwer complained that Members on the opposite side, for the purposes of delay, should revive arguments that had been refuted over and over again an hundred times, and that they should repeat assertions that had so often been contradicted. He must give the opponents of the Bill the credit of never knowing when they were thoroughly beaten. The Hon. Member, at considerable length, contended, in answer to the Hon. Member for Radnorshire, that

the class of persons which the 10*l.* household rate would raise into a constituency, would embrace much of the wealth and intelligence of the country. — Mr. Trevor agreed with the views taken by the Hon. Member for Radnorshire, with respect to the present clause. A 10*l.* constituency would necessarily be composed of persons much more liable to bribery and corruption than those at present exercising the suffrage, and therefore must lead to much practical mischievous consequences at elections. The country was every day becoming more and more alive to the defects of the Bill. Many of his constituents, who had opposed him at the last election as an anti-reformer, were now converts to his opinion, and among his most zealous friends. — Sir Robert Peel said, the delay arose, not from the opponents, but from the supporters of the Bill. On the clause in question, he should only make one observation. To qualify a voter under the Bill, his rent must have been previously paid. Now, in the midland counties, it was customary to give three months' credit to tenants. The Bill required that the rent due previously to the 1st of July should have been acquitted on or before the last day of August in the same year. The effect would be to alter the long-existing practice of a three months' credit. He apprehended that this would create dissatisfaction. — Mr. Harvey said, no rent due at Midsummer was ever paid on the 1st of July; and to say that no person whose Midsummer rent was not paid by the 1st of July should vote, would greatly curtail the franchise. — Lord Althorp said, he should have no objection to make the payment, not the rent due on the 1st of July, but the rent due on the 26th of June, which being before Midsummer, would, in reality, be the rent due the quarter, or the half year previous to Midsummer.

August 26. The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Reform Bill, and, for the third evening, proceeded with the discussion of the twenty-first clause. The Chairman put the several verbal amendments which had been before agreed to, and they were severally carried. After undergoing a very lengthened discussion, the clause was adopted.

August 27. Mr. Hume moved that the House should sit at twelve o'clock each day. A long discussion followed, and the Hon. Member ultimately withdrew his motion, as Ministers did not coincide with it. In the Reform Committee, Mr. Estcourt moved an amendment to get rid of clause twenty-two, but it was negatived by 89 to 17.

August 29. Mr. Sadler, in a long and luminous speech, introduced his motion for the establishment of Poor Laws in Ireland. He drew a vivid picture of the dreadful

amount of distress in that country, from famine and sickness, and contended that nothing could so effectually relieve Ireland as the introduction of Poor Laws. The natives of Ireland, he observed, were most susceptible of kindness, and if the concession were now made, it would be accepted as a boon and an act of grace. If it were postponed, it might be claimed and extorted as a right. They would now be grateful for what they might hereafter demand. Should the House by its vote affirm the necessity of making a provision for the poor of Ireland, he should be prepared, either before a Committee, or otherwise, to submit the features of a plan to accomplish the object. He earnestly hoped that the House would attend to the rights of the poor, and learn "to do justice and to love mercy." He concluded by reading the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this House, that it is expedient and necessary to institute a legal provision for the poor of Ireland." — Mr. Strickland seconded the motion, and expressed his opinion that a well regulated system of Poor Laws would be productive of beneficial effects to Ireland. — Colonel Torrens admitted, that a proper system of Poor Laws applied to Ireland might do good, but having long considered the subject, in all its details, he could not get rid of the difficulties which occurred. Those difficulties were, in his opinion, insurmountable. — The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the question was one of great difficulty, one that deserved the most serious consideration. The proposition before the House was one which they could not adopt without a plan to carry relief into effect. If they entertained it without a prospect of affording relief, they would do one of the most dangerous things they could well imagine. If they held out to the suffering people of Ireland, that Parliament would give relief, and not carry that relief into effect, they must do more harm than good. When a member of the Committee on the Poor Laws, he found many witnesses who were advocates for the introduction of Poor Laws to Ireland, but all allowed there would be great difficulty in the collection of rates. The Noble Lord was rather disappointed when he found the Hon. gentleman had not stated a plan, and he really could not adopt the proposition; but, for the sake of the Hon. gentleman, he did not wish to put a direct negative on the motion. Feeling that without some plan before the House, they could not effect the object of such a resolution, he should move the previous question. — Mr. Western seconded the amendment. — Mr. Shiels said, with respect to the general question, it was to be lamented that the Committee on the state of the poor of Ireland did not report on what

seemed to be the sentence and marrow of the matter which was referred to their consideration. It must be confessed, however, that they had done important service by publishing so large a body of valuable testimony. The Hon. Member drew a frightful picture of the condition of the Irish poor, and concluded by supporting the motion of Mr. Sadler. Mr. Stanley said, the question was difficult in the extreme, and, without prejudging it, he must oppose the motion. He would not pledge himself in any way, because he thought the subject a matter of grave importance. For the sake of the people of Ireland, no pledge should be given which they could not realise. If a Bill were brought in upon this subject, it would have the fullest attention of the Government. The subject had, no doubt, gained ground, and he would have no objection, at the proper time, to meet it, and with becoming feeling. Some farther discussion ensued, in the course of which it was proposed, that the debate should be adjourned till Monday. This was met by a proposition from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to adjourn it to that day month. The amendments, however, were not pressed, and the House divided upon the original proposition. The numbers were, for the resolution 52; against it 64; majority for Ministers 12.

August 30. The House resolved itself into Committee on the Reform Bill, and proceeded to the resumed discussion on clause twenty-two. Mr. E. Peel moved an amendment, that the right of voting should be preserved perpetually to freemen residing within seven miles of the borough, whether the right was acquired by birth, servitude, or marriage. The House divided: ayes 131, nays 219; the amendment was, therefore, negatived by a majority of 79. The Chairman then read that part of the clause which declared that every person now a freeman, or the son of any freeman, or any apprentice bound before the passing of the Act, should be entitled to vote. Mr. Wilks moved an amendment, which continues to the widows and daughters of freemen the right of transferring the vote to the person they might marry, provided such marriage was solemnized before the passing of the Act. The Attorney-General saw no objection to the amendment, which was then put and agreed to. Mr. Trevor moved an amendment, to continue the franchise to non-resident freemen, which was supported by Mr. Croker and Colonel Beresford. The Committee divided; against the amendment 151; for the amendment 38; majority 113. Some other amendments, of no importance, were moved and rejected, after which the clause, as then amended, was agreed to.

August 31. The House was occupied with the subject of Irish Education, the Irish

Yeomanry, and the Irish Estimates; out of the latter of which an elaborate debate arose on the state and appropriation of church property in Ireland.

Sept. 1. The House proceeded with the twenty-third clause of the Reform Bill. Lord Althorp proposed that a set of thirty-one Commissioners should be appointed by Parliament to settle the Divisions of Counties, and to fix the Boundaries of Boroughs; and that their Report should subsequently be submitted to both Houses for approval. There was one difficulty in this clause—namely, that by the passing of the Bill the old election law would be repealed, and no new Parliament could be elected until these divisions and boundaries had been determined. This would be found rather a theoretical than a practical difficulty. It had been found necessary to have a very large number of Commissioners, in order to facilitate the work of the division of the counties. A few would be able to go in one direction, and as many in another, by which division of labour the period occupied would be considerably shortened. In order, however, to prevent any misapprehension, he begged further to observe, that though a few of the Commissioners would be deemed sufficient to make the necessary inquiries on the spot, no decision of theirs would be taken, unless it was confirmed by a majority of the whole body of the Commissioners. The number of that body was to be, according to the proposition of Government, 31; so that, before any division could be recommended in their Report, it must be sanctioned by sixteen at least. The clause was agreed to.

Sept. 2. The House resolved itself into Committee on the Bill, when the twenty-fifth clause was erased, and another clause, directing the manner in which the reports of the Commissioners should be submitted to Parliament, was agreed to in its stead. The twenty-sixth clause empowering the Commissioners to call for books, papers, &c. was also agreed to with very little observation. Other clauses were agreed to.

Sept. 3. The thirty-first and thirty-second clauses of the Reform Bill were, after some discussion, agreed to.

Sept. 5. Clauses of the Reform Bill, from clause thirty-three to clause forty-four, inclusive, were agreed to.

Sept. 6. Among the Petitions presented, was one from Mr. P. Jeffery of Cheapside, who stated that two piers of London Bridge, on the eastern Surrey side had sunk eight inches and a half more than on the western side, and praying the House to take the same into consideration. He thought the subject worthy the attention of the Ministers and the House, who had so much of the public money for erecting it. Aldermen Thompson, Wood, and Venables, denied

that there was the slightest foundation in the statement of the petitioner, and maintained that the bridge was perfectly secure, and that no public work could do more credit to those concerned than new London Bridge. Clauses of the Reform Bill, from clause forty-five to clause sixtieth and last, were put, discussed, and agreed to. When the Chairman announced the last clause, it was received with tremendous cheering from the Ministerial benches, and spiritedly re-echoed from the Opposition benches.—Colonel Sibthorp rose in violent agitation, and said he had opposed the Bill fairly and fearlessly, and he was satisfied it would never pass; if it did, he must take leave of the existing institutions of the country, and he could only pray to God that He might save the country from revolution. The Hon. Member was repeatedly interrupted, and he sat down evidently much excited. The clause was then adopted. The Bill then passed the Committee. Two other clauses were then proposed by Lord Althorp, the one enacting that the list of voters should be printed and sold at a cheap rate in every district; the other, that the Justice of the Peace in the neighbourhood of Shoreham and Cricklade should have the power of dividing those places into convenient districts, so as that the poll should be conveniently taken. Both clauses were agreed to, after some desultory conversation.

Sept. 7. The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Wine Duties. In answer to a question from Mr. Hume, Lord Althorp said, that the duty on Cape wines would be 2s. 9d. until 1833, after which it would be 3s.—Mr. Hume strongly deprecated the increased duty on Cape wines, which he contended was a violation of good faith, which would tend to destroy all commercial confidence in the country.—Lord Althorp said that the simple case was this. Heretofore the Cape wine had a protection of 2s. 5d.; henceforward it would have 2s. 9d. This was the whole of what his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume) had to complain as a breach of faith.—Mr. Keith Douglas contended, that as encouragement had been held out to the cultivation of Cape wine, it ought to be followed up. The proposed alteration would be greatly injurious to the Cape colonists and to the consumers of wine, without being productive to the revenue. After some further discussion the clause was agreed to.

Sept. 8. At half-past eight o'clock in the morning the House assembled to the number of between 300 and 400, dressed in full court costume. At nine o'clock the Speaker took the chair, which he retained for a few minutes, and then took his seat on the Ministerial side of the House. The Clerk of the House then drew by lot the names of the

different counties of the kingdom, and the Members for each proceeded to Westminster Abbey.

Sept. 9. Mr. Lambert presented a petition from Wexford, praying that the Yeomanry of Ireland might be disarmed. In order to show the necessity of acceding to the prayer of the petitioners, he referred to the affray which took place at Newtownbarry, which he denominated a massacre. Several Members defended the conduct and general character of the Irish Yeomanry, while others contended that the Yeomanry ought at once to be disarmed. The petition was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. In a Committee of Supply, and on the grant of 40,000*l.* for the Encouragement of Education in Ireland, Mr. Stanley took the opportunity of stating that, as the Kildare Street Society could be productive of little good to that country, it was not the intention of Government to apply for any grant for it after this year.—Several of the Irish Members spoke in favour of the grant.—Mr. O'Connell hailed the speech of Mr. Stanley with unaffected satisfaction, and agreed that by his proposition that night he commenced the destruction of agitation in Ireland.

Sept. 12. Colonel Sibthorp brought forward a Motion relative to the "Times" newspaper, complaining of misrepresentation of what occurred with respect to himself and the laughter of the House on Tuesday the 6th instant: he moved that the printer and publisher of the "Times" be ordered to attend at the bar; and upon this Motion he took the sense of the House, when there appeared—for it, 7; against it 70—majority against the Motion 63.—The Report of the Wine Duties Bill having been brought up, Lord Althorp stated that it was not his intention to introduce any clause respecting the increase of the duty on Cape wines, which would remain at 2s. 9d. The Report was received, and the amendments were agreed to.—Upon the Motion of Lord Althorp for going into Committee on the Sugar Refineries' Act, Mr. Keith Douglas moved as an amendment that the House resolve itself into a Committee to take into consideration the Financial, Political, and Social State of the West Indian Colonies. After a long discussion the House divided, when there appeared for the amendment 73, against it 77—majority against it 4. The House then resolved itself into Committee, and, on the Motion of Mr. P. Thompson, a resolution was agreed to for continuing the Act of last Session for one year longer.

Sept. 13. On moving the order of the day for the farther consideration of the Report on the Reform Bill, Lord John Russell stated that it was intended to propose amendments giving additional powers to the Commissioners in regard to Boroughs—to commence

the registration on the 1st of February next, instead of the 1st of November, there not being time previous to the last-mentioned day—to provide that all rates and taxes should be paid up to the 6th of April, instead of the 1st of July—and to authorise Sheriffs to take the polls in houses. On the third reading it was intended to propose to give an additional Representative each to Carmarthenshire and to Denbighshire, and also one each to Ashton-under-Lyne, in Lancashire, and to Stroud and Minchin-Hampton (united) in Gloucestershire.—Sir George Murray asked whether it was intended to increase the representation of the counties in Scotland, to which Lord Althorp answered in the negative.—After some conversation, the Report was agreed to.—Mr. Trevor moved an amendment to extend the right of voting by freemen in cities and boroughs from seven to fifteen miles, but afterwards withdrew it.—Colonel Sibthorp moved to erase the names of three Members of this House from the list of Commissioners, but after a long conversation withdrew his Motion.—It had been previously agreed that only those clauses should be read to which it was intended to propose amendments; and having thus proceeded to the twenty-ninth clause, it was decided to postpone the farther consideration of the Report.

Sept. 14. On the presentation of a petition by Mr. O'Connell from the Roman Catholics of a parish in Tipperary, praying that the property in the hands of the Church might be resumed, and applied to national purposes, a discussion arose. Sir R. Vyvyan wished to know what was meant by the Church property being resumed. Upon this a long discussion arose, when several Members, amongst whom were Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Hume, and Mr. J. Grattan, contended for the right of Parliament to appropriate the Church revenues; and others, amongst whom were Mr. Lefroy and Mr. Estcourt, defended the Church of Ireland.

Sept. 15. Mr. Hume presented a petition from an inhabitant of Marylebone, complaining of the Select Vestry Act. The Hon. Member declared his determination not to pay his rates until the parish authorities distrained upon him. The petitioner's goods had been already seized. Mr. Wilks thought the petitioner had a remedy against the Magistrates who granted the warrant, as a warrant had been previously refused by a different set of Magistrates. The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Reform Bill. After several unimportant amendments had been rejected, and some verbal amendments agreed to, the House resumed, the Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Monday next. Mr. Hunt, in a speech of some length, moved the repeal of the Corn Laws, and

was seconded by Mr. James. Mr. Bennet opposed the Motion, as intended to interfere with the Reform Bill. Mr. Hume, after regretting that such an important question should be brought forward at such a time, moved the previous question, which, after a few remarks from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gore Langton, Colonel Torrens, and Mr. Goulburn, was carried. Mr. Hunt's Motion was consequently lost by a majority of 188, the division being 6 to 194. After a short discussion, the Wine Duties' Bill was read a third time, and passed.

CORONATION.

Thursday, the 8th of August, having been appointed for the coronation of their most gracious Majesties King William the Fourth and Queen Adelaide, the ceremony took place on that day accordingly. Every roof, window, and balcony along the line of march from St. James's Palace to the Abbey was filled with "a rich bevy" of the young and the gay of both sexes, and many thousands braved the pitiless pelting of the rain rather than lose the sight of the procession. Their Majesties were loudly cheered on their appearance, as were also the different members of the Royal Family. The Procession left St. James's Palace at a quarter before ten, and reached the Abbey a few minutes before eleven o'clock, when a flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of their Majesties. The doors were thrown open as early as four o'clock in the morning, but it was not until near seven that the services of the officers-at-arms were called into requisition by the arrival of the peers and peeresses, whom it was their duty to marshal to their appointed places. The members of the House of Commons soon afterwards arrived, and took possession of the gallery appointed for them above the altar. The galleries and seats around the choir gradually filled, and as the hour approached for the arrival of their Majesties, expectation was on tip-toe: at last the Procession reached the Abbey, and every eye was turned to the door by which their Majesties were to enter. As the Royal Procession passed along the aisle the acclamations were universal. The King and Queen looked remarkably well, and received the homage of the spectators with great affability and dignity. On the Procession reaching the choir, the Princesses, the Peers, and Peeresses were conducted to their respective seats by the officers-at-arms. Their Majesties passed respectively on each side of the throne to their chairs of state, and after their private devotions (kneeling on their footstools) took their seats, supported by the great officers of state. At the conclusion of the anthem, the Recognition was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. After the Recognition came the Of-

fering. His Majesty's offering consisted of an altar-covering of cloth of gold, and an ingot of gold, of the purest metal, weighing one pound in Troy weight. Her Majesty's offering consisted also of an altar-covering of cloth of gold. After an appropriate prayer had been offered up by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Communion Service was chaunted, the Bishops of Llandaff and Bristol officiating at the altar. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of London; and during this time their Majesties were seated in their chairs of state at the south side of the altar, opposite the pulpit. The altar presented a strikingly-beautiful and gorgeous appearance, laden with service-plate of massive gold, and glittering with the splendid regalia which had been deposited upon it. After the sermon, the Oath was administered by the Archbishop of Canterbury; then followed the ceremonies of the Anointing; the investing with the Supertunica; the Spurs; the Sword; the offering of the Sword; the investing with the Mantle; the Orb and Ring; the Sceptres; the Crowning; the Holy Bible; the Benediction; the Enthronization, and the Homage. As soon as the crown was placed on the King's head by the Archbishop of Canterbury, all the spectators shouted out "God save King William!" the Peers put on their coronets; the guns were fired by signal, and the shouts of the populace were heard even within the walls of the Abbey. A telegraphic despatch was conveyed to Portsmouth, announcing the event, and a royal salute was fired there within three minutes of the time whilst the King remained seated upon the throne. The anointing, crowning, and enthronization of her Majesty excited very great interest among the spectators: she was conducted through the same ceremonies as his Majesty by the ladies appointed for the purpose; and when the crown was placed upon her Majesty's head, and the peeresses put on their

coronets, every voice in the Abbey was employed in offering congratulations to the beloved consort of our King. After the enthroning of the Queen, their Majesties partook of the Holy Sacrament, during which the most profound silence was maintained in the Abbey. When they arose from the altar, the plaudits and the acclamations were renewed. Their Majesties, wearing their crowns, and accompanied by the princes and princesses, wearing their coronets, and attended in the same manner as upon entering the Abbey, then left the choir, and proceeded towards the great western door, where they entered the state-carriage, and the Procession returned from the Abbey to Saint James's in the same order as before. The enthusiasm of the people was extreme, and shouts and cries of acclamation were heard on all sides during the return of the Procession. Thus ended this gorgeous ceremonial. In the evening, all the places of public amusement in London were opened gratuitously to the people; the streets were all illuminated; a grand display of fireworks took place in Hyde Park; and thus ended the Coronation-day of King William and Queen Adelaide.

GOD SAVE THE KING AND QUEEN!

Two line-of-battle ships, of the first class (one a three-decker, the other an 80 gun ship), have sailed, under Admiral Parker, for the Tagus; and some frigates, with other vessels of war, are to be stationed off the bar of Oporto, at the desire, as we understand, of the British merchants, in order to ensure protection and safety to the persons and property of the English subjects residing there. The promptitude with which this naval force was despatched by Ministers, in order to afford relief to the Englishmen so unhappily exposed to insult and outrage in Portugal, will operate, we trust, as a salutary check on Don Miguel and his followers.

THE COLONIES.

CANADA.

The mercantile accounts received from Canada to the 28th August are very satisfactory. Trade was active, and the prospects of the agriculturists exceedingly good. The rapid influx of emigrants from England, Ireland, and Scotland, excited surprise; they were arriving at the rate of 2000 per week, and it was fully expected that before the season closed, the number of emigrants would exceed 60,000; up to the 24th ult. not less than 37,500 persons had landed. It was expected in the colony that the attention of the capitalists would be turned to the exportation of grain, in the event of the Ministerial plan for equalising the duties on Canada and Baltic timber being carried.

The quantity of land laid under cultivation this year had been much increased, and should the harvest prove as abundant as appearances justified, the exports of grain to England would not be far short of three millions of bushels. The improvements in the colony were conducted with great activity, and the increase in buildings was very considerable. The surplus of timber was large.

WEST INDIES.

Disaffection is spreading among the planters of Jamaica. At several meetings they pray the King and the government to give them redress, or that the King would be graciously pleased to absolve them of their allegiance.

In some of the Jamaica papers we find the following passage relative to the slave bill: "We observe by the minutes of the House of Assembly of Barbadoes, the following Act have been sanctioned by his Majesty's Council, an Act to extend the benefit enjoyed by white persons under certain clauses of the consolidated slave act of this island to all free coloured and free black persons. We understand from unquestionable authority, that although his Majesty's ministers have not altogether approved of some of the clauses in the slave bill of the last session, yet that his Majesty's assent would no longer be withheld."

Several daring attempts, it appears, have been lately made to set fire to Kingston, by placing ignited combustible materials under the flooring of houses. The Mayor had issued a proclamation, offering a reward of 1000*l.* to any one giving information which might convict the offenders.

Grenada papers of the 7th July communicate the particulars of the dreadful hurricane experienced there on the 23rd of the preceding month, exceeding anything known there since the calamity of 1780. By the tremendous force of the wind, trees of the largest size were torn up by the roots, wooden houses carried off their foundations, windmills blown down, cattle sheds, mogass houses, and all open buildings, shared one general ruin. On some estates not a Negro hut was left standing. The destruction of ground provision was complete; and a scarcity was in consequence expected. The canes are represented to have suffered greatly. The damage in the town is not very great, and the shipping experienced comparatively trifling injury. Since the storm, deluges of rain had fallen, and the canes would suffer much from being so long drenched with water. The prospects for the next crop were very disheartening.

The people of Grenada have passed very strong resolutions against what they designate the unjustifiable interference of Government with their property, in the contemplated Slave Regulations. They even talk of throwing off their allegiance, if the regulations are persisted in.

The House of Assembly of St. Vincent, on the 29th of June, passed a string of resolutions, in which they state that a determined system of hostility against the colonists had been displayed by a set of agitators and theorists, who were influencing the Government to the adoption of measures evidently tending to the destruction of the pro-

perty of the colonists; that oppressive war duties were continued on their produce, with a threat of additional ones; that the value of the West India property had been reduced one-half, and the other moiety held in abeyance, but whether it assume the form of a life-interest, or to be blotted out totally, seemed to be at the fiat of a British Parliament; that the property of the colonists had been acquired under the protection of the laws of Great Britain, by inheritance or purchase, and as such was inviolable, and that a Government invading the just rights of property was a curse instead of a blessing; that the continued threat of emancipating the slaves was silently fomenting rebellion and internal war in its worst shape; that the unhappy revolts at Jamaica, Barbadoes, Demerara, and Antigua, prove the growing insubordination of the slaves, encouraged by the emissaries of the Anti-Slavery Society, and not discountenanced by the Government itself; that such measures are eminently calculated to shake the allegiance of the British West India colonists; that the house resolve that no grant of money be made, except for the immediate exigencies of the island, until the relative situation in which it stands with the mother country be well understood; and that it beaved all classes of the free inhabitants of the colony to make a manly and resolute avowal of their determination to resist oppression, and defend their property. Similar resolutions had been passed by other Colonial Legislatures.

From the very voluminous and valuable papers prepared by Mr. Hume for his motion to give representatives to the colonies, which was negatived without a division, we have the following information. The British colonies amount in number to thirty-seven, exclusive of the British possessions in India. Of these there have been captured eleven, ceded four, obtained by settlement nineteen. The population of these colonies is, in North America, 911,229; British Guiana and the West Indies, whites 40,485, free coloured people 60,863, slaves 694,530; total 836,527; Crown colonies, whites 238,388, free coloured people 977,407, slaves, including, of course, convicts, 146,899; total 1,332,409. The imports from the whole, in 1829, in official value, was 11,598,944*l.*; official value of exports 10,777,244*l.* Ships inwards 2798, tonnage 755,375; ships outwards 2977, tonnage 607,243.

STATES.

Majesty apologises for the disgraces of the late campaign by attributing them to the accidental superiority of the Dutch in point

King Leopold has delivered the opening speech to the new Legislative body.

of discipline, and an unfair surprise upon his subjects; and by at once saving the courage of the Belgians and assuring them of foreign protection, he seems to have found the shortest way to their good wishes. Measures are to be proposed for restoring the authority of the Government over the army, with a view to its better organization, and the general measures of reparation and reform are stated to be proceeding with activity. A strong sentiment of gratitude is evinced towards France for the promptitude and efficacy of her interference against Holland. "The neutrality of Belgium," says King Leopold, "guaranteed by the five Powers, has suggested the possibility of modifications in its system of defence. This possibility, the principle of which is admitted by the Powers concerned in the erection of the fortresses of 1815, will, I doubt not, be acknowledged by the nation. Negotiations will take place to regulate the execution of the measures connected with the demolition of some of those fortresses. Happy in being able to draw closer ties which unite the two people, Belgium will on this occasion give a proof of its gratitude to France, Europe a striking pledge of its just confidence in the honour of the King of the French."

FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 27th of August, the President of the Council rose amid great silence, to read the project of law on the Peerage, and sketched his view of the constitution and policy of the government of France. He combated, at some length, the theory of an elective Peerage, which would, in fact, he said, be neither more nor less than a second Chamber of Deputies—a mixed Chamber, part elected, part created, he proved as little likely to act beneficially. He next obviated the objection that might be raised upon the supposition of an abuse of this power by the Crown. Public opinion, he said, would be always a sufficient guarantee against such abuse; and with reference to the extravagant exercise of this power in the year 1827, and downwards, the disastrous result of such practices was, he said, the best security against their repetition. He concluded this head of inquiry by saying, "I propose, gentlemen, that the nomination of the Peers of France shall belong to the Crown." After expatiating for some time upon topics of argument in favour of his proposition, the President closed his second head by the formal motion, "I propose that the number of the Peers of France be unlimited." "There remains," he continued, "the question of the hereditary succession of the Peerage. This is the question to which, apparently, the legislature has more especially directed the attention of the ses-

sion of 1831. Theory is in favour of the hereditary succession; experience is in favour of the hereditary succession; but a wise government observes the facts which confront it; it consults them; it reconciles itself to them; and in the place of immolating realities to principles, or principles to realities, it exerts itself to mingle them together by approximation. One reality, then, is manifest to us all at present; that is, the universal repugnance to the hereditary succession of the Peerage. Just or unjust, rational or irrational, it exists, it presses upon us, it will be satisfied. Since our duty, our absolute necessity then is to consult the popular impression, we propose to you, as Ministers charged to collect the public opinions, and to satisfy them in all that is not contrary to justice, we propose to you, as the depositaries of the interest of public order, but, at the same time, throwing upon you, as legislators, a part, a great part, of the responsibility of that determination—we propose to you to declare, that the Peerage has ceased to be hereditary." The speaker continued at very great length, in the same spirit of concession, and concluded, "The King has ordered us to submit to your deliberation the following project of law, to take rank, after it shall be adopted, amongst the articles of the Constitutional Charter as article 23."

PROJECT OF LAW.

"A single article, to replace article 23 of the Charter.

"The nomination of the Members of the Chamber of Peers belong to the King.

"Their number is unlimited.

"The dignity of a Peer is to be conferred for life.

"It is not transmissible by hereditary descent.

"All dispositions to the contrary are and shall be abrogated.

"The present article may be modified hereafter.

"Nevertheless, no proposition for that purpose shall be submitted for examination to one legislature, unless the preceding legislature shall have deferred it for that purpose."

The project also provides the qualifications necessary before the King can confer the dignity. These are public services, or property in land, with payment of taxes.

The French Government have despatched one of their ships of war to determine the latitude and longitude of the New Island; they have also sent some eminent geologists to examine the structure of the island, an object of much curiosity in the scientific world, as hitherto no opportunity has been afforded of carefully investigating an island of this description, they having in all instances sunk back into the sea before the

opportunity was allowed for such examination.

GREECE.

The voice is general throughout Greece demanding a National Assembly, to dismiss Capo d'Istrias. Syra, the centre of commerce in Greece, has written to demand the convocation of the Assembly, signed by all the respectable merchants of the place. Beros, the same; and, besides Syra, many other islands of the Archipelago have sent similar demands, and which are also coming in from Peloponnesus and Roumelia. Mania is quite independent of Capo d'Istrias, and has formed a local government. Roumelia is ready to break out, and has already, in fact, commenced. The Morea is agitated throughout; and even the very deputies who betrayed their country to Capo d'Istrias in the Congress of Argos, are now ashamed of having been so grossly deceived, and are becoming his enemies. Arrests are going on daily; numbers have been exiled; and things are in that state that a general movement cannot much longer be prevented. In fact, nothing prevents the rising of all Roumelia but the extreme poverty of the people; and the soldiers, who hate the Capo d'Istrias faction as much as the people in general, are nevertheless induced to serve the President in order to find bread for their families.

ITALY.

The Milan Gazette of the 25th of August, gives an account of a riot in the theatre on the 23rd. The people, on pretext of disapproving the performance, openly resisted the armed force. The Austrian soldiers came from all parts of the city to the scene of the disorder. The soldiers at first fired in the air; but, finding that the tumult was not allayed, but that the affair was becoming serious, they at length fired at the mob. Several persons were killed and wounded, and it was with difficulty that order was restored.

POLAND.

The Emperor Nicholas published an edict, reminding the Poles that the provinces they sought to excite to insurrection with them had returned to obedience and subjection; that the armies of Poland sent into these provinces to raise the standard of revolt, had been cut to pieces, or driven on to the soil of the stranger and made captive; that the Russian forces sent to suppress these tumults had returned to strengthen the main army; that the Imperial standard now waved on the Warsaw side of the Vistula, which they (the Poles) had considered an

impassable barrier; that the ensuing struggle must be decided; and this crisis he has chosen, he says, to offer them again terms of peace and reconciliation; he will forgive and restore them to his favour, but only after unconditional submission and absolute confidence in his mercy. The ukase is dated Zarskojcsalo, July 29, but the proposition having been rejected by the Poles, Field-Marshal Count Paskewitsch gave to the army and inhabitants of Warsaw fourteen days to surrender; when the period had expired, an attack was commenced. After a struggle worthy of an heroic people, Warsaw was compelled to surrender to the Russians. The melancholy fact is thus announced:—"Official intelligence was received at Berlin on the 11th instant of the capitulation of the city of Warsaw on the 7th, at six P. M., after two days' bloody fighting in the neighbourhood, during which the Russians carried by assault all the intrenchments which had been raised to protect the city. The Polish army, followed by the Diet and the Members of the Government, retired through Praga on the night of the 7th; and early on the 8th the Russian army entered."

PORTUGAL.

An insurrection broke out a short time since in the 4th Portuguese regiment stationed in Lisbon. The insurgents were eventually subdued, placed in custody, and will, most probably, be condemned to death. Upwards of three hundred persons were killed and wounded in this affair.

TURKEY.

A dreadful fire broke out at Pera, at eight o'clock in the morning of the 2nd of August, which entirely consumed it. The palaces of France and England, and all the other legations, fell a prey to the flames. All were consumed, except the palace of Austria and the Russian Chancery. The damage is immense: above sixty dead bodies have already been found among the ruins. Some European merchants voluntarily threw themselves into the flames, after having lost every thing. Nothing was saved. The fire broke out in several places, and the storehouses to which the goods were removed were consumed as well as those of wood. Pera is nothing but a heap of ruins. In addition to the above distressing calamity, the cholera-morbus has appeared at Constantinople; but it has not committed many ravages, appearing to be in rather a mitigated form. Persons continually drop down in the streets as if dead; but if instantly bled, they generally have recovered.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

A Narrative of the Ashantee War by Major Ricketts.

The only surviving officer of those who accompanied Sir Charles Macarthy in his unfortunate expedition against the Ashantees, and an eye-witness of most of the subsequent events upon the Gold Coast, has given us a plain and soldierly account of his observations and experience during his service at that critical juncture. Of the importance of his narrative as an historical evidence, there can be no doubt: our sole cause of regret is, that the time of the writer has not allowed him to enter upon a more minute detail of the customs of a people, respecting whom he must necessarily have gained much important information. Many documents too, we are informed, have been unfortunately lost, by a shipwreck: the account is, therefore, almost entirely confined to military operations, and the negotiations of Major Ricketts with the native tribes. An honourable testimony is borne to the character of Sir Charles Macarthy; and we are well pleased to find the memory of that meritorious and lamented individual treated with the respect it deserves, both from his friends and his country in general. The scene of action in which he fell, was indeed remote, and the object for which his valuable life was offered of little import, compared with that for which we have seen so many fields fought, and untimely sepulchres opened, nearer home: yet the devotion of existence to the common benefit should be received with equal gratitude by the community for which it is offered, whether the plains of Flanders or the woods of Africa are the witnesses of the sacrifice. The regret felt for the loss of so distinguished an ornament to his age will hardly be lessened by the consideration, that his own enterprising spirit and contempt of danger hurried him forward to perils, which, with no great difficulty, might have been avoided. His advance towards the Ashantee force seems to have been conducted with more ardour than, considering the character of his allies, was consistent with prudence; and the ground upon which the battle was fought will hardly appear well selected for stationing a small force to advantage against an overwhelming superiority of numbers; as the only defence of consequence was a small river, after effecting the passage of which, the enemy succeeded in turning the flanks of the allied force, without farther impediment. The escape of Major Ricketts from this unhappy field will be found full of interest, as well as his account of the operations which afterwards took place, up to the severe contest near Cape Coast Town, which decided the war in our favour. His account of the latter engagement, in particular, is exceedingly graphic and animated; and the peculiarities and gorgeous exterior of barbaric warfare give a novel force to scenes which well need every accident of powerful writing and picturesque description to conceal their fearful and revolting reality. A statistical view of the colony is appended, and we are grieved to find that Major Ricketts' testimony is little likely to confirm the hopes once so generally entertained, that our settlements on this part of the African shores would be a speedy and efficacious means of introducing civilization into a

country, which may be truly designated the dwelling of every demoralizing passion and remorseless iniquity. Good has unquestionably been done by the additional facilities afforded by the settlement for the suppression of the slave-trade; but in this single benefit—and we are, by no means, inclined to underrate its importance—appears to be comprised all the real advantages derived from the measure. The consequent waste of European life, however, has been beyond calculation enormous; and a true idea of the extent to which the pestilential force of the climate is exerted, may be formed from one single assertion of the Author, namely, that it was his lot to witness, during the period of his service on the coast, the arrival and premature decease of five successive Governors, Sir Charles Macarthy, Major-General Turner, General Sir Niel Campbell, Lieutenant-Colonel Denham, and Lieutenant Colonel Lumley! Whether the loss of so many able servants to their country is counterbalanced by the good effect of their services in the cause of humanity, is a point which we do not pretend to determine: that the same country has reason to be proud of so many instances of cheerful exposure to peril and death, for the single object of befriending a benighted and uncivilised people, only connected with them by that tie which makes all mankind one brotherhood, is an assertion which, we imagine, no one will call in question. We had almost forgotten to notice, that Major Ricketts' work closes at the period of his appointment to the Government of Sierra Leone, a circumstance which gives us as favourable an opinion of his modesty, as, from the former pages of his narrative, we were induced to form of his abilities.

Corn Law Rhimes. Third edition. The Village Patriarch. London.

As the former of these works has already been reviewed at some length in "The New Monthly Magazine," we merely connect it in our notice with the accompanying poem, to show that a third edition is testifying the rapid increase of popular favour, deservedly accruing to the Author. There is a tide in the affairs of poets as well as of other people, and that the Author of the "Corn-Law Rhimes" may make the best of that which is now setting in to his advantage, must be the wish of every one to whom genuine poetry is dear, accompanied, as in the present instance it is, by ornaments which poets are sometimes wont to neglect—general utility, and simple undisguised truth. Our business, however, is more immediately with the first of his productions, in point of date, and we think we may justly add, on the score of talent also; a performance which we are not singular in naming one of the most noble efforts of genius which has adorned an age distinguished in no ordinary degree for high literary attainment. We do not intend to enter into an examination of the political opinions contained in the pages under notice, although we cannot help rejoicing that so able an opponent has arisen to that system of harshness and cruelty which has so long continued to grind the faces of our suffering poor; and with right good-will do we join in the

general "Habet" which has followed the blows of this powerful champion of trampled humanity in his contest with a legal oppression, as unexampled as it is extensive. "The Village Patriarch," as most of our readers are, by this time, probably aware, is a successful delineation of the thoughts and feelings of a rural Agonistes, struggling with want and blindness, but with every sense keenly awake to the perception of moral beauty, and the presence of that religion; whose temple is the universe, and whose signs are the passing wind, the simple flower, the mountain rock, and the stream of the pathless waste. Like his prototype, he delights to sun his tresses upon the verdant bank, and commune with the spectres of his past enjoyments. Like him, too, he is the mockery and thrall of the proud and successful, and looks only to the grave as the goal of his sufferings, and termination of his unsolaced bitterness. The conception of such a character is in itself highly poetical, and the detail of the picture is in no way inferior to the general design. The hand of a master is, indeed, perceptible throughout; and whether he leads us forth among the gentle scenes of the dawning spring, and bids us mark

"The rich broom with glittering diamonds bowed
In sunny light beneath the sunless cloud,"

or plunges with daring wing into the deep profound of a more metaphysical style of composition, when, to use another of his powerful images,

"Thought, like the petrel, loves the whirlwind best,
And o'er the wave, and through the foam, with ease
Glides up into the black clouds' thunderous breast,
To rouse the lightning from his gloomy rest,"

we are equally charmed with the vigorous imagination and impressive diction of our conductor, while his more stern abstractions bring to mind the terrible delineations of Æschylus and Dante. An episodic canto, in particular, entitled "Enoch Wray's Dream," where the spirit of the regicide Bradshaw, and the long line of the ancient British kings hold shadowy converse with the aged patriarch, might well vie, in loftiness of conception, with any passage of poetry, ancient or modern. Again, who could read the story of the execution of the innocent Hannah Wray, without doing justice to the pathetic interest of the narrative by more evident signs of feeling than mere words? That such command of the sublime and affecting should be accompanied by an equal power in portraying the grotesque was little to be expected. But so it is. The descriptions of the Sunday coach-race, the village poacher, and the ancient widow, half sibyl, half coquette, are as true to the life as the paintings of Wilkie, or the lines of our own Crabbe. Let the second of these sketches stand for an example:—

"How unlike these is Jem, the rogue avowed,
Whose trade is poaching. Honest Jem works not,
Beggars not, but thrives by plundering beggars here.
Wise as a lord, and quite as good a shot,
He, like his betters, lives in hate and fear,
And feeds on partridge because bread is dear.
Sire of six sons, apprenticed to the gaol,
He prowls in arms, the Tory of the night;
With them he shares his battles and his ale;
With him they feel the majesty of might;
No despot better knows that power is right.

Mark his unpalpable sneer, his lordly frown;
Hark how he calls beadle and stunkie liars;
See how magnificently he breaks down
His neighbour's fence, if so his will requires,
And how his struttle imitates the 'squire's!'"

What Morland could have given a copy more close to nature? Compare with this the following beautiful apostrophe:—

"The Moors—all hail! ye changeless, ye sublime,
That seldom bear a voice, save that of Heav'n!
Scorners of chance, and fate, and death, and time,
But not of Him, whose viewless hand hath riven
The chasm through which the mountain stream is
driven!

How like a prostrate giant, not in sleep,
But listening to his beating heart, ye lie!
With winds and clouds dread harmony ye keep;
Ye seem alone beneath the boundless sky;
Ye speak, are mute, and there is no reply!
Here all is sapphire light, and gloomy land,
Blue brilliant sky, above a sable sea
Of hills, like chaos, ere the first command,
'Let there be light,' bade light and beauty be."

Our next quotation is from the last book, in which the death of Enoch Grey is described:—

"And when the woodbine's clustered trumpet
blows;

And when the pink's melodious hues shall speak,
In unison of sweetness with the rose,
Joining the song of every bird, that knows
How sweet it is of wedded love to sing;
And when the fells, fresh bathed in azure air,
Wide as the summer day's all golden wing,
Shall blush to Heaven that nature is so fair,
And man condemned to labour, in despair;
Then the gay gnat, that sports its little hour;
The falcon, wheeling from the ancient wood;
The read-breast, fluttering o'er its fragrant bower;
The yellow-bellied lizard of the flood;
And dewy morn and evening, in her hood
Of crimson, fringed with lucid shadows grand,
Shall miss the Patriarch: at his cottage door,
The bee shall seek to settle on his hand,
But from the vacant bench haste to the moor,
Mourning the last of England's high-souled poor."

If this be not poetry of the first order, we should feel obliged to any one who would tell us where it is to be found. Few, however, we imagine, will be willing to raise a question upon the point, and the Author of such lines as these may surely look forward with confidence to a liberal patronage, from the widely-diffused literary taste of the time—a patronage which, after all, is not slowly bestowed, where real merit has once passed the obstacles which impede the beginning of its career. From the wide circulation of the volume, however, we anticipate a more important result than the gratification or improvement of the public taste. The scenes which are described, let it be remembered, are no fictions—the sufferings pictured occurring daily at our doors. Poetry, in the present case, is the handmaid of reality, and points to evils not drawn from the fruitful matrix of imagination, but existing in stern and withering permanence, as a national plague and a national dishonour. The female votaries of sentiment, who weep in literary sympathy over the sorrows of cowards and misanthropes, may, if their hearts are touched with the affecting plead-

ings of this part of the past, remember that the miseries he illustrates may be remedied, and that much of the distress which disgraces the most shining era of our history, arises from that aristocratic petrification of feeling, which, however it may appear influenced by a mere narrative of wretchedness, turns in disgust from the squalid reality, when presented to the hyper-sensitive scrutiny of gentility. At all events, the writer will have the pleasure of reflecting, that his extraordinary talents have been consecrated to the best of purposes—the defence of suffering humanity, and the advocacy of the unalienable, though despised rights of those members of the community, whose efforts sustain our very existence, but who are too often repaid for the benefits they have conferred, by contumely and want, or assistance more bitter in the manner of its administration, than either.

The Smugglers. By the Author of the "Tales of the O'Hara Family."

Mr. Banim has long been acknowledged as one of the most original and vigorous authors of the day. His tales of Irish life were as vividly imagined as they were true in fact; and perhaps the hardships, the distresses, the passions, the sorrows, and the crimes of the peasantry (a peasantry above all others strongly marked in their characteristics) were never so accurately delineated. Miss Edgeworth's chief fame rests on her nationalities; but she drew in water-colours, and looked to the humorous side. Banim, on the contrary, proceeded from the folly to the crime, and chose the terrible rather than the absurd. Discontent, excitement, that recklessness attendant upon long suffering; the wild adventures of a turbulent and scarcely civilised state of society; poverty and remorse; such are Mr. Banim's favourite materials. He luxuriates in horrors; he is the Fuseli of writers; and we can well imagine him supping upon pork for the sake of the nightmare it produced, and embodying on the morrow all the terrific images of the midnight. We remember many scenes in his works quite fearful in the hold they took upon the mind: his power of appalling reality is almost unequalled. In the present volume he has crossed the Channel, and taken the coast of Kent and Sussex as his scene of action. We cannot but hope his pictures of the English peasantry are too darkly coloured; though it must be admitted the effect of smuggling is demoralizing in the extreme, and we must remember that Mr. Banim's observation has been employed where smuggling and all its attendant vices were paramount. The story is very interesting, and containing a mystery which it were downright cruelty to our readers to unfold. By the by, how well Mr. Banim does manage a mystery! The work opens very beautifully; but the hero's character is exaggerated, and some parts of the journal are extravagant in expression. Neither do we much admire the heroine: her letter, which is meant to be touching and simple, is, we think, overstrained and silly to a degree. Martha Hugget is, to our taste, the real heroine; such a one as Banim images so naturally, and which Miss Kelly would act to perfection. We feel a loss when we arrive at the finale of her destiny; and that is one of the greatest compliments that can be paid an author. Lilly White, "the Smuggler" him-

self, is a most original and happy character; and there are some scenes as effective as any ever drawn by our Author. Still we cannot extend our approbation to some parts, which are coarse to a degree; and the treatment of the principal female character is quite outrageous. With regard to especial points for approval, we would allude to the high merit possessed by the scenes between Lord Lintern and his son; those between Mrs. Matford and the Smuggler, and indeed all the transactions on the sea-coast. A little softening and subduing is all that our Author wants; but so vivid and powerful an imagination may well be excused for running riot sometimes; and "the Smuggler" is both an original and impressive work.

Palestine. By the Rev. Michael Russell, LL.D.

Among the subjects of popular interest which have employed the pens of the contributors to the Edinburgh Cabinet Library, that which is contained in the volume last published decidedly claims the first place, from its widely acknowledged and sacred importance, while the manner in which it has been treated places it at least upon an equality with its predecessors in point of literary merit. Many works, it is true, have appeared upon the same topic, yet all these, to a greater or less extent, have been compiled upon too restrictive a plan, either (as Dr. Russell has justly observed in his preface) solely occupied with historical disquisition, or neglecting the narrative of facts and delineation of character, for the less common notice of natural phenomena and topographical description. The union of information of either kind, derived from the most authentic sources, has been the object contemplated by the author of this welcome compendium of the History and Geography of the Holy Land, and the favour of the public, if we may be allowed to draw an inference from our own judgment, will speedily follow his undertaking. An elegant introductory essay upon the subject, considered generally, opens the volume, and is followed by a dissertation upon the Commonwealth of the Hebrews, as it existed from the time of Joshua to their utter dispersion by the Romans; and under this head will be found much valuable reading upon the polity and manners of that once favoured people. The narrative then gives place, for a time, to a description of the general aspect and local peculiarities of Palestine, in which Jerusalem and its environs justly command our first attention; and Mandrell, Dr. Clarke, Chateaubriand, &c. contribute their several testimonies to heighten the melancholy interest with which the present condition of a city which could formerly boast of the title of "Dwelling of the Most High," must naturally be contemplated. The districts once under its rule are next brought into notice; and every spot which has gained sanctity from the words of Holy Writ, or interest from the struggles of the Crusading armies of later times, receives its full share of attention and comment. The notice of the Dead Sea and its surrounding waste, together with the traditions connected with that awfully impressive region, convey as imposing a picture to the imagination as we remember to have met with. The remainder of the work is occupied with the history of Syria, from the days of Trojan, and oth-

dates, northwards, the vast led the Gophers, the ephemeral dominion of the Latin kings, and the long-protracted tyranny of the Turks, towards the desolation which now overshadows the whole land, until we find the cavalry of Junot manœuvring on the plains of Nablath, and the tri-coloured ensign flapping from the heights of Tabor. A clear and concise dissertation upon the geology and natural history of Palestine, contains information which will throw light upon many passages in Scripture, and give additional value to the matter it accompanies. Our limits, unfortunately, often compel us to give a mere table of contents where we should wish to present a minute analysis, and of this we have seldom had more reason to complain than in the present instance. We have before stated our sense of the accuracy and care with which the particulars before us are arranged; we can only add our best wishes of success to the writer, and the hope that his labour will be properly appreciated. Thus much for the subject of the work in hand: but before we close our notice, we may be allowed to express our regret that, while so much care and investigation are bestowed upon the remains of classical antiquity, a district, which ought to invite our attention in a ten-fold degree, is left comparatively unexamined. Rome has an antiquarian contest depending upon every yard of her tottering walls, and the ruins of Athens are the constant objects of contemplation at our very fire-sides; Palmyra, too, has been examined and re-examined; but Jerusalem and Judea, the sacred city and stupendous theatre of events, by which the eternal destinies of man have been determined, receive but little notice, proportioned to what might be expected from the recollections which consecrate those still most hallowed of regions. Much of this neglect, we are aware, is attributable to the present state of the country; but greater perils have been encountered for a less object, and while we are daily gaining a more accurate acquaintance with the wilds of Central Africa and the American continent, it is little to our credit that the Asphaltic lake remains almost as a spectral appearance on our geographical charts. This state of uncertainty, however, will not, we hope, long continue to exist. Much has been discovered lately, and more, in all probability, will shortly be revealed respecting a land which affords so many sublime and solemn recollections of the past, and from which prophecy induces us to form such lofty expectations of a splendour and glory to come. This is neither the dream of a visionary fancy nor the false deduction of a credulous enthusiasm. Judah, it is true, still sits as a captive—not, as of old, under her stately palm, but beneath the varied foliage of the trees of many lands; yet who does not cherish both the hope and the belief, that no distant period will bring the fulfilment of the promise which yet remains to her outcast and rejected seed?—a promise as sure in its final accomplishment as the threat which once heralded her unexampled punishment, and was at that time, perhaps, equally improbable in the eyes of human estimation—at least, equally disregarded.

Cæsar and the Britons. By the Rev. H. Barry.

Many and various are the works in these days of extravagant pretension and limited performance,

which, under a swelling title-page, contain little either of entertainment or instruction to satisfy the curiosity their announcement has excited. This modestly-titled and unpretending treatise will afford an agreeable exception to the truism, as under an unimposing name it conveys much more of elaborate research and learned investigation than its subject would induce us to expect. Mr. Barry is, moreover, an enthusiast, and has his heart, as well as hand, to his task, which has no less an end in view than the entire vindication of our ancestors from the calumnies of classic authors in general, and Julius Cæsar in particular, with whom the writer carries on war a *frustrance*. The point in question may appear in itself of small consequence; and, in truth, it little matters to Britain, in her present high and palmy state, to what pitch of civilization or barbarism her children, at the date of some fifty years A. C. had arrived; yet the supposition, that long before that remote period a prosperity had here taken up its residence, which might be considered the type, if not the rival, of that which now renders this favoured land illustrious, has been willingly entertained by many of our best poets and historians. Froynevant and Brute, Loerine and his Naiad daughter, the great Bellerus and Lud, that most familiar of all ante-Teutonic kings to our tongues and hearing—what do we not owe to these, real or fictitious, on the score of old recollection, and as subjects of immortal aspirations? Spenser, to say nothing of Shakspeare, has here found an ample harvest; and Milton, as his “*Comus*” testifies, clings to the splendid tradition, to which he is indebted for so many deathless passages, with a pardonable and natural affection. Mr. Barry has, therefore, able supporters to keep him in countenance, and any one who will take the trouble to peruse his work, will acknowledge that he falls nothing short of the former champions who have defended the cause, either in point of zeal or erudition. Although unwilling to go quite so far as he would have us in our disbelief in the Roman conqueror’s *Commentaries*, or submission to the assertions of honest Hollinshed, we have derived great pleasure from the very extensive collateral information he has brought to bear upon the main argument; and as it would be little consistent with justice to reserve any satisfaction for exclusive possession, we take the liberty of recommending his attempt to wipe off what appears to him a stain upon the national escutcheon, as likely to afford much gratification to a numerous and intelligent class of readers.

The Entire Works of the Rev. Robert Hall, A.M. Edited by Dr. Olinthus Gregory. 6 vols. Vol. I.

We have often reflected with pleasure upon the contemporary and comparative genius of the three kingdoms. Each kingdom of the empire has produced, and still possesses writers of parallel talent and fame. We are glad of this fact. It forms “a balance of power,” which is as useful as it is beautiful. It compels the kingdoms to respect each other, and warrants each to respect itself; and thus prevents the intellectual Pharisaism, which would exclaim, “Stand aside, for I am cleverer than thou art.”

On the same principle, we are pleased with the contemporary talent of Churches. Genius and learning command respect, in spite of all pecu-

harities of creed or discipline. It would be as impossible for the highest Churchman to withhold admiration from the character and writings of Robert Hall, as for the stiffest Dissenter to withhold it from Bishops Hall and Taylor. Minds of their order become identified in the mind of all who can appreciate them, and in all the literature of the country which is destined to last. Thus even rival churches "see eye to eye," when they have really great minds to look at. We are, therefore, glad when Ephraim cannot vex Judah, nor Judah vex Ephraim, by pretensions to a monopoly of talent. Whilst, therefore, we agree with the Editor of these volumes, that Hall, "although a Dissenter, was not the exclusive property of any party," we are not sorry that he was a Dissenter: for, now that Dissenters are so numerous and influential, it is desirable to see their influence sanctified by such a name. Their glorying in it is a pledge that every name of equal worth and splendour within the Establishment will be equally revered; and thus the sum of national good, and of mutual good-will, will be more augmented by this balance of power, than by any monopoly of intellect that any church could command.

It is needless, even in a literary Journal, to introduce Robert Hall. He belonged to literature as much as to theology. His genius is as well known to our readers as his creed was to his own hearers. His

"Well of English, undefiled,"

is as much admired by the press, as his Anti-pæda-Baptism was by the Baptists. Canning and Brougham were not the only statesmen, nor Parr and Mackintosh the only classical scholars who did homage to his talents, and eloquence, and taste. Every man of genius or learning thought of Hall whenever he spoke or wrote of Cicero and Demosthenes. They did not, however, regard him as the greatest man of his age. His mind was rather lovely than lofty; rather beautiful than bold; rather discriminating in its gaze, than comprehensive in its grasp. His thoughts and language, in writing, had all the purity of a mountain stream, but very little of its force or flashing. What he himself says of spiritual peace, may be well applied both to his mind and his writings: there is in them "a repose, pure and serene as the unruffled wave, which reflects the heavens from its bosom."

These qualifying remarks will not please some of his admirers. Large and leafy as is the palm we award to him, it will not satisfy all. It is, however, true that he has not enlarged the boundaries of human knowledge in any thing like the degree in which he has defined them. Indeed, it would be difficult, even for his idolaters, to prove that he has added any really new ideas to the stock of moral or spiritual sentiment; or that he has thrown the spell of one great maxim upon the public mind. We are not aware of any sentiment of his which has become

"Familiar as household words."

"Every man in his own order:" this, however, was not his order. He came in upon all the existing chaos of opinion, which had any attraction for him, with much of the calm majesty of a transforming spirit, but with little of the calm energy of a creating spirit. He could make the

dawn brighten into daylight, but he could not command light to shine out of darkness, nor yet render light

"Dark, through excess of brightness."

We do not regret this. He would have been far less useful both to the world and the Church, if this had been his forte.

We shall have occasion to characterize the genius and writings of Hall more fully in our notice of the succeeding volumes. This is only the first of the series. It contains his Sermons and Charges on Modern Infidelity—Reflections on War—Sentiments proper to the present Crisis—Advantages of Knowledge to the Lower Classes, &c., with the Funeral Sermons on the Death of the Princess Charlotte and Dr. Ryland, &c. &c. It is a beautiful volume; and does the publishers great credit. We understand that they have given a noble, indeed a princely sum, for the copyright; and, as it will not be the Author's fault if they are not nobly supported in their enterprise, we feel bound to aid the publicity of his works.

Bible Letters for Children, by Lucy Barton; with introductory Verses, by Bernard Barton.

Lucy Barton, the author of this very interesting set of Letters or Tales from Scripture, is the same favoured maiden who was celebrated the other day by Charles Lamb. She has shown herself worthy of his verses; and although we do not often notice books of this class, we have great pleasure in recommending this, as one that will become a favourite with that most numerous and least critical class of readers, the children. The preface observes that "in the simple, touching, and beautiful narratives recorded in Holy Writ, are many scenes calculated most powerfully to appeal to the best and purest feelings of a child's heart:" these have been selected, and related in terms most likely to win the attention of the little reader—in language simple, direct, and unaffected. Besides this, the volume has its poetical attractions; for it is opened by Bernard Barton with some verses, breathing a simplicity and sweetness quite in keeping with the general feeling of the production.

A Manuel of Materia Medica and Pharmacy. From the French work of Doctors H. M. Edwards and Vavasseur; corrected and adapted to British practice. By John Davies, M.R.C.S.

This volume forms an addition to the resources of the student of materia medica and pharmacy most certainly; but we confess, after having looked over it with some care, we do not find any pre-eminent claim it possesses over our standard works on these subjects by Doctors Duncan, Thompson, and Paris. To its compactness and arrangement, which the Editor, in his preface, flatters himself will assist two classes, viz. students and counter-practitioners, we feel objections. The very meagre directions for preparing the chemical compounds would not aid the student very much; and even a counter-practitioner requires clear and explicit directions on such subjects. The arrangements or classifying of remedies under the heads of "tonic substances,"

of "special stimulants," of "temperant or refrigerant remedies," is not the simplest or best way to teach either counter-practitioners or students. Another point that we must advert to is the abbreviations used. What student could understand the following (p. 118) without turning to the vocabulary:—"D. and M. of Adm. In powder (seldom,) 3j to 3j. Decoction and Infusion 3j to Hilj of water, Expressed Juice from the fresh plant 3j to 3iv. Extractum trifolii aquatici A., Pc., F., Pol., Den., B. 3j to 3j." To such "conciseness" we object altogether: and we do hope that the day will soon arrive when the public will demand that all prescriptions be written in plain vernacular language, which will lessen the numerous chances they run of being poisoned by mistaking the abbreviations used by physicians, and the making false translations of the abbreviated Latin by the "counter-practitioners." We approve of the botanical arrangement of the work much: it will aid the student in acquiring a knowledge of medical botany, and it is certainly a work that should be carefully read by every medical man; for there is much matter gathered together on the subject it treats of.

Literary and Graphical Illustrations of Shakspeare and the British Drama. Embellished by 200 engravings on wood.

This is a very agreeable publication. The critical notices of the principal British dramas are written in a sensible manner, free from affectation, and containing the most remarkable facts connected with the writing or the acting of each play. The wood-cuts have been already published; but in this collected form they are highly interesting. Their execution is exceedingly good. We have only to regret that they have not been printed upon better paper.

Tales of the late Revolutions, with a few others. By F. W. N. Bayley, author of "Four Years in the West Indies."

Rather a various and pleasant little collection of tales and poems, of which we like the parodies best. The story of the emancipated slave first assumes a ground, and then reasons upon it: because an ill use has often been made of freedom, it does not follow from thence that freedom is an evil. This world is so constituted, that there is scarcely a good that may not be perverted to ill—still the nature of good must be allowed. The tale of the Polish Revolution is the most interesting, and has all the advantage of a subject to which popular attention is especially attracted.

Journal of a Tour in the State of New York. By John Fowler.

All we have said of travels, may well be applied to the present journey, which contains little of either useful or amusing information, and is seasoned with a large portion of that insular propensity—grumbling. Go where an Englishman will, he is haunted by the vision of being comfortable. The rapid and slovenly eating of the Americans,

the bugs, and the mosquitoes, almost balance, in Mr. Fowler's eyes, the advantages of their country and constitution; he is, like the ass of the scholastic dispute, divided between his love of liberty and his love of comfort. We must say, a good volume of travels in America is still a desideratum in our literature: considering what a wide field it opens to the enlightened inquirer, whether into the beauties of nature, or the higher interest of human character, we must express our wonder that this should still remain ground to be gone over by the liberal and intelligent traveller.

Hogarth Moralized; a complete edition of the most admired works of William Hogarth, accompanied by explanations of their moral tendency, by Dr. Trusler, an introduction, and many additional notes. Fourth and concluding part.

The above-named very useful and entertaining publication is now brought to a close, and the present number (which has many more engravings than any of those preceding it) is fully worthy of the reputation already acquired by the work. As we have, on a former occasion, spoken of this miniature edition of Hogarth, we shall now abstain from saying more than may be comprised in a hearty recommendation of it to our readers. The painter himself would have given a gracious nod of approbation to the plates, which, though small, are full of character and effect; and as one looks at them, Dr. Trusler stands by with his significant commentary, and will not let the slightest hint of the graphic moralist be lost.

The History of the County Palatine of Lancaster, with illustrative views, portraits, maps, &c. By Edward Baines, Esq. The biographical department by W. A. Wharton, Esq. F.S.A.

We have been reminded from month to month, as the several numbers of this work have been laid before us, of the sin of omission to which we must plead guilty. But the truth is, that when a publication appears in parts, one is too apt to imagine that a review will do at any time. We owe Mr. Baines an apology for having so long neglected to notice a work honourable to the Author, highly useful to the county to which it more immediately refers, and valuable as well as interesting to all English readers. We have never examined a work at once so full of matter, so clearly and methodically arranged, and so abundant in pleasant anecdote and useful information. But the County Palatine of Lancaster is almost classic ground. Its history is nearly akin to romance. The embellishments, although obviously introduced as so many auxiliaries to the text, are excellent as productions of art. We shall avail ourselves of an opportunity, when the first volume is complete, of entering more at length upon the subject, and must, at present, content ourselves with recommending it as a publication that cannot fail to gratify readers of all classes; those who seek amusement, and those who desire information; those who are satisfied to skim the surface of a learned tome, and those whose object is to bury themselves in the depths of erudition.

THE DRAMA.

The close of the summer season being at hand, the novelties since our last are few and trifling. By many degrees, the best is the most recent—a little one-act piece, at the Haymarket, by Mr. Buckstone, entitled “John Jones.” A Mr. Guy Goodluck (Farren) is beset by a human *fate* in the (unseen) form of one John Jones, who supersedes him at the outset of his life by getting his place at the War-Office, half ruins him by dishonoured bills, half drowns him by upsetting him into a horse-pond, as he is hurrying to be married; half distracts him by anticipating him in the affections of his intended wife; and utterly confounds him, at last, by stepping in between him and his uncle’s inheritance; and all without a spice of ill-will, and quite unconsciously, on the part of the tormentor; who is, in fact, befriending him personally under another name, which he (John Jones) has assumed to avoid some pecuniary difficulties. The piece is very cleverly managed, and without much extravagance in its construction; which latter is, of course, not of the most inartificial character. Nevertheless, the business of the plot is not offensively forced or obviously impossible; and, as much drollery and amusement arise out of it, it would be neither just nor judicious to inquire too curiously into its versimilitude. The merit of the piece, however, consists in its idea, which is not original, (Monsieur Tonson to wit,) and in the skill and tact with which it is worked out; for there is little humour in the conception or contrivance of the situations, (a lost place, a horse-pond, a bad bill, a jilt, and an unjust uncle, require no great stretch of invention;) and there is neither humour nor wit in the dialogue which embodies them. Indeed, the only individual drollery in the piece is that of Goodluck, as the climax of his Jones-haunted despair, fancying that he shall die of this new disease, and the coroner’s jury bring it in “Died of John Jones.” This is decidedly good. But though this little piece will not bear critical examination in its various parts, as a whole it is clever, amusing, and a decided hit. And we cannot help thinking, too, that more than a due share of its success has been attributed to the acting of Farren, which, though clever and forcible, is also hard, forced, and extravagant, and much too natural to be either humorous or agreeable. We laugh at Goodluck as played by Farren, because he is a disagreeable person placed in disagreeable situations; not because there is any thing essentially comic or laughable either in the character or the performance of it. Our laughter is more the result of malice than of merriment; it is a

sort of natural justice which we inflict, not a happy tribute which we are happy in rendering: it results from our self-complacent sense of the fitting, not our involuntary sense of the comic. In a word, it is any thing but such laughter as we should render to Brunet’s or Bouffé’s performance of the same character.

The only other novelty comes in the shape of a half-revival of a lively, spirited, and amusing comedy, by Cibber, but one which would not, in its original state, be tolerated by “ears polite.” Cibber’s “Double Gallant” is, perhaps, the best of his productions; that is to say, the most characteristic at once of its clever, self-complacent, and conceited writer, and of the manners and tone of sentiment of the day at which it was produced. The present adapter of it has called it by a new name, which was scarcely fair. “Belles have at ye all:” and he has, in condensing and abbreviating it, taken away from, rather than added to, its lightness and buoyancy. Nevertheless, it is a very entertaining production, and gives scope to some admirable acting by Farren and Mrs. Glover, as Sir Solomon and Lady Sadlife, and some that was very passable, by Vining and Miss Taylor, as Atall and Clarinda.

A new singer has appeared at the Haymarket, and one who, in the present miserable dearth of the article, will attain some success—more perhaps than he deserves, except by comparison: for Mr. Plumer is an artist whose style is calculated to do any thing but improve a taste which however he can scarcely injure; for none will approve of vulgarity and extravagance but those who are disqualified, either by nature or habit, from appreciating their opposites. Mr. Plumer has a very agreeable voice, which has undergone a certain degree of (so called) cultivation, and has thereby acquired both a tone and a compass that are evidently not natural to it. But his style is at once ambitious and vulgar, and his choice of subject of an exactly corresponding nature. We speak this, however, from one hearing merely, and shall be happy to revise our opinion if it should hereafter prove to have been premature.

Kean has been repeating some of his performances at this theatre, and we are happy to report that his powers, both physical and moral, are in many respects unimpaired. There is in fact nothing on the English stage to compare with some of his detached passages; though as consistent wholes his performances have clearly lost their claim to that undisputed supremacy which they once held. He has ceased to act from impulse; and memory is but a sorry substitute for passion, except for a

brief moment. Mr. Kean now acts because he gets 50*l.* a-night for it, and would not act for less. He formerly acted because the demon of acting was triumphant within him, and would have it so. His repeated "retirements" from the stage prove both these propositions to be true.

The "Evil Eye" has met with such marked success at the Adelphi, that no other novelty has been produced there except a very slight, and, to say truth, worthless trifle, by Mr. H. Bayly, entitled "The Picturesque." Daubery, a painter, has so overpowering a passion for his art (as practised by himself) that he will not hear of anybody paying suit to his daughter who cannot excel her father in that in which, if he could excel him, would be high treason to his supremacy. The daughter, however, has "conceived a passion" for a young gentleman, who, in default of being able to paint a picture, contrives, by her aid, to *act* one; and that which the old gentleman would

die rather than yield to paternal affection, he willingly accords to a hoax. There is also a gratuitous person, very gratuitously acted by John Reeve—a Mr. Kit Cadence, in whom Mr. Bayly has had the magnanimity to smile at those fashionable melody-mongers, who, in default of being able to present us with new songs that have the faculty of becoming old ones, turn old ones into new. He has, however, taken good care that the joke shall not be a very mischievous one; and Mr. Reeve did not improve it by the mode of its personation.

The great theatres are on the point of opening, and we hear strange stories of what they are to do, and the kind of *Company* that is to do it. We hope all that we hear (and worse) will prove true. The self-inflicted *coup-de-grace* to those enormities is alone wanting, to give the drama one more chance of revival among us.

EXHIBITIONS.

Colosseum: The new Grotto.—One of the wonders of the Colosseum has always been how the inventors have managed to find room for so many works of art and admiration: as some one said, on first seeing Alexander Pope, "It was mightily unmathematical for so little to contain so much." A fresh instance of the truth of this is the new Grotto that has just been opened to public inspection, and which is placed in a nook on the right-hand side of the beautiful Shell Fountain in the Conservatory. Of course, in extent, this little bijou is not very considerable; but the art has been to make that which in reality only occupies a few square yards, seem to expand, in various directions, to an almost interminable distance; and in some respects the attempt has been successful. Through a craggy opening on the right, a well-executed pictorial representation of the sea is given, as if the end of a long line of grotto-grooved rocks terminated in the ocean, which to the eye is swelling and falling with dark green waves and troughs, as though answering to the driving of the winds: a little farther on, a waterfall trickles

down into a brook beneath, while beyond that again, a dripping-well adds its tiny stream to the same receptacle; and the whole is illumined through fissures in the crags above, that are so arranged that the eye is unable to trace the opening through which the light first enters: the varied colours of the rays that stream down into the grotto give a pleasant softness to the light, and the introduction in different places of tinted spars and fossils, seems to justify the various hues that meet the eye. In having said this much, we have expressed enough to show that the new Grotto is a pretty, fanciful addition to the place, and though the brook seems somewhat to lag in its flow onwards for want of a fuller stream, there is no danger of the visitor comparing it to his own condition; for the flow of amusement afforded by the pictures, the statues, the models, the plants, and the Swiss scenery, is so well kept up, that were the simile which we have here instituted between the company and the Grotto-brook carried on, they would find themselves obliged, in justice to the supply, to be always running.

FINE ARTS.

Burn's Monument.—Our readers are aware, that it is proposed to erect an architectural monument to Burns on the Calton Hill. The fund dedicated to this purpose, is a sum of about 1280*l.*, the surplus of the money originally subscribed (chiefly in India) for the marble statue of the poet by

Flaxman, which, left unfinished at the artist's death, has recently been completed. The design for the monument (by Hamilton of Edinburgh) is a columnar temple. The architect, and others who have inspected the plan, are decidedly of opinion, that an additional outlay of 300*l.* would greatly im-

prove it. An announcement to this effect has, therefore, been issued by Mr. George Thomson, (whose name is so indissolubly linked with that of Burns,) soliciting subscriptions.

Little need be said to recommend this monument to public support. It can add nothing to the fame of Burns, but it can show that we are worthy of being his countrymen. It is our interest that it be erected—and being erected, that it be worthy of his name, and of the city in which it is to stand. Were the proposed amelioration of the original plan only attainable at a yet greater expense than what is calculated upon, this ought to be no obstacle. It is better to leave undone, than to do by halves. There is no part of the city which we would less willingly see polluted by a mediocre monument than the Calton Hill. It is becoming the gathering place of fanees sacred to our master-spirits. That abortion—the Nelson's monument—scarcely redeemed even by his memory whose name it bears, is surely disfigurement enough. We trust—we know that our townsmen and others, whose hearts beat high at the name of Burns, will come forward in such a manner as will enable Hamilton to express fully the conceptions of his genius.

Before quitting the subject, we must take the liberty of expressing our disapprobation of the site allotted for this monument. The spot where the Miller's Knowe once stood—now a waste piece of ground enclosed between two rows of iron rails—is in every respect a better locality, and could be granted with as little detriment to the finances of the “gude toon,” as the situation at the west end of Regent-street.—*Edin. Lit. Jour.*

FINE ARTS—PUBLICATIONS.

Illustrations of the Winter's Wreath for 1832.

The first course of our annual banquet has been already served up. The plates that are to embellish the Winter's Wreath for the year 1832 (the cholera may settle us all before it comes, however,) have been laid upon our table. It is a very good and a very agreeable set; not of a very striking, or very remarkable character, but, as a whole, unexceptionable. We are best pleased with two by Mr. Liverseege, a young artist of high promise, “The Visionary” and “The Reply of the Fountain.” The picture of an old piper is admirable. The name of the painter is E. Goodall. Can this be the eminent engraver so called. If it be, he is indeed a *rara avis*, who can so greatly excel in two such distinct branches of art. The landscapes of “The Winter's Wreath” are always well chosen, and well engraved. We have here Linton's Naples; Abbeville, by D. Roberts; a Highland scene, by J. Martin; Evening, near the Bavarian Alps, by J. Barrett; and the Wreck, by Williamson: somewhat too great a proportion of works of this class; but all of them interesting and attractive. Next we have

old Stothard, with a memento of Highland courtship; then a “Vintage Feast;”—“a deed without a name.” But whoever may be the painter, the picture can do him no discredit. Of these twelve embellishments, there is not one against which we can urge the slightest objection: but we must add, there is not one that can be distinguished as a really fine specimen of art, either of painting or engraving. After all, perhaps it is better to have twelve plates of uniform excellence, than a mingling of very good and very bad, as we annually find in the annual volumes.

Illustrations of the Bible. By John Martin.

If we had been called upon to select from the list of British artists the one best calculated to illustrate the Bible—a task at once the most glorious and the most difficult—we should, without hesitation, have fixed upon Mr. Martin. Indeed, he appears to us the only living painter capable of conceiving and executing a series of pictorial accompaniments to the Scriptures. He has already established a high reputation in the class of art of which such illustrations will necessarily consist. His popularity has been chiefly derived from it. Few have been more eminently successful in obtaining public favour. His large prints, although published at a price that rendered them inaccessible to persons of limited means, had a sale almost unprecedented in rapidity and extent; and his illustrations of Milton, although liable to some objections, are worthy to accompany the poem of the immortal bard. We expect, therefore, great things at the hands of Mr. Martin. He has already published two numbers of his work; but, as the subjects necessarily refer to the condition of our first parents in Paradise, they remind us too forcibly of those we have already so much admired with the “Paradise Lost.” They are, however, exceedingly beautiful, and of great interest. But we shall look with anxiety for the succeeding parts; and especially for those that will describe the gorgeous architecture of the land of Egypt and the glowing scenery of the land of promise.

We cordially wish (what we are justified in anticipating) success to the artist in a speculation that must be necessarily one of great labour and expense. But we consider it a national undertaking, and recommend it upon this ground as well as upon that of its intrinsic merits.

The Retreat of a Baggage-Waggon at the Battle of Naseby. Drawn and etched by Henry Melling.

Whoever Mr. Henry Melling may be (and we confess to be unacquainted with his name) he is an artist of no ordinary power. Here is a spirited and highly effective print, that comes fully up to our ideas of the terrible scene it depicts. God! what a thing is war.

Select Views of the Lakes of Scotland. From original paintings by John Fleming. Engraved by Joseph Swan.—No. IV.

A very correct idea of the beauties of the Scottish Lakes is afforded by this publication. The drawings have been made by an artist who evidently has a fine eye for the picturesque; and they are engraved in a spirited and masterly style. The letter-press descriptions are sufficient for the object in view.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Academy of Sciences, Paris.—M. Becquerel has communicated to the Academy a very interesting paper on carbonate of lime in crystals, and on the simultaneous action of saccharine and mucilaginous matters upon the oxides of certain metals, obtained through the medium of alkalies and earths. M. Becquerel has, for a considerable period, directed his attention to the means of submitting organic substances to the action of electric currents, with the view of ascertaining the causes of some of the phenomena observable in those substances, particularly that of fermentation. It was already known, from the experiments of Cruikshank and Daniell, that on exposing a solution of sugar and lime in water to the action of the atmosphere, small crystals of carbonated lime are produced on the surface; but the cause of this phenomena was entirely unknown, although it was supposed that the carbonic acid might perhaps be supplied by the atmosphere. M. Becquerel, however, has, by means of the following experiment, ascertained the real source of the acid. He plunged into a wide-mouthed bottle, filled with barytes-water, two tubes (the lower parts of which were stopped with moistened barytes), filled, the one with a solution of lime and sugar, and the other with a solution of sulphate of copper. The liquid contained in the first tube was connected with the positive pole of a voltaic pile, by means of a plate of platina, and that in the second tube with the negative pole, by means of a plate of copper. The moment this communication was established, the sulphate of copper was observed to be decomposed, the copper was precipitated in a metallic state on the copper plate, the sulphuric acid was absorbed by the barytes, and the oxygen was transported to the positive pole—where, by a re-action on the carbon of the sugar, it produced carbonic-acid, which was immediately combined with the lime. After the lapse of some days, small prismatic crystals of carbonate of lime were observed on the plate of platina, and continued to increase as long as there remained any lime in the solution. Gum, the component parts of which are nearly similar to those of sugar, produced the same effect. In both cases, those portions of the vegetable substance which do not tend to the production of the carbonic acid, or of the water of crystallization of the carbonate, are converted into acetic acid. M. Becquerel was next led to examine the simultaneous action of saccharine and mucilaginous substances upon the metallic oxides, through the medium of the alkalies and the earths. If hydrate of copper be acted on by water and lime, with the aid of heat, it becomes black, and probably passes into an anhydrous state;

but if a very small quantity of sugar be added, a portion of the oxide is dissolved, and the liquid assumes a beautiful blue tint, similar to that of a solution of oxide of copper in ammoniac.

Honey and sugar of milk have the same properties, which, however, have never been observed, except in saccharine substances. Potash and soda may be substituted for lime in this experiment with a similar effect, except that their faculty of dissolving is greater, whereas that of barytes and strontia is much less. Gum does not produce the same effect as sugar: that substance, when dissolved by water, is not precipitated by the alkalies and earths which we have just mentioned; but if a deutoxide of copper, in a state of hydrate, be added, a flaky, insoluble precipitate of gum and oxide of copper is formed. When there exists in the solution a small quantity of saccharine matter in addition, it re-acts immediately on the excess of oxide, and of copper, which has been added, dissolves it, and gives a blue colour to the solution. In order, therefore, to detect the existence of gum and saccharine matter in any substance which contains both, it is sufficient to add potash and caustic lime to the solution, and then apply hydrate of copper to it. The mucilage found in a decoction of linseed produces the same effects as gum; and as the solution becomes slightly tinged with blue, it is evident that it contains saccharine matter. If the solution be acted on by heat, the effects are different. If a solution of sugar, potash, and deutoxide of copper, in water, be heated to the boiling temperature, the blue colour changes successively to green, yellow, orange, and finally to red, and then all the deutoxide is changed into protoxide. If oxide of copper be then added gradually, until there is no longer any protoxide formed, all the sugar is decomposed, and nothing remains in the solution but carbonate of potash and a small quantity of acetate of the same base. The saccharine matter of milk, which, when cold, acts on copper and potash in the same manner as common sugar, acts differently when heated. The deutoxide of copper passes first to a state of protoxide, and is then reduced to a metallic state. The oxides of gold, silver, and platina submitted to the same tests as the oxide of copper, are reduced to a metallic state, while the oxides of iron, zinc, and cobalt do not undergo any change. The deutoxide of mercury is reduced to a metallic state by potash and the saccharine matter of milk; it then, in consequence of the water which is interposed between the parts, presents itself under the form of paste. Under this form, the mercury may be applied to glass without the necessity

of using tinfoil; it is sufficient to spread the paste in a very thin layer, and heat the glass slightly, to remove the water which is interposed. Lime, barytes, and strontia, when acting by means of heat on the deutoxide of copper and saccharine matter, do not form compositions similar to those of the alkalis. Lime, for instance, does not convert the deutoxide into a protoxide, or a metallic state; it occasions a precipitate of an orange-yellow colour, formed of the protoxide of copper and lime. In the same manner, proto-cuprates of barytes and strontia are precipitated. These are the principal results of M. Becquerel's experiments, which have considerable importance, as showing the intimate connexion between the electric and chemical systems.

Societies of Fine Arts.—A society has been formed at Prague, under the auspices of the Emperor of Austria. Its object is "to purchase the most successful productions of living native artists, and by this means to incite those artists to activity; and to promote a more extended taste for the fine arts among the public at large." The mode proposed for effecting this excellent purpose is simple enough. The Society consists of an unlimited number of members, whose only qualification is the contribution

of a yearly subscription of eight shillings. With the fund thus raised, the committee appointed by the members is to purchase, as far as their resources permit, a selection of the works exhibited annually by the Royal Academy; preference being given to the efforts of indigent and unpatronised merit. It will also be at the discretion of the committee to direct works so purchased to be engraved or lithographed. A member may pay two or more yearly subscriptions of eight shillings, and for each of them he is entitled to two or more tickets, in the distribution, by lottery, which the committee directs to be made at convenient periods. We have been informed that institutions of a corresponding character exist in other continental cities, and that they have proved not only a source of high gratification to the associates, but inestimably useful in bringing forward artists of talent, who, in all human probability, would not otherwise have been included among the chosen few, through whose penury the genial ray of public patronage would have penetrated. We see no reason why such an institution should not equally prosper under our own sky. It would do honour to the generous feelings and expanding taste of our fellow-countrymen.

Literary Gazette.

VARIETIES.

Foreign Wheat.—As every statement illustrative of the corn question is of importance at this juncture, we give the following detail:—"The whole amount of foreign wheat entered into the united kingdom for home consumption in the present year, to the 14th of July, was 1,074,706 quarters from foreign countries, and 72,223 from British possessions abroad. The rates of duty varied from 2ls. at which it stood in March, to 2ls. 8d. the rate on December 30, 1830. The total amount of duty paid was 248,390l. 6s. 7d. The total quantity entered since the passing of the act 9 George IV. c. 60, (15th of July, 1828), was, from foreign countries, 4,620,029 quarters, British possessions 130,481 ditto; total duty, 1,397,083l. 2s. 3d.

The New Island.—This volcanic production lies about twenty-five miles from Sicily, between Girgenti and Pantallaria. The following report of its progress is given by Commander Swinburne, of the *Rapid*, in a letter to Vice-Admiral Hotham, dated July 22nd.

"At 7. 30. (July 18th,) the rushing noise of the eruptions was heard. At 9, being distant from it about two miles, and the water being much discoloured with dark objects at the surface in various places, I

hove to, and went in a boat to sound round and examine it. I rowed towards it, keeping on the weather side and sounding, but got no bottom till within 20 yards of the western side, where I had 18 fathoms, soft bottom. This was the only sounding I obtained, except from the brig, one mile true north from the centre of the island, where the depth was 130 fathoms, soft dark brown mud. The crater seemed to be composed of fine cinders and mud of a dark brown colour; within it was to be seen, in the intervals between the eruptions, a mixture of muddy water, steam, and cinders, dashing up and down, and occasionally running into the sea, over the edge of the crater, which I found, on rowing round, to be broken down to the level of the sea, on the W.S.W. side, for the space of ten or twelve yards. Here I obtained a better view of the interior, which appeared to be filled with muddy water, violently agitated, from whence showers of hot stones or cinders were constantly shooting up a few yards, and falling into it again; but the great quantities of steam that constantly rose from it prevented my seeing the whole crater.

"A considerable stream of muddy water flowed outward through the opening, and, mingling with that of the sea, caused the

discolouration that had been observed before. I could not approach near enough to observe its temperature; but that of the sea, within ten or twelve yards of it, was only one degree higher than ordinary; and to the leeward of the island, in the direction of the current, (which ran to the eastward,) no difference could be perceived, even where the water was most discoloured. The dark objects on the surface of the sea proved to be patches of small floating cinders. The island, or crater, appeared to be seventy or eighty yards in its external diameter, and the lip as thin as it could be consistent with its height, which might be twenty feet above the sea in the highest, and six feet in the lowest part, leaving the rest for the diameter of the area within. These details could only be observed in the intervals between the great eruptions, some of which I witnessed from the boat. No words can describe their sublime grandeur. Their progress was generally as follows:—after the volcano had emitted for some time its usual quantities of white steam, suddenly the whole aperture was filled with an enormous mass of hot cinders and dust, rushing upwards to the height of some hundred feet with a loud roaring noise, then falling into the sea on all sides with a still louder noise, arising in part perhaps from the formation of prodigious quantities of steam which instantly took place. This steam was at first of a brown colour, having embodied a great deal of the dust; and as it rose it gradually recovered its pure white colour, depositing the dust in the shape of a shower of muddy rain. While this was being accomplished, renewed eruptions of hot cinders and dust were quickly succeeding each other; while forked lightning, accompanied by rattling thunder, darted about in all directions, within the column, now darkened with dust, and greatly increased in volume, and distorted by sudden gusts and whirlwinds. The latter were most frequent on the lee-side, where they often made imperfect water-spouts of curious shapes. On one occasion some of the steam reached the boat; it smelt a little of sulphur, and the mud it left became a gritty sparkling dark-brown powder when dry. None of the stones or cinders thrown out appeared more than half a foot in diameter, and most of them much smaller."

The position of the island, according to another report, from Commander Smith, of the *Philomel*, is described to be in lat. 37 deg. 11 min. N.; long. 12 deg. 44 min. E. It appears to be formed almost entirely of cinders, accumulated on a very narrow base: the soundings within eighty yards being from seventy to seventy-five fathoms.

A letter from Malta, dated 5th August, mentions that Captain Senhouse, who had

visited the new island, had contrived to land, and to erect a flag-staff with the Union jack on it, by way of taking possession, lest, as the writer shrewdly suspects, the Americans or some other power should think of putting in a claim to so valuable a territory. The island, when Captain Senhouse visited it, was about a mile and a half in circumference, and from 200 to 250 feet high.

A letter from Gibraltar states the remarkable fact, that simultaneously with this volcanic eruption off the Sicilian coast, at that great distance there was great agitation of the sea, and an unprecedented rise of the tide.

Tremendous Engine of Destruction.—The Literary Gazette states that a recent discovery has been made of rendering fire-arms tremendously destructive. It has already been practically tried.—1st. A pistol, either for cavalry, for the defence of breaches, or for boarding, which can be loaded and fired ten times in one minute, projecting at each discharge twelve missiles in one horizontal line, diverging laterally from 12 to 18 feet, and within an elevation of 6 feet, at the distance of 30 or 40 yards. Each man discharging 120 missiles per minute, 100 men in ten minutes are enabled to discharge 120,000 missiles, each equal in effect to an ordinary pistol-ball. Suppose that a squadron of 100 men charge an enemy's squadron of equal numbers, and that 75 direct their aim so badly that not one of their missiles took effect, there still remain 300 well-directed missiles at the first discharge; or, even imagine it possible that only one in 100 was efficient, 100 men in ten minutes could put 1200 *hors de combat*.—2nd. A short carbine, capable of being discharged with the same rapidity as the pistol, but propelling sixteen instead of twelve missiles, and particularly applicable to naval warfare, as fifty men, directing their fire on the enemy's deck, while the fire of fifty more was directed against the men on the masts and rigging, would in one minute pour a shower of 16,000 missiles over the whole vessel, thus rendering her defenceless, and the boarding and capture consequently easy and almost instantaneous. The invention is applicable to cannon as well as smaller arms.

Goods in Bond.—Among other articles lying in the bond warehouses of London, according to a Parliamentary return, there are 43,000 prints and drawings, 923 pictures, 370,000 cwt. of books, 186 cwt. of casts and busts, 10 manuscripts, 173,000 bamboo canes, 220,000 walking-canes, 660,000 cwt. of juniper-berries, 96 lbs. of "puddings and sausages," 3300 millstones, 50,000,000 lbs. of tea, 9300 tongues, 21,800 flasks of Eau de Cologne, 3,300,000 gallons of rum, and 850,000 ditto brandy.

The "Sydney Gazette," of the 19th of

April, contains a Government order, the object of which is to put an end to a most singular kind of traffic carried on by the masters and crews of vessels trading between that colony and New Zealand. The trade consists in the purchase of "human heads," preserved in a manner peculiar to that country. This practice, as the Governor truly states, "has a tendency to increase the sacrifice of human life among savages, whose disregard of it is notorious." But which party are we to consider the savages in this case—the New Zealander who prepares the commodity, or the European who makes the purchase?

Trade with France.—From a Parliamentary Paper just published:—

Years.	Imports.			British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1814	—	708,226	10 0	—	582,702	15 0
1815	—	754,372	11 8	—	246,291	10 1
1816	—	417,782	17 2	—	407,000	11 4
1817	—	527,865	13 6	—	1,003,486	12 7
1818	—	1,102,423	15 7	—	369,593	14 9
1819	—	642,011	14 2	—	299,493	6 8
1820	—	775,132	5 6	—	390,744	10 3
1821	—	865,616	12 9	—	438,265	18 5
1822	—	878,272	15 0	—	437,000	2 5
1823	—	1,115,800	7 0	—	349,636	4 1
1824	—	1,556,733	17 5	—	338,635	8 11
1825	—	1,835,984	12 0	—	360,709	10 1
1826	—	1,247,426	0 6	—	488,428	6 7
1827	—	2,025,747	11 10	—	446,951	9 9
1828	—	3,178,825	3 9	—	498,937	12 0
1829	—	2,686,998	10 10	—	491,288	3 11
1830	—	2,326,483	14 11	—	475,884	3 2

Island of Borneo.—A Mr. Dalton has published, in the "Singapore Chronicle," a portion of his journal of a tour up the Coti river (on the east coast of Borneo), 600 miles from its fall into the sea. Major Mullen and his party were murdered here, and no other European is known to have penetrated thus far. The Sultan of Coti, who was at Marpow, sent for Mr. Dalton, and much against the wish of his Bugis friends at Tongarron, the capital of Coti, he placed himself under the guidance and protection of Saib Abdullah, the Bandarre, and proceeded to Marpow, in company with him. His description of the journey opens new and beautiful scenes, in a country hitherto unknown, and shut up to European eyes. At Marpow, he made a fictitious but excusable contract with the Rajah, to supply him with money and goods from Singapore, by which alone he saved his life, and obtained permission to leave the country.

British Manufactures.—The declared value of all British manufactures exported to Portugal during the last three years, was—To Portugal in 1828, 945,016*l.*; 1829, 1,195,403*l.*; 1830, 2,106,695*l.* To Madeira, the Azores, and Cape Verde Islands

in 1828, 73,598*l.*; 1829, 71,768*l.*; 1830, 637,784*l.* Total in 1828, 1,018,614*l.*; 1829, 1,267,171*l.*; 1830, 2,744,479*l.*—The declared value of all British manufactures exported to France, was, in 1828, 498,938*l.*; in 1829, 491,388*l.*; in 1830, 475,884*l.*

Experimental Vessels.—Two experimental vessels are at present building in the Docks at Sheerness—a steamer, to be called the Salamander, and a frigate to be named the Calliope. The Salamander is intended for a ship of war, and is to be made sufficiently strong to carry a mortar. She is 175 feet in the keel, and 200 feet aloft, and will mount 32 guns. The timbers used in her are of English oak and African oak, the latter being placed in the less important parts. They are precisely of the size and substance used in a frigate of the largest class. The wheels, instead of projecting from her sides, as in ordinary steam-vessels, will be let into the sides, a digression equal to about three feet being created by running the timbers up straight along the space to be occupied by the paddles, which are to be less broad than those generally seen; thus, when the wheels are covered by the protecting planks, the sides will present an entirely unbroken surface, so that the shape and symmetry of the ship will be as perfect as it might be in an ordinary frigate.

In the construction of the Calliope, English oak, African oak, mahogany, cedar, teak, and other timbers, are to be used; the great object to be obtained by building her being positively to ascertain what species of timber is the best and the most durable. She will accordingly be kept afloat for ten or twelve years, and at the expiration of this period it is proposed to strip her, and decide upon the relative merits of the timbers used in her construction. She is large enough to carry 32 guns, if pierced after the usual fashion, but she will only carry 24, which are to be mounted according to the plan adopted by Captain Marshall in the Donegal, the advantage of which is, that all and each of the guns are given a more extensive space wherein to range, being fixed upon pivots, and having the carriage divided into two parts, the latter of which is moveable. With guns mounted in this manner, it is possible to bring the whole weight of metal to bear upon any given point at a short distance, and also to fire into boats alongside and under the muzzles of the guns. Greater room is required to work guns thus mounted, and consequently instead of the usual number, five, there are seven timbers between each port-hole. This ship also, in accordance with the new fashion, is round in the stern, and, in common with the Salamander, is to have masts made after Sir Robert Sepping's plan—that is to say, masts which, being

divided into 42 pieces of unequal lengths, and embraced by iron hoops that are secured with a screw, may, in the event of any injury, be repaired by the ship's carpenter, wherever the ship may chance to be. In the old masts there are only five or six great pieces; and the hoops were driven on red-hot, and consisted of a simple circle. It was impossible, therefore, to repair these masts, unless by laying down the vessel in port (for which purpose it was in most cases necessary to return to England), and un-

shipping the mast; whereas, with Sir R. Seppings' mast it is only necessary to unscrew the hoop near the part injured, and removing the damaged timber, to supply its place by the appropriate one of the 42 pieces, all of which are regularly marked and numbered according to their designation, and may be carried without any inconvenience on board the vessel. It is expected that the Salamander and the Calliope will be fit to go to sea about Christmas.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Archæology: Russia.—Dr. Sjogren, associate of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, announces that he has discovered among the archives of the municipality of Wybourg an extremely interesting collection of very ancient authentic documents, and unknown to most of the authors who have written on the history of this province. The oldest of these MSS., bearing the date of 1316, is quoted by Northaan, in his "*Sylloge Monumentorum ad illustrandam historiam Finiæ pertinentium*," but from inaccurate copies, which led him to doubt the existence of the original. Dr. Sjogren has made an accurate copy of all the unpublished MSS., collated with care those that have been printed, and corrected their inaccuracies. This collec-

tion will be very valuable in the history of the province of Wybourg, as also in that of Ingria and Esthonia, particularly from the period when they fell into the power of Sweden; the documents presenting highly interesting illustrations of the ancient state of these last provinces, and of their commercial relations.

A petition has been presented to the French Chamber of Deputies, praying that the remains of Napoleon be demanded from the English Government, in order that they may be deposited at the foot of the triumphal column at the Place Vendôme, Paris. The petition was referred to a committee, which has reported in favour of its being referred to the Council of Ministers.

RURAL ECONOMY.

In a letter addressed to the Editor of the Coventry Herald, we find the following remarks on the manufacture of ale from Mangel Wurzell. The writer of the letter states, that from numerous experiments, he finds that an excellent ale may be produced in the proportion of fifteen pounds weight of the root to the gallon, and that a very great improvement may still farther be made by the addition of two pounds weight of treacle to the firkin. One-third of malt and two-thirds of mangel wurzell liquor will make capital ale, so that even in this way an important saving will be effected. The method adopted by the author of the letter is this: first mash and clean the roots well, take off the top completely, scrape (or rather pare) off the outer rind, slice and boil them until soft and pulpy, squeeze the liquor from the pulp as much as possible, and then boil it again with about six ounces of hops to nine gallons, and work with yeast in the usual way. The leaves of the mangel wurzell stripped from the plant in August and September, are valuable for the cow or pig, not retarding the growth of the

plant in the least; and the roots boiled and mashed in the liquor, and either milk or a small quantity of meal added, will feed a pig at a trifling expense. The culture of the mangel wurzell is very simple. Let the single seeds be put on well-manured ridges, eighteen inches apart, and six or eight inches between the plant; hoeing down and keeping clean from weeds is all that will be necessary.

A new method of growing the Melon—This consists, first, in well bedding and firmly rooting the plants to support a good crop of fruit; secondly, in early setting and preserving the first fruit, and forcing the whole of the plants luxuriously through the whole of the period necessary for their maturity. The melon bed should be prepared with dung well watered and fermented, or with tan, as they do not require such a heat as cucumbers. The seeds are sown in pots, in which the plants are to remain until they are turned into the hills, leaving only three plants in each pot. These are placed on the dung in order to start them as soon as the bed is made up, unless there should be

another bed in use at the same time. As soon as the second rough leaf appears, a hill of good melon soil, i. e. good loam and turf is put under each light, adding a sixth part of good rotten dung well mixed with the spade but not sifted. This, if dry, should be watered, and trodden in the hills firmly, making a hole in the centre and turning out a pot of plants with the ball entire into each hole. Should the weather be very warm, they should be watered over head abundantly, and in the space of a fortnight they will have grown to four or five joints each. They should be then stopped down to three joints. By this time the heat of the bed will have become reduced to such a temperature as to allow of moulding up the plants, well treading in and watering as you proceed. As the plants will at this time be strongly rooted and in vigorous growth, in the course of three days they will have pushed a strong shoot from each of the three eyes in a horizontal position, and will seldom fail of showing fruit at the first joint; reliance may at least be placed on two out of three of these fruits setting. Before the fruit comes to blossom, the bed must be covered one and a half inch thick with dry sand if it can be procured, but mould will do, and the bed should not be watered any more for three weeks. This will prevent the newly-set fruit from turning yellow and damping off. All the shoots that appear, except the three above-mentioned, must be removed. As these shoots will show fruit at the first or second joint—if such fruit be set and taken care of, it will be three parts grown before the vines will have reached the outside of the bed, arriving at perfection in nearly half the time it would have done if the vines had been left in confusion. Particular care should be taken in pruning never to stop the three shoots that bear the fruit, nor yet the lateral ones produced from the same joint as the fruit. These lateral shoots will show fruit at the first joint, which fruit must be preserved until the other is swelling; this lateral fruit may then be taken off, but the vine should not be stopped. Should any accident happen to the other fruit, the shoot bearing it must be taken off, and the lateral shoot

treated as a main shoot, when the fruit on it will swell accordingly, and all the lateral shoots that spring from the main shoot must be stopped, leaving one joint and leaf only.

Pruning and training Cucumber Plants.

—A correspondent of the Gardener's Magazine states, in the number for August, that his method for the above is as follows: He places some seeds in shallow pods in a dung heat not under 70°. By the time in which the seed leaves are generally spread, he has soil and thirty-two sized pots ready dried in the frames. He puts a bit of broken pot on the holes and such a small quantity of soil above it, that when the plants are in they will but just reach over the rim of the pot. He then takes up the seedlings, avoiding as much as possible injuring the fibres, and sets three or four of them in each pot in the form of a triangle or square. The pots are filled to within half an inch of the top. They are watered and kept at a brisk heat of from 65° to 75°. As soon as they have spread two rough leaves, the leading bud from each plant close to the second leaf is picked out, and in a few days each plant will put forth two shoots, and they are then ready for plunging in the hills without breaking the balls of earth. When these shoots have made two joints, they must be stopped at the second joint as before, and pegged down with a straight piece of stick six inches long, broken through in two places. Each shoot now produces two more shoots, which always show fruit at the first joint, and must be stopped at the second, which must be done unto all as they make two joints. Picking off the small blossoms and setting the fruit as they open should be done in the morning just before the sun comes strong on the frames, until the weather will admit of the lights being open a great part of the day; they should be also watered at the same time, shutting the frame close for a few minutes after. Cuttings of the ends of shoots about four inches long taken off close under a joint, and planted in a pot deep enough to admit a flat pane of glass on the top, will strike freely, and come into bearing sooner than seeds, but they are not of so long duration.

USEFUL ARTS.

Steam Navigation.—Captain Basil Hall has written a letter to the Editor of the "United Service Journal," in which he details a plan, pursued on the river Tay, by which steam vessels may in all weathers be guided much more correctly than now, and mistakes and confusion, unavoidable under

the present system, be entirely avoided. The plan, which we give in a few words, is very simple, but its results may be in times of peril of the utmost importance.

"In all the steam-boats on the river Tay, the machinery is so fitted, that by the simple motion of a small handle or index, placed on deck, in

hearing and in view of the pilot or master of the vessel, every movement which the engine is capable of giving to the paddle-wheels may be at once commanded, without reference to the engineer.

"The vessel may be advanced or backed astern; or she may be merely checked in her velocity, or be entirely stopped, at any given moment, by merely turning, with a slight effort of the hand, a horizontal bar, about two feet long. This bar is connected with a dial plate, furnished with a small hand, like that of a clock, to tell whether the machinery is so placed as to urge the boat ahead, or astern, or to stop her."

Life Raft.—The late terrific shipwrecks have called forth the inventive powers to the preservation of life in such cases; a raft is amongst those inventions, of which the following experiment is related:—In 1830, off the coast of France, one of the inventors

seated himself (the wind blowing a hurricane) on the raft, and casting off the tow-rope, abandoned himself to the fury of the storm, by which he was driven towards the dangerous rocks of La Colette; his arms folded across his breast, and, reclining backwards, he seemed as much at ease, and in as great a degree of security, as if he were reposing upon a sofa, whilst the raft continued to drive amongst the rocks, against the points of which it was dashed repeatedly, until at length a tremendous breaker threw it upon the shore. At the close of this experiment he proceeded to Havre de Pas, and there let off several rockets with a cord fastened to each, thereby showing a simple and certain method of conveying a line from the shore to vessels in distress.

Atlas.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

William Allen, of Catherine street, Strand, in the county of Middlesex, Piano-forte maker, for certain improvements upon piano-fortes.

Henry Lister Maw, of South Molton-street, in the county of Middlesex, Lieutenant in our Royal Navy, for an improved method of using fuel so as to burn smoke.

John Bance, of Moscow Cottages, Bayswater, in the parish of Paddington, and county of Middlesex, Gentleman, for an improvement in the construction of heads or hoods for cabriolets, gigs, or other open carriages, whereof the heads or hoods are required to fold down behind the back of the seat when out of use. Communicated by a foreigner.

John Young, of Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford, Locksmith, for certain improvements on locks and latches, with regard to the security of the same, and the construction of the interior and exterior parts thereof.

Marmaduke Robinson, of Great George-street, in the city of Westminster, Navy Agent, on behalf of William Augustus Archball, Esq. a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, at present residing at Louisiana, in the United States of America, for certain improvements in the making and purifying of sugars. Communicated by the said William Augustus Archball, Esq.

William Church, of Heywood House, Bordesley Green, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Gentleman, for certain improvements in machinery for making nails.

Augier March Perkins, of Harper-street, in the county of Middlesex, Civil Engineer, for certain improvements in the apparatus or method of heating air in buildings, heating and evaporating fluids, and heating metals.

Sir James Caleb Anderson, of Bultevant Castle, in the county of Cork, Ireland, Baronet, for certain improved machinery for propelling vessels on water, which machinery is applicable to other useful purposes.

John Hall, the younger, of Dartford, in the county of Kent, Engineer, for an improvement in machinery used in the manufacture of paper. Communicated by a foreigner.

Jean Marie Etienne Ardlt, of Newman-street, Oxford-street, in the county of Middlesex, Printer, for a machine or apparatus for drawing, and for copying and reducing drawings and other objects or subjects, and for taking panoramas. Communicated by a foreigner.

Alexander Cochrane, of Norton-street, Great Portland-street, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire, for certain improvements in machinery for propelling or moving locomotive carriages, and giving motion to mills and other machinery.

William Mason, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, in the county of Middlesex, patent Axle-tree-maker, for certain improvements in the construction of wheeled carriages.

David Selden, of Liverpool, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, Merchant, for certain improvements in metallic mills for grinding coffee, corn, drugs, paints, and various other materials. Communicated by a foreigner.

Augustus Whiting Gillet, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Merchant, for a new or improved machine, or instrument, to measure, beat, and give the accents in all the different moods of time, with any degree of velocity required, applicable to the teaching of music. Communicated by a foreigner.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoires et Souvenirs du Comte Lavallette, 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

National Library, Vol. XII. (Lives of celebrated Travellers.) 12mo. 6s.

BOTANY.

The Hexandrian Plants, No. I. 21s.

HISTORY.

Hinton's America, Vol. I. 4to. 3l. 3s.; India paper, 5l. 5s.

MEDICAL.

Bright's Medical Reports, Vol. II. in 2 parts, col. plates, royal 4to. 9l. 9s.; plain, 7l. 7s.

Severn's First Lines of Midwifery, with plates, 8vo. 7s.

Atkinson on Stone in the Bladder, 8vo. 5s.

Purland on the Teeth, 8vo. 3s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, Vol. XXI.—(Treatise on Silk Manufacture.) fcap. 6s.

Major Ricketts' Narrative of the Ashantee War, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Johnson's Sportsman's Dictionary, 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Valpy's Classical Library, No. XXI.—(Thucydides, Vol. II.) fcap. 4s. 6d.

Lee's Celsus, Latin and English, 8vo. 15s.

Dodaley's Annual Register, Vol. LXXII. for 1830, 8vo. 16s.

Austin Hall, or After-dinner Conversations, 12mo. 5s.

Young's Integral Calculus, 12mo. 9s.

Prichard's Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations, 8vo. 7s.

The Mother's Present to her Daughters, 32mo. 3s. 6d.

Valpy's Sallust, with English Notes, 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Wright's Improved Game Book, for one Year, 5s.; two years, 10s.; three years, 15s.

Polytechnic Library, Vol. L. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

Analogies of Organised Beings, by J. L. Duncan, 8vo. 5s.

Rennell's Comparative Geography of Western Asia, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

Atlas to Ditto, 4to. 1l. 10s.

Rennell's Geographical Illustration of Xenophon, 4to. maps, 21s.

Rennell on the Topography of Troy, 4to. 7s. 6d.

NOVELS.

The Smuggler, by the Author of "Tales by the O'Hara Family," 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Whittingham's Pocket Novelists, Vols. XXXVIII. and XXXIX.—(Gil Blas, 2 vols. 18mo.) 7s.

Roscoe's Novelists' Library, Vol. III.—(Peregrine Pickle, Vol. I.) fcap. 5s.

Standard Novels, Vol. VII.—(Scottish Chiefs.) fcap. 6s.

Standard Novels, Vol. VIII.—(Scottish Chiefs, Vol. II.) 6s.

Millman's Tales of the Stanley Family, 12mo. 5s. 6d.

POETRY.

Aldine Poets, Vol. XVI.—(Goldsmith.) fcap. 5s.

Crayons from the Commons, cr. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

Dibdin's Sunday Library, Vol. V. fcap. 5s.

The Preacher, Vol. II. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Hughes's Divines, No. XVI.—(Jeremy Taylor, Vol. IV.) 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Rev. Robert Hall's Works, Vol. III. 8vo. 12s.

The Pulpit, Vol. XVII. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Rev. C. Bradley's Sermons at Clapham, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Irving's Confession of Faith, and the Books of Discipline of the Church of Scotland, 12mo. 8s.

James Bennett's History and Prospects of the Church, 12mo. 4s.

Hambleton's Sermons, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

LITERARY REPORT.

Mr. Cooper, the celebrated American novelist, has just ready for publication a new romance, the title of which, we hear, is to be "The Bravo," a Venetian story. Report speaks of this new production in terms of high eulogy. In point of powerful interest and dramatic effect, it is likely to eclipse any previous work, even of this deservedly popular writer.

The Author of "Sydenham" is at last ready with a sequel to that piquant work which was so much the rage at the libraries last year: it will appear in a few days, under the title of "Alice Paulet." The hero, in his new character of a married man, has been enabled, it seems, to make his caustic observations on scenes and characters which had been hitherto excluded from his scrutiny as a bachelor.

A Naval novel is about to appear, which, while it will probably create considerable interest with the public in general, will contain matter more than ordinarily piquant to certain parties. The

public has, for a long period, desired to be enlightened on the subject of the battle of Navarino. This wish is now likely to be gratified; for it is asserted, that a true account of all the secret transactions relating to that memorable action will be given in this work, which is to be called, it seems, "Cavendish; or the Patrician at Sea." Report ascribes this production to the scion of a noble house, who was present at the battle.

Mr. Ross Cox will publish his Adventures in the New World in a few days, under the title of "The Columbia River, or Scenes and Adventures during a residence of Six Years on the Western side of the Rocky Mountains, among various tribes of Indians hitherto unknown."

An interesting work for the Sporting World is likely to appear in a short time, under the name of "Wild Sports of the West." It is written by an experienced sportsman, and is said to be full of amusing anecdotes.

Mrs. Jameson, the Authoress of the very popu-

lar "Diary of an Ennuyée," &c. is about to publish "Memoirs of Celebrated Female Sovereigns," including Joanna of Sicily, Joanna II. of Naples, Isabella of Castille, Mary Queen of Scots, Elizabeth, Christina of Sweden, Anne, the Empress Maria Theresa, the Empress Catherine II. of Russia, &c. &c.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bouchette, who has been employed by the British Government and the local legislature of Canada for many years, in making surveys of the Canadas, is about to give to the world the result of his immense labours, in an Historical and Topographical Account of Upper and Lower Canada, &c. The work is to be called "The Present State of the British Dominions in North America, including Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the Islands of Newfoundland, Prince Edward, and Cape Breton." It is largely embellished with views, plans, &c. This truly national work will be the only authentic account of our immensely important possessions in the New World; necessary to all who desire to be rightly informed respecting a country containing resources within itself capable of being turned to such vast benefit to the mother country, and likely to increase in importance every year.

The Correspondence of the indefatigable Thoresby with the most eminent personages of his time, is likely to appear in a few days. Among much interesting matter, this collection contains many letters of John Evelyn, Sir Hans Sloane, Sir Godfrey Copley, Philip Lord Wharton, Archbishop Sharp, Bishop Burnet, Dr. George Hickes, Dr. Calamy, Archdeacon Nicolson, Rev. Matthew Henry, Dr. Obadiah Walker, Dr. Gale, Roger Gale, Rev. John Strype, Thomas Hearne, &c. &c.

The "Forget me Not," the parent of the British Annals, will this year commence a new series, printed on paper of larger size, and in more durable binding than heretofore. Among its recommendations are engravings by W. and B. Finden, Graves, Carter, C. Rolls, Engleheart, Davenport, &c. from drawings or paintings by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Martin, Prout, Richter, Holmes, Corbould, &c. The literary department embraces the usual variety of contributions by popular writers of both sexes.

In "Ackerman's Juvenile Forget me Not," its conductors have renewed their efforts to produce a volume equally adapted to the instruction and entertainment of the youthful reader.

"A new Annual" for 1832 is announced as the first of a series of standard volumes for the library, with seventeen or eighteen embellishments on steel.

"The Winter's Wreath" for 1832, one of the most respectable of the annual works, is announced for publication on the first of November, with twelve embellishments after paintings by Martin, Stothard, Liversege, Linton, D. Roberts, &c.

"Friendship's Offering" for 1832, will appear on the first of November, in its usual style of elegant binding, and with an array of highly-finished engravings after celebrated paintings by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Stothard, Richter, Wood, Purser, Westall, and other eminent artists. Its carefully selected Literature will also comprise contributions from the most popular writers, thus preserving that high character of superior excel-

lence for which this Annual has always been distinguished.

"Heath's Picturesque Annual" for 1832, containing twenty-six beautifully finished plates, executed by the first engravers, under the exclusive direction of Mr. Charles Heath, from drawings by Clarkson Stanfield, Esq.; with letter-press descriptions, embodied in the "Narrative of a Tour through the most interesting portions of the North of Italy, the Tyrol, and the countries bordering the Rhine," by Leitch Ritchie, Esq. is announced for publication on the 1st of November.

"The Comic Offering," edited by Miss Sheridan, will be published at the same time, bound in its uniquely embossed morocco cover, and embellished with upwards of sixty most humorous and neatly engraved designs by various Comic Artists, and enriched with facetious contributions by the principal female and other eminent writers of the day.

A new Annual, illustrated in the first style of the art, from drawings by Prout, will appear on the first of November, under the title of "The Continental Annual," uniform in size with his Landscape Annual of 1830 and 31, and published, handsomely bound in morocco, at only two-thirds their price. The literary department, under the superintendence of Mr. William Kennedy, will embrace a series of Romantic Tales which, while they gratify the reader's imagination, will at the same time illustrate the Picturesque Representations of this celebrated artist.

Preparing for publication, the entire works of the Rev. Dan Taylor, late Pastor of the General Baptist Church, Whitechapel, London; under the superintendence of his nephew, Adam Taylor, by whom an Introduction will be prefixed.

"A Manual of the Land and Fresh-water Shells hitherto discovered in Great Britain;" arranged according to the System of Draparnaud, Brand, De Lamarck, and the more recent Authorities. The Characters and Descriptions wholly drawn up from the most perfect specimens in the cabinet of the author, W. Turton.

"A Dictionary, Practical, Theoretical, and Historical, of Commerce and Commercial Navigation." By J. R. M'Culloch, Esq. Professor of Political Economy in the University of London.

In October will be published "The Usurer's Daughter." By one of the Contributors to Blackwood's Magazine.

"A Summary View of Christian Principles;" comprising the Doctrines peculiar to Christianity as a system of revealed truth. By Thomas Finch, Author of "Elements of Self Knowledge," "The Antidote," &c.

"Balaam," by the Author of "Modern Fanaticism Unveiled."

The "Humorist," entirely from the pen of Mr. W. H. Harrison, author of "Tales of a Physician," will this year be illustrated by eighty-one comic engravings on wood, designed and executed by that clever artist W. H. Brook.

Miss F. Kemble has announced "Francis the First," an historical drama, for publication.

A second series of Dr. Southey's "Colloquies on the Progress and Prospects of Society," is in the press; and the concluding volume of his "Peninsular War" is expected early in the ensuing season.

The novel announced from the pen of L. E. L. is called "Romance and Reality." It is ready

for publication, and will probably appear in a few weeks.

Dr. Morton is about to publish "Remarks on the subject of Lactation."

Mr. John Gray has in the press an elementary treatise, entitled "The Social System." Mr. Gray, we understand, attributes nine-tenths of the commercial difficulties of nations to a defective system of exchange: his work professes to throw a new light upon the entire subject of Commerce.

The "Republic of Letters," a selection in poetry and prose from the works of the most eminent writers, with many original pieces, by the editor of the "Casket of Literary Gems," will shortly appear, from the Glasgow University press.

Cruikshank's "Comic Album"—a collection of humorous tales, with illustrations on wood, is announced.

A splendid edition of "Childe Harold," in two volumes, topographically illustrated, is about to appear. Each volume is to contain forty engravings, executed by the Findens, from drawings by Turner, Stanfield, &c. The first volume will be published at the same time with the *Annals*, and in a similar style.

Mr. R. Chambers's "Scottish Biography" is now in a state of forwardness, and will be published in a series of parts. It will form three large and elegant volumes, 8vo. with numerous illustrations.

Dr. Russell is engaged preparing a work on

Abyssinia, for Oliver and Boyd's "Cabinet Library," upon the same plan as the treatises on Palestine and Egypt. The zoological department is to be furnished by Mr. James Wilson.—A work on India, for the same publication, is in progress. A naval gentleman, who has had a long experience of the Indian Seas, lends his aid. Professor Jameson, Dr. Greville, and Mr. Wilson, contribute in their respective departments.

Italy's Romantic *Annals* are to form the subject of the new series of the "Romance of History," by Charles Macfarlane, Esq.

The ancient Scotch metrical Romance of "Sir Gawayn and the Grene Knyst," from a unique MS. preserved in the British Museum, by Frederick Madden, Esq. F.S.A., &c.

"The Geographical Annual for 1831" is announced for publication, uniformly with the larger *Annals*, and to contain engravings of all the states, kingdoms, and empires throughout the world.

"The London Manual of Medical Chemistry," comprising an interlinear verbal translation of the Pharmacopœia, with extensive Chemical, Botanical, Therapeutical, and Posological Notes, &c. by W. Maugham, Surgeon.

"A Familiar Compendium of the Law of Husband and Wife," in two Parts.

"The False Step," a Novel, is about to appear; and the "Biblical Cabinet Atlas" is nearly completed.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

ARCHBISHOP MAGEE.

Few men raised from obscurity to high rank by the force of their own abilities, have laboured so successfully to tarnish that honourable distinction as the notorious prelate whose name is at the head of this brief sketch. The maxim, "de mortuis nil nisi bonum," is not to be subscribed to with respect to men who have occupied the high and influential places of society. The faults or vices of such persons are dangerous in exact proportion to the height from which their example is held out to the world; and the quantity of reprobation with which their lives are to be visited should be measured by the same standard. We have already noticed the creditable circumstance of Dr. Magee's humble original: he was the son of poor parents, in what line of honest industry is neither material nor certain. It was no difficult enterprise in Ireland to procure him a classical education at a small expense. He was sent, accordingly, to school, and a little additional effort placed him as a sizar in the University of Dublin. There he distinguished himself soon, and at an early age obtained a fellowship. The metaphysical and ethical sciences were those in which he was most proficient; in mathematics, the "pons asinorum" is

said to have bounded his progress. His associates at this time were the most enlightened and liberal men in the capital, and it appears that he then professed a set of principles very different from those which afterwards advanced him in Castle favour and popular odium. His work on "The Atonement" at length appeared; a compilation of great ability and research, but characterised, as its loudest admirers will admit, more by erudition than genius. It had, however, something better for its author than originality; it breathed in every page the rancorous spirit of a churchman, steeped to the lips in orthodoxy and bitterness; and it accordingly recommended him irresistibly to the dispensers of ecclesiastical patronage in Ireland. He was presented with the Deanery of Cork; but his friends had now a pretext to elevate him, and it was soon declared that the head that contained so much theology deserved the first vacant mitre. The see of Raphoe was avowedly the reward of his talents as a divine, but really the meed of his principles as a partizan. Those, it is superfluous to say, were Orange of the deepest dye. We pass over the demeanour of the prelate in his first diocese, it is enough to remark that the tears were few that were shed upon his translation to the see of Dublin. It was then that

his character, which had been gradually unfolding itself from the day of his first promotion, began to display its full-blown pride and malignity. A fiercer spirit of intolerance never sat on the archiepiscopal throne. His first charge to his clergy contained the insolent antithesis, which is too generally known to require to be cited. It fell upon an inflammable population like a firebrand; nor did it cease to excite amongst the Catholics the most deplorable heart-burnings, until the feelings of a just indignation were succeeded by those of an equally just contempt. Dr. Magee thrust himself forward as the head of the declining Orange party; he had the presumptuous confidence in his talents to dream of restoring that forlorn cause to the place of vantage it had lost. This "ill-weaved ambition" was manifest in all he wrote, preached, or said; it was visible even in the arrogant port with which he bustled along the streets of the metropolis, presenting in ludicrous combination the pert coxcomb with the overbearing churchman, and suggesting to the humorous fancy of an eminent Catholic preacher the happy designation of the "magpie prelate." The celebrated project of the New Reformation was the offspring of Magee's brain. It was begotten by his intolerance upon his vanity. In the spirit of a second Laud, he formed the design of making himself a second Luther; but his failure was ridiculous, though the genius and wealth of the house of Farnham were enlisted under his banners. The Catholics of Ireland—a fact which history will doubtless record with unfeigned amazement—refused to be proselytized by the ruthless enemy of their civil and religious rights! The evidence before the Committee of the House of Lords, in 1825, is too remarkable to be omitted. We have not yet forgotten his profound disquisitions on "latent Protestantism," nor his charitable advice to the members of the established church to retain none but orthodox cooks and sound Protestant butlers in their service. It was, when pressed too closely by some troublesome peer to reconcile these, or like recommendations, to the laws of the Gospel, that the prelate is said to have yielded to a peevishness of temper which lowered not a little the dignity of his lawn, and obliged the House to order a portion of his evidence to be expunged from their journals. There is cause to think that Archbishop Magee never neglected an occasion to insult the adherents of the national faith in Ireland. His opposition to the burial of a Roman Catholic's remains in the churchyard of St. Peter's parish, on the pretext of some legal punctilio not having been complied with, is a proof of sectarian virulence, carried almost beyond the limits of human malice. He is known also to have prohibited the natives of the

valley of Glendalough, in Wicklow, from celebrating mass, according to ancient custom, in St. Kevin's chapel, a shrine of great antiquity and sanctity; availing himself of his right, as archbishop, to the ground upon which the chapel stood. Bigotry might palliate such enormities, but Magee was no bigot; it is not by the faults of the intellect that so much hatred as fell to his lot is usually obtained. The history of his life for the last six or seven years is nothing but a disgusting series of intolerant attacks upon the people, and tyrannical measures towards the inferior clergy of his diocese. No respectability was safe from his affronts, no diligence from his impertinent interference; he quarrelled with the dean, and he trampled on the curate; the mitre was never off his brows, and he wore it as if the episcopal dignity raised him above the necessity of remembering the Christian minister. There was one duty he did not neglect; he provided munificently for his sons, four of whom he brought up to his principles and his profession; but whether in heaping dignities and emoluments upon them the interests of religion were consulted as much as the feelings of the parent, can only be a question to those who have not observed their conduct. It is now about two years since the hand of Providence visited the subject of this imperfect outline with the first stroke of the malady which ultimately occasioned his death. The malady was a paralysis of the brain, first producing aberration, and eventually causing a total prostration of the understanding. If it were right to look for particular judgments in the evils that afflict our nature, we could not but remark a peculiar fitness in this blow. It is worthy of remark that the date of the disorder was not many months subsequent to the passing of the Relief Bill; that event may reasonably be supposed to have filled the prelate's mind with rage and disappointment; and his irritable constitution was unequal to so severe a trial. Those who saw him after the liberation of his country, perceived in his wan cheek and tottering frame how deeply his repose of mind was affected by the general joy and triumph. We have now only to record his dissolution. Few men possessed of such ample means of commanding public regard and affection abused them so signally, and consequently have died so unlamented.

BARON CLERK RATTRAY.

In the death of this eminent person, society in Scotland has lost one of its most distinguished and influential members, and this city an enlightened and liberal patron of every institution or plan, that could either add to its substantial splendour, or promote the comfort and improvement of its inhabitants. As sheriff of this county, during the

earlier period of his professional career, and in times of considerable difficulty, he often succeeded by the firmness, and liberality, and acknowledged kindness of his measures, in maintaining order or restoring peace, when a person of other qualities might either have failed in his purpose, or increased the agitation which he had it in view to abate. Of Baron Clerk, as a judge and a public man, it may be safely said that there was in his character a union of firmness, of enlightened views of public expediency, of conscientious adherence to what he judged to be right, and of uniform placidity and benignity of disposition, which has not been exceeded in the conduct of any other public person with whom our time has made us acquainted. Indeed, the liberality, and kindness, and good conscience of his character—accompanied, too, with great moral intrepidity—were its peculiar and most prominent attributes; and so entirely were these qualities identified with his conduct, that they never assumed in him the aspect either of merely occasional exertion, or of a forced deliberation as to what was proper and becoming, but were obviously the growth of a peculiarly happy constitution of mind, and seemed, accordingly, to attend him in all moments, and amidst all the varieties of incident in which he happened to be placed. With an excellent natural taste for what was fine and just in art, and great zeal for whatever tended to the improvement of his native city and country, he was an ardent promoter of architectural embellishments, of new plans for bridges and roads, and latterly of those more splendid and extensive changes which promise to alter so materially the aspect of this celebrated capital. As a country gentleman, nothing could be more exemplary or beneficial than his conduct; for he not only devoted himself to the improvement of agriculture within the districts in which he at different times resided; but by his perfect acquaintance with all the rules of justice, and by the enlightened views on which he always acted, he became the adviser of his neighbours in all their affairs; and was indeed as a healing balm to all local irritations in every neighbourhood in which it was his fortune to be placed. In his own family, the perfect correctness and affectionate mildness of his behaviour have never been surpassed by any other individual whom it has been our happiness to know. Take him for all in all, we believe we only echo the general voice of the country in saying, that few ever have passed through the difficult duties of public life with more blameless propriety, or have terminated their course amidst a more un-

feigned expression of respect from all who knew him. In the distribution of the means which Providence had placed at his disposal, the needy were not forgotten, and his hand was ever open in aid of all useful and liberal plans; indeed, on every occasion, he seemed only anxious to know in what way he could best bestow his bounty, so as to render it productive of good. The loss of such a person is no doubt at all times a matter of deep regret; and at present, when the divided state of the community renders the value of a character so liberal, so steady, and so conciliatory, of peculiar efficacy, the loss must be especially felt. Yet when such men pass from life, their relatives and friends have the best of all consolations in thinking, that to few indeed is it granted to finish their course with so much honour; and that in an enlightened view, therefore, of their decease, it is really matter not of sorrow, but of triumph and exultation. The Baron had visibly been falling off for the last two years; but his death, almost even to his last moments, was unexpected; and he thus died as he had lived, and as he had always wished to die, without protracted suffering, in placid submission to the appointments of Providence, and by a comparatively easy and well-sustained transition from that scene on which, through life, he had acted so steadfast, so conscientious, and so benign a part.—*Edinburgh Courant*.

ANDREW STRAHAN, ESQ.

This gentleman, who enjoyed for so many years the lucrative office of King's printer, and who has left an immense fortune to his children, died at the advanced age of eighty-three. He had been connected for more than half a century with the literature of the country, having pursued the steps of his father, Mr. William Strahan, the friend of Dr. Johnson, not only in the extent, but in the liberality of his encouragement of those authors whose names are familiar to us, and whose works will ever continue to form a necessary part of a British library. He was born about the year 1748-9, and on the death of his father, in 1785, he succeeded not merely to an ample private fortune, but to the most extensive business as a bookseller and printer then existing. He also succeeded his father as joint patentee in the office of King's Printer in conjunction with Mr. Eyre. He entered Parliament in the year 1797, when he was elected representative for Newport, Hants; and he continued a Member in every successive Parliament till 1818, when he retired from public life, in consequence of his age, seventy-one. As a politician, he was attached to that party which is now in opposition.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Reform Meeting.—On the 23rd an important meeting of the merchants, bankers, &c. of the City of London, was held at the Egyptian-hall, Mansion-house, “to declare anew their conviction that the tranquillity and happiness of the country, and the security of commercial, as well as of all other property, are deeply and fearfully interested in the speedy passing of the great national measure.” The speakers were—the Lord Mayor, who opened the business; Mr. J. Smith, M.P., Mr. A. H. Thompson, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, who moved and seconded the first resolution; Mr. L. Lloyd and T. Tooke the second; Mr. A. Grenfell and G. Norman, Esq., the third; J. Solly and W. Robinson, Esqrs. the fourth. A petition on those resolutions was adopted, and the thanks of the meeting offered to the Lord Mayor and the members for the City.

Launch of the Thunderer.—On the 22nd ult. the launch of the Thunderer took place at Woolwich Dock-yard—their Majesties and suite being present. The ship had been in the stocks for nearly nine years, having been laid down in the year 1822. She is built with African and English oak, from a design of Sir R. Seppings, under the direction of Mr. O. Lang, and is rated at 84 guns, though she will carry 86. The timbers of the decks, except the upper quarter-deck and the orlop, are placed diagonally, instead of fore and aft, as hitherto; and her side beams are supported by strong iron crutch knees, instead of wooden ones. She is built with a round stern, and is considered a perfect model of naval architecture.

Wednesday, the 14th, was the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of Sunday Schools by the philanthropic Mr. Raikes. The day, as might be expected, was observed as a Jubilee. At an early hour, the children educated in the different schools of “The Union” proceeded from their various establishments, headed by their teachers and friends, to Exeter Hall, where an interesting ceremony took place. The Rev. Dr. Morrison, of Brompton, was in the presidential chair, surrounded by several eminent characters, friendly to these institutions. The number of children present was about five thousand, all of them neatly attired, and presented a truly gratifying spectacle to the philanthropic eye.

London University.—Mr. S. Cooper, author of the Surgical Dictionary, has been elected by the Council Professor of Surgery to this Institution; and Dr. Anthony Todd Thompson has been appointed, for one year, to the Chair of Medical Jurisprudence.

Charing Cross Hospital.—The ceremony Oct.—VOL. XXXIII. NO. CXXX.

of laying the foundation stone of this institution took place on the 15th. Every accommodation which the space of ground would afford, was appropriated by the Committee for the reception of the company, and a temporary gallery and awning were erected near the platform. About two o'clock, the Duke of Sussex arrived, as Grand Master of the Freemasons, preceded by the Grand Master of Ireland, the Duke of Leinster, and the banners of their respective Orders, &c. The stone was then raised, and, after the lower one was adjusted, the Grand Secretary read aloud the inscription engraven on the brass plate, and placed it in the cavity of the lower stone. During the ceremony, the Duke of Sussex, in a very impressive speech, pointed out the invaluable benefits likely to arise from the institution in so populous a district. At the conclusion, the band played “God save the King,” and the procession returned to the Vestry-room of St. Martin.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The King has been pleased to grant unto the Rev. Edmund Goodenough, D.D., the place and dignity of the Deanery of Wells, void by the resignation of the Right Rev. Father in God Henry Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

The King has also been pleased to grant to the Right Rev. Father in God Henry Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, the place and dignity of a Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, void by the resignation of Dr. Edmund Goodenough.

The Hon. and Right Rev. Richard Ponsonby, D.D. Lord Bishop of Killaloe, to the Bishopric of Derry.

The Rev. John Torrens, D.D. Archdeacon of Dublin, to the Bishoprick of Killaloe.

The Hon. and Very Rev. Robert Maude, M.A. to the Archdeaconry of Dublin.

The Rev. Richard Day, to the Vicarage of Wenhamston, Suffolk. Patron, the King.

The Rev. Miles Coyle, M.A. to the Vicarage of Blockley, Worcester, void by the death of the Rev. W. Boughton.

The Rev. Richard Burnett, B.A. late Minister of Clontarf, near Dublin, has been appointed Curate of Blackburn, Lancashire.

The Rev. Christopher Clarkson, M.A. to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Mary's, Mellor, Lancashire.

The Rev. William Warburton, to be one of the Domestic Chaplains to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester has instituted the Rev. Cornelius Pitt, LL.B., on his own petition, to the Rectory of Rendcombe, in that county, void by the death of the Rev. T. Jayne.

The Rev. George Ware, B.A. was instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, to the Vicarage of Winham, Somerset, on the presentation of the Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Dean of the Cathedral Church of Wells, vacant by the death

of the Rev. Francis Joseph Horatio Festing, the last incumbent.

A Dispensation has passed the Great Seal, enabling the Rev. Canon Matthews, B.D. Vicar of Linton, Herefordshire, to hold therewith the consolidated Vicarage of Woolhope and Fownhope, in the same county, to which he had been presented by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

The Rev. Christopher Stannard, B.D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Great Snoring, with Thursford annexed, Norfolk, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Fawcett, B.D.

The Rev. Francis T. Atwood, Rector of Hammersmith, and Vicar of Butterley, to the Rectory of St. Mary, and the Vicarage of St. James, Great Grimsby.

The Rev. William Pulling, M.A. of Sidney Sussex College, to the Chaplaincy of Cambridge Town Gaol, on the resignation of the Rev. Professor Lee.

The Rev. Thomas Garnier to a Prebend of Winchester Cathedral, in the room of the Rev. W. Garnier, resigned.

The Rev. Sumner Smith, formerly Curate of Wherwell, near Andover, to the Rectory of Ham, Wilts.

The Rev. Henry Owen, M.A. of Magdalen College, has been instituted to the Rectory of Wilby, in the county of Suffolk, on his own petition.

The Bishop of London has collated the Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne to a Prebend in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Rev. George Thompson, B.A. of Magdalen Hall, and Head Master of the Collegiate Grammar School, Wells, Somerset, to the Head Mastership of Wisbech Grammar School, Cambridgeshire, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. R. Major.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

"The Gazette" contains a notice, dated Whitehall, September 7, 1831, announcing that his Majesty has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the following Peerages of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; viz.—

Earl Grosvenor to be a Marquis of the United Kingdom, by the title of Marquis of Westminster.

Earl Breadalbane to be a Marquis of the United Kingdom, by the titles of Earl of Ormelie and Marquis of Breadalbane.

Earl Cassilis to be a Marquis of the United Kingdom, by the title of Marquis of Ailsa.

Viscount Duncan to be an Earl of Great Britain, by the title of Earl of Camperdown.

Viscount Northland to be an Earl of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, by the title of Ranfurley.

Lord George Cavendish to be an Earl of Great Britain, by the title of Earl of Burlington.

The Marquis of Headfort to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Kenlis.

The Earl of Meath to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Chaworth.

The Earl of Dunmore to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Dunmore.

The Earl of Ludlow to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Ludlow.

Lord Belhaven to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Hamilton.

Lord Howden to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Howden.

The Hon. W. Maule to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Penmare.

The Hon. George Cadogan to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Oakley.

Sir Robert Lawley, Bart. to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Wenlock.

The Hon. Colonel Arthur Chichester, M. P. to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Templemore.

W. L. Hughes, Esq. to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Dinorben.

Colonel Fitzhardinge Berkeley to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Segrave.

Sir George Bamfylde, Bart. to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Poltimore.

Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, Bart. to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Mostyn.

A supplement to "The Gazette" constitutes T. V. Anson, Earl of Litchfield.

"The Gazette" contains, under the head of Whitehall, September 15th, 1831, the following creations:—

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom to the following gentlemen, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.—

Lieutenant-General John Slade.

Lieutenant-General Sir William Anson, of Birch Hall, in the county Palatine of Lancaster, K.C.B.

Lieutenant-General Kenneth Mackenzie, of Glenbervie, in the county of Kincardine.

Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Waller Otway, of Brighthelmstone, in the county of Sussex, K.C.B.

Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, G.C.B. and Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.

Augustus John Foster, of Stonehouse, in the county of Louth, Esq. his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Sardinia.

Sir James McGrigor, of Campden Hill, in the county of Middlesex, M.D. Director-General of the Army Medical Department.

Robert Way Harty, of Prospect house, Roebuck, in the county of Dublin, Esq. Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Colonel John Thomas Jones, of Cranmer-hall, in the county of Norfolk.

Robert Greenhill Russell, of Checquer's-court, in the county of Buckingham, Esq.

William Chaytor, of Croft, in the county of York, and of Witton-castle, in the county of Durham, Esq.

William Wrixon Becher, of Ballygiblin, in the county of Cork, Esq.

J. Birch, of the Hazles, in the county palatine of Lancaster, Esq.

Robert Campbell, of Carrick Buoy, in the county of Donegal, Esq.

W. Lawson, of Brayton-house, in the county of Cumberland, Esq.

John Nugent Humble, of Cloncoscoran, in the county of Waterford, Esq.

James Martin Lloyd, of Lancing, in the county of Sussex, Esq.

J. Gibson Craig, of Riccarton, in the county of Mid Lothian, Esq.

Joseph Barrington, of the city of Limerick, Esq.

Theodore Henry Lavington Broadhead, of Burton, or Monk-Bretton, in the county of York, Esq.

John C. Rashleigh, of Prideaux, in the county of Cornwall, Esq.

J. Campbell, of Barcaldine, in the county of Argyll, Esq.

Percy Fitzgerald Nugent, of Donore, in the county of Westmeath, Esq.

John James Garbett Walsham, of Knill-court, in the county of Hereford, Esq.

William Heygate, of Southend, in the county of Essex, Esq. one of the Aldermen of the City of London.

Thomas M'Kenny, Esq. one of the Aldermen of the City of Dublin.

Henry Meux, of Theobalds-park, in the county of Hertford, Esq.

Charles Mansfield Clarke, of Dunham-lodge, in the county of Norfolk, M.D. one of the Physicians in Ordinary to her Majesty.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, conferring the honour of Knighthood upon George Magrath, M.D. and Surgeon in the Royal Navy.

The King has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Smith, Commanding Engineer of the London District, Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Anderson, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword.

Thomas Brancker, Esq. Mayor of Liverpool.

Robert Gill, Esq. Lieutenant of his Majesty's Guard of Yeomen of the Guard.

Henry Cipriani, Esq. Senior Exon of his Majesty's Guard of Yeomen of the Guard.

Henry Hinrich, Esq. Lieutenant of his Majesty's Honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Richard Burton, Esq. Senior Member of his Majesty's Honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

The King has appointed General the Hon. Sir Henry G. Grey, General Sir Roland C. Ferguson, K.C.B., General Sir Henry Warde, K.C.B., Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, K.C.B., Admiral Sir William Hargood, K.C.B., Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir W. Lumley, K.C.B., Lieutenant-General Sir J. Willoughby Gordon, Bart. K.C.B. Quartermaster-General to the Forces; and Rear-Admiral Sir T. M. Hardy, Bart. K.C.B., Knights Grand Crosses of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

His Majesty has been pleased to dispense with the limitations and qualifications established for the regulation of the said Order, as relates to General the Hon. Sir Henry G. Grey, Admiral Sir W. Hargood, K.C.B., and Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas M. Hardy, Bart. K.C.B., who are to be Extra Knights Grand Crosses, and to rank in the order in which their names are enumerated.

His Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Samuel Venables Hinde, Major-General John Wright Guise, C.B., Major-General James Bathurst, C.B., Major-General James Stevenson Barns, C.B., Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Laurie, Bart., Major-General John Macdonald,

C.B., Adjutant-General to the Forces, Major-General Alexander Woodford, C.B., Major-General the Hon. Frederick C. Ponsonby, C.B., Rear-Admiral George Scott, C.B., Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Dundas, Rear-Admiral Sir Graham Eden Hamond, Bart. C.B., Major-General Sir John Buchan, C.B., Major-General Sir Hugh Gough, Knt. C.B., Major-General Charles Ashworth, C.B., Major-General Charles Bruce, C.B., Major-General John Forster Fitzgerald, C.B., Major-General John Ross, C.B., Major-General Dugald Little Gilmour, C.B., Major-General William Macbean, C.B., and Major-General Sir George Elder, Knt. C.B. to be Knights Commanders of the said most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

The King has appointed the Marquis of Queensbury one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bedchamber, vacant by the resignation of the Marquis of Hastings.

The King has appointed the Hon. Richard Bingham (late of his Majesty's Legation at Madrid,) to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at the court of Munich.

Lord Cloncurry has been raised to the Peerage, by the title of Baron Cloncurry. Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. G.C.B. has also been elevated, by the title of Baron de Saumarez.

Married.—At Ramsgate, by the Rev. Richard Harvey, Henry Collins, Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, to Anne Rebecca, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Scott, of Watton Green.

By his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Ralph Abercrombie Anstruther, Bart. of Balcaskie, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B.

J. Fairlie, Esq. to Miss H. Purves, daughter-in-law to the Right Hon. the Speaker.

E. D. Leahy, Esq. to Miss Eliza S. Thurston.

H. G. Green, Esq. of Staple Inn, to Marianne, second daughter of G. Reynolds, Esq. of Christ's Hospital.

Captain J. Graham, of his Majesty's 75th regiment, eldest son of the late Lieutenant-General Graham, Governor of Stirling Castle, to Anna Maria, daughter of J. Mason, Esq. Regent's-park.

G. Delmar, Esq. of Norfolk-street, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late R. Morris, Esq. M. P. for the city of Gloucester.

At Brighton, the Rev. Thomas Agar Holland, M.A. Vicar of Oving, near Chichester, to Madalena, second daughter of Major Phillip Stewart, of Brighton.

At Henley, the Rev. T. A. Powers, M.A. Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Anne, daughter of William Young, Esq. of Henley. This marriage occasions a vacancy for a Founder's Kin Fellowship of the above Society.

At Wakefield, Yorkshire, the Rev. Samuel Hall, B.D. Vice-Principal and Fellow of Brasenose, College, Oxford, and Rector of Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire, to Anne, daughter of the late Joseph Houldsworth, Esq. of Belle Isle, near Wakefield.

At Highworth, Wilts, the Rev. Francis Robinson, Rector of Staughton Parva, Beds, to Sophia Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edward Rowden, Vicar of Highworth.

At South Shoebury, Essex, the Rev. J. E. Commins, A.B. Vicar of North Shoebury, to Miss

Lilburn, youngest daughter of W. Lilburn, Esq. of Shoebury Ness.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Henry Buckley, second son of Mr. and Lady Georgiana Buckley, to Charlotte Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Sir John Lowther Johnstone, Bart.

Died.—The Hon. Mrs. Percy, wife of the Lord Bishop of Carlisle: she was a daughter of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and sister of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

In Bury, aged ninety, Sir Thomas Gery Cul-
lum, of Hawstead and of Hardwick-house.

At Brettenham-hall, aged twenty-two, J. A. Nisbett, Esq. son of the late Sir John Nisbett, and late of the 1st Life Guards. His death was occasioned from an injury he received on the head, from jumping out of a gig.

In her ninetieth year, Ann Countess of Mornington, relict of Garrett late Earl of Mornington, and mother of his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

Lord Rokeby, of Sandleford Priory, near Newbury, aged sixty-nine.

At the Episcopal Palace, in his seventy-eighth year, the Right Reverend Folliott Herbert Walker Cornwall, D.D. Lord Bishop of Worcester, over which see he had presided nearly twenty-four years.

At Hampton, E. B. Sugden, Esq. the eldest surviving son of Sir E. B. Sugden, of Guildford-street, Russell-square.

In Killarney, Lieutenant-Colonel M'Carthy, late of the 96th, and formerly of the Irish Brigade. He was the first Catholic officer in the British service promoted to the rank of Colonel.

Frederica, only surviving child of the Hon. P. Byng.

At Berbice, P. J. P. Sherburne, Esq. late of the Royals, only son of the late Joseph Sherburne, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Establishment.

Mary Isabella Duchess Dowager of Rutland, widow of Charles late Duke of Rutland, aged seventy-five.

At Strasburgh, Mr. John Romaine Addison, the last relative of the celebrated Joseph Addison. This amiable and accomplished young gentleman was educated in the University of Edinburgh, and intended to take out the degree of doctor of medicine. He was drowned while bathing. He was in the twenty-third year of his age.

At Merigomishe, George Roy, Esq. in the eightieth year of his age, a native of Banffshire, one of the first settlers in Halifax, and for many years one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Halifax.

In Downing-street, Alexander Dawson, Esq. M.P. for Louth.

At the Manor House, Teddington, the lady of John Coulson, Esq. only daughter of the late Rev. Edward Dawkins, of Portman-square.

John Morshead, Esq. son of Dowager Lady Morshead, of Richmond-hill, Surrey, in his thirty-eighth year.

John Lane, Esq. of Greenhill, in his eighty-third year, magistrate of the counties of Stafford and Worcester, and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Stafford.

In the eighty-fifth year of his age, Alexander Stewart, Esq. brother of the first Marquis of Londonderry, and uncle to the late and present Marquises.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

CORNWALL.

There is now raising, from a mine in the parish of Budock, a new and peculiar mineral; it has been assayed at the Commercial Assay Office, Redruth, and a hundred ounces of silver to the ton, and twenty-six per cent. of fine copper, were obtained from the same sample. This mineral ought to call the attention of the chemists of the neighbourhood. Tolgus mine still continues to give upwards of 3000*l.* per month profit. Tresavean very rich.

Very large quantities of Pilchards have been secured at different points along both coasts of this county. At New-quay, near Padstow, upwards of 3000 hogsheads have been taken, great quantities of which have been sold to the inhabitants of the neighbouring parishes. In some places the quantity of fish taken is so great, that it is with difficulty cellar-room can be procured for saving them.

DEVONSHIRE.

The opening of the Dartmouth Floating Bridge has taken place. To give some idea of its capability, it may be stated, that though labouring under the disadvantage of incompleteness in some of its parts, and the landing place on the east shore

unfinished, the Dartmouth Bridge, conveyed across the river, from its eastern to its western shore, a distance of 1650 feet, upwards of 60 carriages (with their horses attached) 200 horses, and 5 or 600 foot passengers between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock on the day of opening. From the boisterous state of the weather, and consequent roughness of the water, the visitors expected much unpleasant motion in the bridge, but it proved so trifling that the most spirited horses were unmoved, nor was any noise experienced from the engine. The bridge and roads were designed by Mr. Rendell, the engineer, in the latter part of the year 1829.

DORSETSHIRE.

The Tunnel near Lyme is proceeding towards completion, but, singularly enough, like the Thames Tunnel, it has been temporarily interrupted by coming in contact with some rotten sand. A plan is adopted to remove this obstacle, and we hope soon to be able to communicate the success of the undertaking. The road from Axminster to Uplyme is in progress.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

In digging a lock for a new canal at Ware-mill, the workmen have turned up two skeletons, a

coin of Domitian, an article of elegant design of mixed metal, apparently a candlestick, the upper and lower parts of which are inlaid with red, blue, and green; a pair of steelyards, an ancient spur, and a hatchet eighteen inches in length; fragments of Roman pottery; several skulls of animals supposed to be buffaloes; bones of horses, and horns of deer.

KENT.

We regret to learn, that at the fire at Coldharbour Farm, a very manifest disinclination to assist in quenching it was shown by many of the agricultural labourers. The owner of the stock, it was said, had given dissatisfaction to the labouring population by having mowed his corn. This continued state of warfare between employers and labourers is truly lamentable.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Notwithstanding the general scantiness of the apple crop this season, several orchards in the neighbourhood of Chard, Somerset, are abundantly productive. Two farmers at Crimchard, about a quarter of a mile from the town, are particularly favoured in this respect, one of whom, Mr. Read, is expected to make 100 hogsheads from about ten acres of orcharding! The growers of barley will reap considerable advantage this year from the scarcity of cider. One farmer in that neighbourhood has been already offered, by a maltster, five shillings per bushel for a stock of 500 bushels, gathered in this season, which he refused, under the prospect of making more of it.

SURREY.

The new church at Hampton, a very beautiful structure, has been consecrated by the Bishop of London, in the presence of the Queen, and a very full congregation of nobility and gentry. It had been announced that his Majesty would also attend, and he was expected up to the latest moment, but did not arrive. Her Majesty was accompanied by the young Prince George of Cambridge and his sister, and by several of the Lords and Ladies of her Household. After the ceremony of consecrating, and the performance of the service, the Right Rev. Bishop delivered an excellent discourse, taking as his text the tenth chapter of Romans, 10th verse. The vocal part of the service was performed by the gentlemen of the Chapel Royal. The organ, a gift from his Majesty, is very handsome, and possesses a very fine tone. It is said to have cost 500*l*.

SUFFOLK.

An Apiarian Society is set on foot at Bury St. Edmund's for the promotion of the culture of the bee amongst cottagers. The objects are, to supply those cottagers with bees who are desirous of having them, to impart the best method of management to those who are already in possession of bees, and to dispose of the honey to the greatest possible advantage. Every cottager making application for hives is to bring credentials of character. The depriving system must in all cases be strictly adhered to. The value of the stocks of bees supplied is to be paid by annual instalments of honey. Little doubt is entertained that cottagers who are able to keep from four to six hives will be materially bettered in their circumstances, and rendered less dependent on the parish rates for support or assistance.

YORKSHIRE.

The fine-cloth trade is still depressed, though there is some little improvement in the demand, and the benefit of the measures that are taking to diminish the supply in the market, by shortening the hours of labour in the manufactories, will soon be generally felt throughout the trade. At Huddersfield the demand for goods usually brought to that market has been very steady during the greatest part of the present year, and the work-people generally have been well employed in that town and neighbourhood. The gloom which was so oppressive twelve or eighteen months ago, has gradually subsided, and given place to brighter prospects. We have seldom seen the markets there so bare of manufactured goods as they are at present, both in the woollen and fancy line, though lately the demand was less brisk than usual. There is not much doing in the Bradford and Halifax piece-halls, from an expectation that wool will be lower, though upon this subject there is a variety of opinions. It is now ascertained that the rot in sheep during the last year was not so general as was imagined, and consequently that the fleeces did not suffer to the extent supposed. There have been large importations of foreign wool, arising principally, we believe, from the anxiety of the English purchasers to secure their stocks, lest any case of cholera should appear in the wool countries of the Continent, and thereby throw impediments in the way of the importation.—*Leeds Mercury*.

WALES.

We are sorry to learn that a considerable degree of excitement prevails among the workmen employed in the Iron works of Merthyr Tydvil and its neighbourhood. The firemen and miners and colliers of that district, and in the collieries in Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire, have formed themselves into clubs or lodges, upon the principle of those which have excited so much bad feeling in the North of England. The professed object of these societies, as set forth in their printed rules, is for mutual assistance when out of employment, and to prevent the reduction of their wages; but there are other articles, which are communicated only to the initiated under the obligation of an oath of secrecy, which have a direct tendency to control their masters in the management of their works, and to advance wages without reference to the advantages which result to their masters by the employment of their labour.

IRELAND.

A considerable tract of land in the county of Cork, part of the ancient forfeitures, and belonging to the crown, having fallen out of lease, the government are determined to apply a portion of the public money to its improvement, with the laudable view of demonstrating, by the test of actual experiment, to the proprietors of waste lands in Ireland, at what amount of expense they could advantageously improve their estates, and afford employment to the people.

The last Report of the Irish Distress Committee has just been published, from which it appears that upwards of 200,000 persons have been rescued from famine by the prompt benevolence of this country. We find by the balance sheet contained in the appendix that the sum subscribed

amounted to 58,000*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, of which only 50*l.* remains in hand to meet contingencies.

SCOTLAND.

The following is the number of degrees granted by the Scotch Universities for the last thirty-one years.—

	D.D.	LL.D.	A.M.	M.D.
Edinburgh . . .	46	27	109	252
Glasgow . . .	37	72	768	65
St. Andrews . .	10	6	59	64
Aberdeen . . .	26	50	740	28
Marischal do. .	31	30	681	28

The various lines of graduation by the respective Universities are curious. Edinburgh, it will be observed, exceeds all the others in the aggregate of degrees, and more especially in M.D. Glasgow takes the lead in D.D., and in those paragons of erudition the LL.D.

We regret to find that the spirit of incendiarism is not altogether subdued in the country parts of England. The London Gazette contains the offer of a reward of 250*l.* (with a free pardon to all but the party who actually committed the offence) for the discovery and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the premises of Mr. Jesse Rumbold, of North-street Farm, Broad Chalke, Wilts.—The following rewards are also offered (with a pardon to accomplices) for the discovery of the perpetrators of the under-mentioned

acts of incendiarism: 250*l.* for the fire at Urchfont, Wilts, on the 12th instant, whereby a barn, blacksmith's shop, cider-house and press, and a quantity of corn and hay were consumed.—200*l.* for the fire at Warling, in Sussex, on the 27th August, whereby a barn filled with wheat, three lodges, a stable, and a quantity of agricultural implements were consumed.—150*l.* for the fire at Callington, in Cornwall, on the 12th instant, by which a corn-stack and hay-rick were nearly consumed.—500*l.* for the fire at Whitchurch, Shropshire, whereby the buildings and corn-stacks of W. Darlington, those of Thomas Booth, and a stack of barley belonging to John Nunnerley were consumed.

The accounts from all quarters of the country describe the joy of the King's subjects at his Majesty's formal accession to the throne to have been as unbounded as it was, in every respect, unprecedented. In the different provincial towns, cities, and villages, there was a general cessation from labour, the bells rung a merry peal, bonfires were lighted, and fire-works were let off, during the day; and in the evening, while numerous parties met, both publicly and privately, to drink the healths of the King and Queen in loyal bumpers, others testified their respect by illuminations, which appear to have been equally splendid and general.

BANKRUPTS

FROM AUGUST 30, TO SEPT. 23, 1831, INCLUSIVE.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

The Metropolitan Cotton Market has been firm during the three first weeks of September; but the business has consisted chiefly in sales by public auction. Fair prices were generally obtained. At Liverpool, much more was done in the article of Cotton than during the preceding month. The sales have amounted to 25,000 bags a week. Notwithstanding the commercial distress of which we hear occasionally, the Cotton manufactories in the west of England have been for some time, and still are, at full work. Most of the Cotton-wool lately sold at Liverpool was for the use of those manufactories.

In the article of Sugar, there has been generally a demand for plantation, by the grocers and refiners; but very little inquiry for Mauritius or East India. Business in the two latter descriptions was not, therefore, important. In foreign Sugar there has not been much doing; nor will business increase until the uncertainty ceases with regard to the admission. Some public sales were attempted, but produced no very favourable result. Refined goods have been low, and shippers have pretty well availed themselves of reduced prices, so as almost to clear the market. Fine crushed have been sold at 31s. to 33s. on board; but the generality of refiners did not feel disposed to sell at these rates, and the market has, therefore, latterly shown symptoms of improvement.

A very large arrival of Brazil Coffee took place about the middle of the month, which, under different circumstances, would most likely have occasioned considerable depression in the market: but the quantity previously taken for shipping was so considerable, that no difference was occasioned in prices, and the stock has been kept under. The consumption of this article is steadily increasing. The article appears to furnish a morning beverage of a more acceptable kind than any other, to all classes of people; and the increase of population added to this necessarily extends the demand. It is evident that this increase of consumption is not confined to Great Britain. The trade of the principal European countries for the five first months of 1831, as compared with the same months of 1830, stand about thus:—

		Imports		Stock	
		1830	1831	1830	1831
Flanders	} . Tons	17,500	9,400	23,460	11,500
& Holland					
Hamburg	. —	7,000	6,700	12,000	8,900
Great Britain	—	5,225	5,195	12,910	10,575
		29,725	21,295	48,370	30,975

In the United States of North America it appears that the consumption of Coffee has also increased from 12,000 to 20,000 tons per annum. The same reason is assigned as that which applies to this country. If the demand continues much longer to gain ground, the production must become inadequate to it.

In the other Colonial Markets nothing has occurred worthy of particular remark.

It is pretty well ascertained by this time in the Corn Market, that the crops are likely to exhibit a very favourable average. An immense supply of British wheat has already been brought on the market; but it did not affect prices to any greater

extent than 2s. reduction. The most important of the transactions in the Corn Market has been the admission of 129,539 quarters of oats, about the middle of the month, from board, at a duty of 7s. 3d. There now remain in bond about 50,000 quarters of oats, which, with the rising duty, is not expected to interfere with the home markets.

It appears that in France the crops of wheat have been deficient this year; and it is difficult to account for this, as the season in that country has been as favourable as in any part of the continent. The principal marts of consumption there have been out of stock since the end of July, and the consumer as well as the miller, are obliged to have recourse to the new supplies as soon as they appear at market; so that prices are ruling high throughout almost all the departments, with the exception of some of the northern markets. In the north of Germany, the crops have been generally above the average, but in Holland, Zealand, and the Mediterranean, they are under it. The total of foreign wheat imported this year into England, up to the 10th of September, has amounted to 1,334,729 quarters.

A good deal of business has been done in our Funds during the three first weeks of September, but prices have not fluctuated as extensively as might have been expected, the whole range of the market not having exceeded one per cent. Consols for the account were mostly from 81 half to 82 half. The fall of Warsaw produced no direct effect on the value of our public securities, but the excitement to which it gave rise in the public mind in Paris having brought about a fall in the Funds there, our's experienced a decline of one-half per cent. in consequence of that circumstance. The price of Consols, however, has since risen again, and on the 24th bargains were currently done at 82 half. Exchequer Bills have stood at the rather low premium of from 8s. to 11s. The abundance of money at the Stock Exchange has not been as great as in the preceding month; at times, indeed, money was so scarce as to fetch 5 per cent. for short periods; but at others, it was to be had at 3 per cent. interest.

Portuguese, Brazilian, and Danish Stock have occupied most attention in the Foreign Stock Exchange. The first named has risen three per cent. since the date of our last report, in consequence of preparations said to be making by Don Pedro with the view of dethroning Miguel, and placing his own daughter, the legitimate Sovereign, on the throne of Portugal. Brazilian bonds have declined in consequence of some late disturbances in Rio, which appeared to have a political character. Danish Stock has been selected more with a view to investment than speculation; the price has improved in consequence. Russian Stock was not affected by the triumph over the unfortunate Poles, and the new Russian loan has yet found no customers in our market. In the other foreign funds nothing occurs worthy of notice.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Bank Stock, shut.—Three per Cent. Reduced, shut.—Three per Cent. Consols, money, 82 quarter, three-eighths.—Three per Cent. Consols, Account 13th October, 82 three-eighths, half.—Three and a Half per Cent. Consols, 1818, shut.—Three

and a Half per Cent. Reduced, shut.—New Three and a Half per Cents. 90, 89 three-quarters, seven-eighths.—Four per Cents. 1826, shut.—Long Annuities, to the 5th January 1860, shut.—New Long Annuities, to the 10th October 1859, shut.—India Bonds, Two and a Half per Cent. 1 Discount, Par.—South Sea Stock, 91 half.—South Sea New Annuities, 90 five-eighths.—Exchequer Bills, 1000*l.* 11, 10, 12, 10.—Exchequer Bills, 500*l.* 11, 12. — Exchequer Bills, Small, 11, 12.

SHARES.

Anglo-Mexican Mines, 100*l.* paid 17, 19.—Bolanos, 150*l.* paid 110, 120.—Brazilian Imperial, 25*l.* paid 47, 48.—Brazilian Company, 5*l.* paid 3, 4.—Brazilian Cocaes, 5*l.* paid 3, 4.—Colombian, 45*l.* paid 6, 7.—Real Del Monte, 400*l.* paid 27, 29.—United Mexican, 39*l.* 10*s.* paid 4 half, 5 half.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazilian Five per Cent. Bonds in *£* Stlg. Dividends (payable in London) 1st April and 1st October, 48 quarter, half, 8 half.—Colombian Six per Cent. Bonds, of 1824, in *£* Stlg. with Dividend from 15th January 1826, 11 half.—Danish Three per Cent. Bonds, in *£* Stlg. Dividends (payable in London) 31st March and 30th September, 63 half.—French Five per Cent. Rentes, Dividends due 22d March and 22d September, 88 half, 89 half.—French Three per Cents. Dividends due 22nd June and 22nd December, 59 half, 60 half.—Greek Five per Cent. Bonds in *£* Stlg. with Dividend from 1st January 1827, 15 half, 16 half.—Mexican Six per Cent. Bonds in *£* Stlg. with Dividend from 1st July 1827, 36 quarter.—Portuguese Five per Cent. Bonds, in *£* Stlg. with Dividend 1st December 1827, 52, 1 three-quarters.—Russian Five per Cent. Bonds, in *£* Stlg. Dividends (payable in London) 1st March and 1st September, 92 half.—Spanish Five per Cent. Bonds of 1821 and 1822, in *£* Stlg. with Dividends from 1st November 1823, 13 three-eighths, quarter.—Spanish Five per Cent. Bonds of 1823, in *£* Stlg. with Dividend from 1st November 1823, 11 three-quarters.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM AUGUST 24 TO SEPT. 22, 1831.

August to Sept.	Lunations.	Thermo-	Baro-	Winds.		Atmospheric Variations.				Prevailing modification of Cloud.
		meter. Mean Alt.	meter. 0 hour.	A.M.	P.M.	9h A.M.	6h.	3h. P.M.	During Night	
Wed. 24		65	29.90	S.	S.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Fair	Cumulus
Thur. 25		63	.50	N.W.	N.W.	—	—	—	—	Cirrostr. cirro-cum.
Fri. 26		62.5	.60	S.	S.W.	Clear	—	Clear	—	—
Sat. 27		65.5	—	S.W.	—	Cldy.	—	Cldy.	—	Cirrostratus
Sun. 28		64	.85	W.	W.	Clear	Clear	Clear	—	—
Mon. 29	10 h. 48' P.M.	65.5	.95	—	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	—
Tues. 30	(	67	—	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	— Cum strat.
Wed. 31		62	.80	—	—	—	Clear	Clear	—	—
Thur. 1		49.5	29.76	N.	N.	—	Rain	Rain.	Rain	— Nimbus
Fri. 2		54.5	.68	—	—	—	Cldy.	Shrs.	Fair	— Cum-strat.
Sat. 3		55	—	N.W.	N.W.	Clear	Clear	Cldy.	—	—
Sun. 4		61.5	—	W.	S.W.	—	—	—	—	Cumulus
Mon. 5	8 h. 23' A.M.	64	—	—	—	Moist.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Rain	Cirrostr. cum-str.
Tues. 6	●	60	—	S.	—	—	Rain	Clear	Fair	Cum. —
Wed. 7		55	—	S.W.	—	Clear	—	Cldy.	—	—
Thur. 8		58	29.48	—	—	Cldy.	—	Rain	—	Cirrostr. Nimbus
Fri. 9		51	.38	N.W.	N.W.	Rain	—	—	Rain	— Cum-str. —
Sat. 10		55	.50	N.	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	— Cum. —
Sun. 11		57	.68	N.W.	—	Rain	—	Cldy.	Fair	Cirrostr.
Mon. 12		52.5	.80	—	—	Cldy.	—	Clear	—	Cum. Cum str.
Tues. 13	4 h. 42' A.M.	60.5	.95	—	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	— Cirrostr.
Wed. 14	)	57	.96	Var.	Var.	Clear	Clear	—	—	— — Cum.str.
Thur. 15		58	30.05	N.W.	N.W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	— Cirrostr.
Fri. 16		58.5	—	W.	W.	—	—	Clear	—	—
Sat. 17		58	—	N.W.	N.W.	—	—	Cldy.	—	—
Sun. 18		58	30.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mon. 19		46	29.75	S.	S.	—	—	—	—	—
Tues. 20	9 h. 55' P.M.	56.5	29.50	—	—	Clear	Clear	—	Rain	—
Wed. 21	○	58	—	—	—	Rain	Cldy.	Cldy.	Fair	—
Thur. 22		54	29.70	Var.	Var.	Cldy.	—	—	—	—

Mean temperature of the Month, 61.5 deg. Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.77 deg.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

NOVEMBER 1, 1831.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords.—September 16. Lord Melbourne introduced his Bill respecting spring-guns, &c., authorising two Justices (and requiring them to do so upon evidence produced) to grant a licence to any owner or occupier of a house or inclosed grounds, containing stacks or other property, to set spring-guns and man-traps, he giving sufficient notice of setting such, and being liable to a heavy penalty for so doing without notice. The operation of the Bill to continue for a year, and till the end of the then next ensuing session of Parliament.

Sept. 19. Earl Grey, in reply to certain questions put by Lord Aberdeen relative to the affairs of Portugal, expressed his confidence in the honour and good faith of the French nation.

Sept. 20. The Lord Chancellor having moved the order of the day for receiving the report of the Bankruptcy Courts Bill, Lord Lyndhurst, at great length, defended the present Commissioners of Bankrupts, and detailed several objections to the Bill, expressing a hope that the measure would be withdrawn, and the whole subject submitted to the consideration of a special committee of inquiry.—The Lord Chancellor defended the Bill, and detailed the evils and inadequacies of the present system.

Sept. 21. The Spring Guns Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Sept. 22. The Deputy Usher of the Black Rod announced a message from the Commons. The House at this moment was excessively crowded.—The Lord Chancellor, in a tone unusually formal, put the question, "Is it your Lordships' pleasure the Messengers be called in?" The question being decided in the affirmative, the doors were thrown open. Lord John Russell, bearing the Reform Bill, Lord Althorp, Lord Palmerston, and most of the leading Members of the Commons who have taken an active part in support of Reform, then entered and proceeded to the bar. The Lord Chancellor approached the bar, when—Lord John Russell, presenting the Bill, said, "The Commons have passed a Bill, entitled an Act to amend the Representation in England and Wales, to which they desire your Lordships' concurrence."—The Lord Chancellor received the Bill, and resuming his seat on the Woolsack, said, "My Lords, a message from the Commons, brought by Lord John Russell and others, is, that the House of Commons have passed a Bill entitled an Act to amend the Repre-

sentation in England and Wales, to which they call for your Lordships' concurrence." The Bill was laid on the table, and the Commons withdrew from the bar.—Earl Grey shortly afterwards moved the first reading of the Bill, which was agreed to without any comment; and his Lordship next proposed, that it should be read a second time on Monday se'nnight, which was likewise approved.

Sept. 26. The Marquis of Westminster presented the Westminster petition, praying for Reform. His Lordship at the same time expressed a hope that the House would pass the Bill, and his conviction that no reaction had taken place in the public mind on this important question. The Noble Marquis concluded by saying, he thought the question belonged peculiarly to the other House of Parliament; and he was farther of opinion, that if the House of Commons thought fit to reform itself, it was not for the House of Lords to prevent it. No doubt their Lordships had a right to interfere: but there was such a thing as discretion.—The Earl of Eldon said he had lived in loyalty, and in the love of the law of the land for many years, and, after living to fourscore, he would rather die in his place than not declare that the proposition that the Peers of England had no interest in this question was one of the most absurd propositions that ever came before him. He trusted that those who debated this Bill would do their duty. No man ought to be in that House if he do not conscientiously do his duty.

Sept. 28. The Lord Chancellor submitted to their Lordships a Bill, the contents of which he had submitted to them before, as it was one of the three he had proposed to the House in the course of the last session, for the purpose of amending the practice of the different branches of the Equity jurisdiction of the country. One of the Bills was the Lunacy Bill, another the Bankruptcy, both of which the House had already disposed of; and the third was that which he now held in his hand, having for its immediate object to remedy the greatest evil in Chancery—namely, delay; to abridge the expense of litigation, and improve decisions in Courts of Equity, beginning with the Court of Chancery. The Bill was read a first time.

Sept. 29. The Game Bill was read a third time, and passed.—The Lord Chancellor brought in a Bill in reference to those unfortunate persons against whom a Com-

mission of Lunacy might be awarded. The Bill had in view two principal objects ; the one the appointment of a Court, presided in by a Judge of the land, to determine on the validity of all cases of lunacy, instead of their being managed as they now are, in the presence of three Commissioners ; and the other, the care and protection of those unhappy persons against whom the Commission might be issued. The Bill was read a first time.—A vast number of petitions in favour of the Reform Bill were presented to the House.—The Marquis of Londonderry brought forward the Belgian question, especially as to the employment of French officers in the Belgian army, and concluded by moving for copies or extracts of all correspondence which had recently taken place between the Governments of France and Belgium and this country relative thereto.—Viscount Goderich replied, that Belgium was an acknowledged independent State, and that nothing was more common than to see foreign officers in the armies of other nations.—The Marquis of Londonderry rose to order : he complained that the Noble and Learned Lord on the woolsack was making suggestions to the Noble Lord who was addressing the House.—The Lord Chancellor said, he would not sit in his place, as a Minister of the Crown, and be annoyed by the confused ideas of any Noble Peer : he should be ready to defend himself against any motion of censure.—The Marquis of Londonderry inquired if it were in order for any Noble Lord to prompt another during his address to the House ?—The Lord Chancellor said, such a line of conduct was as strictly out of order as ninety-nine things out of a hundred which were done in their Lordships' House every day, and which were suffered from courtesy.—The Marquis of Londonderry said, the Noble and Learned Lord had made use of words in that House which he would not make use of elsewhere.—The Duke of Richmond moved, that the words of the Noble Marquis be taken down ; but, at the suggestion of the Lord Chancellor, the motion of the Noble Duke was withdrawn. The Noble and Learned Lord had made use of no expressions in that House which he would not again repeat in that House or elsewhere.—The Marquis of Londonderry then withdrew his motion, observing, that if the Noble and Learned Lord on the woolsack would, in future, abstain from any attacks upon him, he should be the last man in their Lordships' House to give his Majesty's Ministers unnecessary trouble.—The Lord Chancellor, with much apparent good-humour, replied, that he should be happy to sign a treaty of peace with the Noble Marquis for the remainder of the session.

Sept. 30. Lord Auckland moved the

third reading of the Wine Duties Equalization Bill.—The Earl of Aberdeen strongly opposed its principle, maintaining that it was not only a violation of the Methuen Treaty, but in reality a declaration of war against Portugal.—The Duke of Wellington also condemned the Bill.—Lord Goderich defended the measure, and contended that it was by no means of the belligerent character attributed to it.—The Bill was then read a third time, and passed.

Oct. 3. A vast number of petitions in favour of, and several against, the Reform Bill, were laid upon the table of the House.—Earl Grey rose to move the order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the representation of England and Wales ; but the Noble Lord became so agitated as to be compelled to resume his seat for a few minutes, before he addressed their Lordships. If, he observed, through the long course of a political life, which had now extended nearly to half a century, it had often been his lot to propose, in that and the other House of Parliament, questions of great importance to the interests and concerns of the country, and that, too, during times of great danger and difficulty—if at such times he had felt both awe and trepidation while reflecting on all that the momentous character of the several occasions required—it was from the consciousness of his own infirmity, and of the presence of the greatest men this country had ever produced. Now, he felt not only the high character and splendid talents of his auditory, but he was compelled to bear up against the weight of personal responsibility attaching to himself. A measure denounced by some as revolutionary and subversive of the Constitution was that he advocated, and that for which he was essentially responsible. Did he conceive that such description ought to be applied to this Bill, he would not defend, much less propose it. He felt, after grave, mature, deliberate reflection, that the measure was one of a reconciling and salutary influence, and perfectly calculated to produce the happiest results. As surely, however, would the rejection of the measure be followed by discontent and alienation of the public feeling from existing institutions. His Lordship proceeded to show that the voice of the nation was in favour of Reform, after which he continued :—“ As a citizen of a free state, and feeling that freedom is essentially connected with order, I resist violence ; as a member of the Government, it is my duty to maintain tranquillity ; but as a citizen, as a member of the Government, and as a statesman, I am bound to look at the consequences which may flow from rejecting this measure. And although I do not state, as the Noble Duke (Wellington) did on another occasion, that the rejection of the

measure will lead to a civil war,—I trust it would not produce any such effect—yet I see such consequences likely to arise from it, as make me tremble for the security of this House and of the country. I beg now to take the liberty of addressing a few words to the Right Rev. Bench. I can say, and proudly say, that they have not a more devoted friend than I am. Let me entreat them, if this measure should receive a negative from any narrow majority of lay Peers—if any such majority should unfortunately prevail, which I should very much regret—and if the question is to be decided by their votes, let me entreat them to consider what may be their position. They have already shown that they can read the signs of the times. They must be conscious that there are at present many questions in agitation which may take a fatal direction, if, upon one which is interesting to the feelings of the people, and still more to their welfare, the decision of this House should, by means of their votes, be in opposition to the feelings and wishes of the country. I will not press this matter farther, except to repeat, that such a course may be followed by the most serious consequences. With respect to myself, or the Administration, the effect which the rejection of the Bill may have is a matter of comparative insignificance. I have declared before, and I now again declare—and I am not a man apt to recede from what I say—that by this measure I must stand or fall. If it should be rejected, the question of my continuing even for another hour in office must depend upon my seeing any reasonable prospect of being able to effect a measure to which I am pledged, as I think, by every tie of private honour, by every obligation of public duty to my sovereign and my country. I wish to be clearly understood, my Lords, as I have stated, (and which seemed to be received with a degree of eagerness), I certainly do not think that the mistakes which we have made, and the dangers we have incurred, can be obviated by any measure of less efficacy than this. I distinctly stated before, and I now repeat, that, if such a measure is to be proposed, it will not be by me.—Lord Wharncliffe spoke at great length in opposition to the Bill. It was, he said, their Lordships' duty to satisfy themselves that the Constitution of England would be safe if it passed into a law; for if, in their opinions, it would not be safe, it was not consistent with the duty which they owed to their country to sanction it. It was all very well to talk of the House of Peers being a deliberative assembly, and of their exercising their rights in an independent and free spirit; but he believed, in his conscience, that sitting there in deliberation on a Bill which was to effect a change in the Constitution, and sitting, too, as Peers and

hereditary legislators and advisers of the Crown, to give weight to the voice of the people on the one hand, and to support the just prerogatives of the Monarch on the other; it was their duty, if they were not satisfied with the Bill, and with the prospect of the results which were to be expected from it, to reject it, and to refuse to sanction its being passed into a law. Thus much, however, he would say; the country looked up to that House, and expected it would do its duty. He, therefore, now moved, as an amendment to the motion of the Noble Earl, that the words "now read a second time," be erased from the motion, and the words "be now rejected," inserted in their stead.—The Earl of Mulgrave strongly supported the Bill, maintaining that those who resisted its second reading were prepared to tell the people of England that they resisted all Reform.—The Earl of Mansfield followed, and opposed the measure as one calculated to disturb all the institutions of the country.—Lord King lamented that the Bill was so resisted; for the country could put no other construction on such opposition, than that their Lordships were against all Reform—they were for utterly rejecting the Bill.—Lord Wharncliffe subsequently wished to withdraw his amendment, as apparently offensive to the House of Commons, and substitute "that the Bill be read a second time that day six months." A long conversation ensued, but the amendment was ultimately admitted, and the debate adjourned.

Oct. 4. The debate on the second reading of the Reform Bill was resumed. The Earl of Winchelsea, although adverse to the Bill, acknowledged that the great manufacturing towns ought to have representatives to protect their interests, and that the influence possessed by individuals in decayed boroughs was inconsistent with the distribution of the property of the country. There were several clauses in the Bill of which he approved; but to its sweeping principles he strongly objected; and while he honestly and fairly admitted that there was a strong feeling in the country as to the necessity of some measure of Reform, he must, at the same time, *in toto*, deny that the feeling of the country was for "the whole Bill and nothing but the Bill."—The Earl of Harrowby said the whole of the Bill was founded upon such a principle, that it was impossible their Lordships could pass it. The Government had adopted a course which no Government ought to have adopted; they had proposed a measure which it was impossible either to agree to or reject. Had the Noble Lord adopted a different principle of Reform, had he steered a middle course, he would have taken in all those who were favourable to a measure of Reform. The Noble Earl then adverted to the Radical

Reformers supporting this Bill: they did so, he said, because the remainder of their work would be easy. He had stated his objections without at all adverting to the details of the Bill, the second reading of which he must oppose.—Lord Melbourne spoke in favour of the Bill, and strongly urged that procrastination in passing it should be avoided.—The Duke of Wellington said the measure was indeed a comprehensive one, for it overthrew the whole representative system of the country. It affected counties, towns, boroughs, and, in fact, every thing but the two Universities; indeed, there was nothing which it did not alter. His Grace then defended his own conduct, in answer to some observations of Earl Grey. He entreated their Lordships, that in deciding upon this Bill, they would not pledge themselves to any decision with regard to any other question of this description that might hereafter be brought before them either by the Noble Lords opposite, or by any other Noble Peers. By adopting that course, and by refraining from pledging themselves, either publicly or privately, with regard to any other question beyond this Bill, they would enable themselves to take any course upon any question of the kind that might hereafter be brought before them, that might appear to their judgments the most fitting to be adopted and the most likely to secure the welfare, happiness, and prosperity of this country. The debate was again adjourned.

Oct. 5. The debate on the second reading of the Reform Bill was resumed—Lord Dudley and Ward strongly opposing it, and maintaining that, as Ministers had failed in their financial measures, they had no right to expect confidence in a measure to change the Constitution.—The Marquis of Lansdowne replied to Lord Dudley, and defended Ministers from the charges alleged against them by the Noble Lord. He ridiculed the conduct of those who objected to the Ministerial mode of Reform, and yet acknowledged that a Reform was necessary; who talked about certain modes, yet kept them hermetically sealed up.—The Marquis of Londonderry said, he considered that the Bill was unjust, unconstitutional, and unprincipled. It would be followed by universal suffrage and vote by ballot. The people would not be satisfied with it. He protested against the indecorous manner in which the name of the King had been used.—Lord Goderich defended the principles of the Bill. He was convinced that the measure which he advocated would be in the highest degree beneficial to their Lordships and to the permanent interests of the country.—The Earl of Haddington followed and opposed the Bill.—The Earl of Radnor disliked change as much as any-

body. He was a man of habit. He wished to do one day what he had done the day before; but when necessity and the welfare of the country required it, would submit to a change. The fact was, everything was changing. The customs of the people were changing in proportion as they became more enlightened. The borough of Downton was the oldest in the kingdom. About six centuries ago there were 100 voters there; now, he himself was the constituency; and moreover, he appointed the returning officer.—The debate was adjourned.

Oct. 6. The debate on the Reform Bill was resumed.—Lords Falmouth and Carnarvon resisted the Bill; and Lord Pultney followed in support of it. His Lordship urged the importance and justice of the Bill, declared that the assertions of its unconstitutional and destructive character were unsupported by any proof, and contended that its rejection would be attended with danger, not remote, but immediate.—Lord Wynford afterwards rose, but his Lordship was prevented from proceeding by the moving and carrying of the further adjournment of the debate.

Oct. 7. The adjourned debate upon the Reform Bill was resumed by Lord Wynford, who contended that the feeling in favour of this Bill was rapidly dying away. That there was a sentiment in favour of Reform, he admitted; but not so with respect to this Bill, which went the length of revolutionizing the country. It would destroy the Church and the landed interest, and prove injurious to the morals of the people, and he should therefore oppose it.—The Earl of Eldon objected to the boroughs and corporations being deprived of their privileges, to which they were as much entitled as the Members of that House were to their Peerages; and said that, whatever might be his respect for the House of Hanover, or to the King on the throne, he would never consent to a step so detrimental to the best interests of the kingdom. His Lordship added, that this was the most important question which had ever come before Parliament, for it would introduce annual Parliaments, it would introduce the vote by ballot, and, in fine, it would be incompatible with the existence of that House, if not of the Throne, and every other institution of the country.—Lord Tenterden said, that if the Bill were passed into a law, it would establish a precedent furnishing an argument for the annihilation of all other rights.—The Archbishop of Canterbury declared he was sincerely attached to our happy Constitution. If their Lordships threw out the Bill, and if popular violence, as predicted, was the consequence, which he did not expect, he would willingly bear his share in the general calamity.—The Duke of Sussex supported, and the

Duke of Gloucester opposed the measure.—The Lord Chancellor said, that he had listened with profound attention to the various arguments which had been advanced against the Bill, and was bound to say, that they had left his mind wholly uninfluenced. So far from this measure having a tendency to revolution, its operation would be of a directly opposite character. Even Dean Swift, who was a good Tory, had said, that decayed boroughs should be abolished, and that Parliaments should not have above a year's duration—doctrines which, if broached in this day, would expose a man to the appellation of Radical. His Lordship then proceeded to comment on and triumphantly refute the principal arguments which had been brought against the Bill in the course of the debate; and observed, with respect to the 10*l*. franchise, that although he thought it unobjectionable, still when the Bill went into Committee, if it were deemed better to establish a higher rate of franchise in one place, and a lower rate in another, such a proposition should receive the most deliberate consideration. The Noble Lord, in conclusion, addressed the House in a pathetic and solemn manner, telling them that if they did not grant concessions to the people now, they would be obliged to yield further concessions hereafter. He implored them, he called upon them by all which they held most dear, unless they were opposed to all Reform, not to reject this Bill.—Lord Lyndhurst spoke in opposition. His principal objection to the measure was, that it would send into the House at least 150 democratic Members, and that three-fourths of the Irish Members would of necessity be agitators. He did not wish to change our Monarchical Government for a Republic, for he considered such a Government as would be formed under this Bill would be as bad, if not worse, than a Republic.—Earl Grey having replied, the House divided, when the numbers appeared, Contents, present 128, proxies 30—158; Non-contents, present 150, proxies, 49—199; majority against the Bill 41.—On the Lord Chancellor's declaring the state of the numbers, no expression of feeling took place, and their Lordships immediately adjourned at a quarter-past six o'clock.

Oct. 11. A conversation arose respecting the part taken by the Right Rev. Bench against the Reform Bill. It originated in the presentation of a petition on the subject of tithes, which designated the clergy as being the arch-disturbers of the country.—Lord Suffield censured the votes given by the Right Rev. Prelates “on a late occasion.”—Lord Carnarvon interrupted this attack, on the ground that it was disorderly to allude to the votes or speeches of a previous night.—The Lord Chancellor admitted

that such course was disorderly, and that it was equally incorrect to attribute improper motives for votes given; but he considered it a perfect novelty to hold that the sentiments and conduct of any member of the House were not to be open to animadversion. The Right Rev. Lords might be opposed to the present Administration, and might have the power of breaking it up; but to insinuate that they were actuated by interested motives was, doubtless, exceedingly improper!—Lord Suffield disclaimed the intention of saying any thing offensive.—The Bishops of London, Llandaff, and Exeter declared that they had not been actuated by any desire to thwart his Majesty's Government, but that there was reason to complain of the manner in which the head of the Government had treated the Bench of Bishops.—Earl Grey denied that there was the remotest ground for any such complaint.—The Duke of Wellington contended, that the Bishops voted as they did because they viewed the measure as a dangerous one.—The Duke of Newcastle and the Marquis of Londonderry afterwards complained of attacks on themselves and their property on Monday night, Lord Londonderry declaring, that if he were again struck, or attacked, he would defend himself with the arms he carried about him, even if the death of the assailing parties should be the result.—Lord Melbourne observed, that the Government had made all possible arrangements to preserve the peace.

Oct. 12. The Lord Chancellor presented a petition from Peterhead, Scotland, in favour of the Reform Bill. “Nothing,” said he, “could be devised by the heart of man more calculated to bring the Reform Bill into jeopardy than riotous proceedings, attended with destruction of property and violence to persons. Reformers, therefore, ought to abstain from such proceedings. Let not the people despair; let them not be distrustful of his Majesty's councils. If they wish to avoid throwing obstacles in the way of Reform, let them abstain from riot and violence. The Bill will pass, or, at least, a Bill quite as efficient, unless prevented by illegal proceedings. Let the friends of Reform show that they are the friends of peace and good order. This I advise, not only as head of the magistracy, but as a Reformer, and for the sake of Reform.”

Oct. 14. On the motion of the Duke of Richmond, the Employment of the Poor Bill was read a second time; went into a Committee, and was then read a third time, and passed.—The Lord Chancellor, in presenting a petition in favour of the Bankruptcy Bill, complained of the measure having been called a job. It had been said, that it would create great patronage: this

the Noble Lord denied, adding, that such a motive could hardly be said to be an object with him, when it was considered that the reforms which he had effected had reduced his patronage more than 18,000*l.* and his own annual emoluments 7500*l.*

Oct. 17. The Earl of Shaftesbury having moved the second reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill,—the Duke of Wellington entered into some general details as to the state of the finances, and contended that the management of them under the late Administration was better than that which followed, as was proved by there being then a greater surplus of revenue than now existed.—Earl Grey thought that allowing the money to remain in the pockets of the people, instead of extracting it to maintain a Sinking Fund, was far more beneficial to the country. He, however, confidently calculated on a surplus of 493,000*l.*

Oct. 19. The Vestry Bill was, on the motion of Lord Viscount Melbourne, read a third time and passed.—On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the amendments made in the Bankruptcy Court Bill were agreed to—his Lordship observing, that if the omission of the Retiring Pension Clause should be found to have the effect of preventing the country from obtaining the services as Judges in this Court of men of sufficient respectability and of competent ability, it would become necessary again to introduce such an enactment.

Oct. 20. The King, this day, prorogued Parliament in person.—The House of Commons having been summoned by Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, appeared at the Bar, and the Speaker addressed his Majesty in the customary form, representing that the House had been engaged in a Session of unprecedented labour and pressure of business, and hoping that his Majesty would be pleased to consider that the Members of the House had discharged their duties as faithful representatives of the people of England, and as loyal and attached subjects of the Crown. The Speaker then brought up the Appropriation Bill, after which the Royal Assent was given to several public and private Bills.—His Majesty then proceeded to read the following Speech in a most distinct and emphatic manner:—

“ MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

“ I am at length enabled to put an end to a Session of unexampled duration and labour, in which matters of the deepest interest have been brought under your consideration.

“ I have felt sincere satisfaction in confirming, by my Royal assent, Bills for the amendment of the Game Laws, and for the reduction of Taxes, which pressed heavily on the industry of my people; and I have observed with no less pleasure the commencement of important improvements in the Law of Bankruptcy, from which the most beneficial effects may be expected.

“ I continue to receive the most gratifying proofs of the friendly disposition of Foreign Powers.

“ The Conference assembled in London has at length terminated its difficult and laborious discussions, by an arrangement unanimously agreed upon by the Plenipotentiaries of the Five Powers, for the separation of the States of Holland and Belgium, on terms by which the interests of both, together with the future security of other countries, have been carefully provided for.

“ A treaty, founded on this arrangement, has been presented to the Dutch and Belgian Plenipotentiaries, and I trust that its acceptance by their respective Courts, which I anxiously expect, will avert the dangers by which the peace of Europe was threatened whilst this question remained unsettled.

“ GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

“ I thank you for the Provision made for the future dignity and comfort of my Royal Consort, in the event of her surviving me, and for the Supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year. You may be assured of my anxious care to have them administered with the strictest attention to a well-considered economy.

“ The state of Europe has made it necessary to incur, in the various establishments of the public service, an increased expenditure, which it will be my earnest desire to reduce whenever it can be done with safety to the interests of the country. In the mean time, I have the satisfaction of reflecting that these demands have been provided for without any material addition to the public burdens.

“ MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

“ In the interval of repose which may now be afforded you, I am sure it is unnecessary for me to recommend to you the most careful attention to the preservation of tranquillity in your respective counties.

“ The anxiety which has been so generally manifested by my people for the accomplishment of a Constitutional Reform in the Commons House of Parliament will, I trust, be regulated by a due sense of the necessity of order and moderation in their proceedings.

“ To the consideration of this important question the attention of Parliament must necessarily again be called at the opening of the ensuing Session; and you may be assured of my unaltered desire to promote its settlement, by such improvements in the representation as may be found necessary for securing to my people the full enjoyment of their rights, which, in combination with those of the other orders of the State, are essential to the support of our free Constitution.”

The Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, then said,—

“ MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

“ It is his Majesty's Royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-second day of November next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-second day of November next.”

His Majesty then retired, attended by

Earl Grey, the Lord Chancellor, and the other officers of State.

House of Commons.—September 16. The Public Works (Ireland) Bill passed through a Committee of the whole House, after a very long discussion.—The Waterloo-bridge New Street Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Sept. 19. Lord John Russell moved the order of the day for the third reading of the Reform in Parliament (England) Bill; but, in consequence of no one rising to oppose the motion until the Speaker had put the question, there was no debate. After the question had been put, and the Speaker had declared that the ayes had it, Sir James Scarlett, who was to have opened the debate on the side of the anti-reformers, attempted to address the House, but was told by the Speaker, that he was too late. The House then divided, when the numbers were for the third reading 113; against it 58; majority 55. The smallness of the division was owing to its being unexpected at so early a period.—Lord John Russell, by way of rider to the Bill, moved the adoption of a clause, enacting, that if there shall be a dissolution of the present Parliament after the passing of the Bill, but before both Houses shall have agreed to addresses, praying his Majesty to issue the necessary proclamations, only such persons as would have been entitled to vote if the Act had not passed, shall vote at the new elections, which shall be conducted in the same manner as if the Act had not passed; but if the dissolution take place after such addresses shall have been agreed to, and before the end of April 1832, then only the persons entitled to vote under the Bill shall vote at the new elections, and the polling may be continued in counties for fifteen days, and in cities and boroughs for eight days, as heretofore.—After some objections from Sir R. Peel, Sir C. Wetherell, Mr. Goulburn, and Mr. C. W. Wynn, the clause was read a first, second, and third time, and added to the Bill, by way of rider.—The Speaker having inquired whether there were any amendments in the body of the Bill to be proposed, Mr. Lee Lees proposed that, as the twenty-second clause gave the right of voting to minors, who, had not the Bill existed, would have had the right of voting in cities and boroughs; freeholders in counties, being under age, should be placed on the same footing.—Lord John Russell thought the amendment just and proper, and it was agreed to, as were several verbal amendments proposed by his Lordship, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Briscoe.—On the motion of Lord John Russell, the township of Preston-Ford was added to Whitehaven; and his Lordship then moved, that this Bill do now pass.—Sir

James Scarlett opposed the motion, in a speech of great length, which he commenced by saying, that if he had ever entertained any hopes that he could successfully offer any opposition to the Bill, they were now vanished. He warmly eulogised the existing machinery of representation, under which, he said, England had enjoyed the greatest share of liberty, and the largest portion of prosperity that ever fell to the lot of any nation; and he contended that the Reform Bill would make the House of Commons altogether independent of the Aristocracy and the Crown, and that it was, in fact, the first step towards a revolution, which would end in a Republic.—The following Members spoke in favour of the Bill: Lord Morpeth, Lord Newark, Mr. John Williams, Mr. Hawkins, and Sir H. Bunbury; and against it, Mr. Pemberton, Sir John Malcolm, and Mr. A. Baring.—On the motion of Mr. Briscoe, the debate was adjourned.

Sept. 20. The order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate on the Reform Bill, on the question "that this Bill do pass," gave rise to another long discussion.—Mr. Villars made several objections to the Bill, and strongly condemned the course pursued out of doors, as tending to deprive one of the estates of the realm of its constitutional powers.—Mr. Macaulay delivered an eloquent address in favour of the Bill.—Mr. Croker spoke for two hours against it, and was ably replied to by Mr. Stanley.—The other speakers for the motion were Mr. Strutt, Mr. Labouchere, Colonel Maberley, and Mr. L. Wellesley; against it Mr. B. Wall, Mr. Fane, Mr. Trevor, and Mr. T. P. Courtenay.—The debate was then again adjourned.

Sept. 21. The debate on the question "that the Reform Bill do pass," was then, for the third time, resumed, on the motion of Colonel Sibthorp.—Mr. R. Grant forcibly supported the Bill, and was followed by Sir C. Wetherell, who held forth a warning to the House of Peers to take example from France, where concessions had been followed by destruction. The Learned Gentleman concluded by stating his conviction that the Bill would subvert the Throne, the Monarch, the Church, and ultimately destroy the liberties of the people.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, at great length, defended the principle of the Bill, and was followed by Sir Robert Peel.—Lord John Russell replied briefly to the arguments against the Bill.—Upon the division, the numbers were, Ayes 345; Noes 236; leaving a majority of 109. The Bill was then passed with loud cheers and acclamations.

Sept. 22. Mr. Stanley obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the 15th and 16th

of Geo. III., commonly called the Whiteboy Acts. The Right Hon. Gentleman explained, that his object was to change the punishment of death, which was generally applied to offences under the Whiteboy Acts, to the punishment of transportation.

Sept. 23. The order for the second reading of the Scottish Reform Bill was then moved by the Lord Advocate. The motion was supported by Sir G. Warrender, Mr. K. Douglas, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. C. Grant, Sir James Mackintosh, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and opposed by Mr. Ramsay, Colonel Lindsay, Sir G. Clerk, Sir R. Peel, and Sir G. Murray. On a division there appeared for the second reading 209; against it 94; majority 115.

Sept. 26. Lord Althorp having moved the order of the day for the House going into a Committee of Supply, a long conversation arose respecting Maynooth College. On the question, that the Speaker do leave the chair, Mr. Perceval moved, as an amendment, a resolution, "That it is not expedient to continue the annual grant to the College of Maynooth after this year." This was opposed by Mr. Stanley, and, after much discussion, the House divided, when there appeared for the original motion 148; against it 47; majority against the amendment 101. The House then went into Committee, and a vote for 8900*l.* to the College of Maynooth was agreed to.

Sept. 27. Sir R. Vyvyan put two questions to Lord Palmerston; first, whether the officering of the Belgian troops with Frenchmen was sanctioned by this Government; and, secondly, whether any steps had been taken in consequence of recent events in Greece?—Lord Palmerston replied; first, that as Belgium had been recognised as an independent state, this country could not interfere with its mode of officering its troops. As to the second question, his Lordship stated, that the affairs of Greece were now under the consideration of a Conference of the three Great Powers.

Sept. 28. On the proposition to fix a day for the second reading of the Bankruptcy Court Bill, Sir C. Wetherell gave notice that he should oppose almost every part of it.—In the Committee of Supply, a grant of 163,000*l.* was proposed on account of Windsor Castle and Buckingham House. A postponement of this grant was asked till the House could see the report of the Committee respecting the Palaces. The grant, however, was eventually passed.

Sept. 29. Mr. Stuart Wortley moved resolutions declaratory that the reduction of the salary of the President of the Board of Control from 5000*l.* to 3500*l.* was inexpedient; but Mr. Grant said he would not re-open the question. He considered it

settled, and, if not approved, its revision would more properly take place when the renewal of the East India Charter came under consideration. The motion was eventually negatived.

Sept. 30. On the motion of Sir J. C. Hobhouse, the House went into Committee on the Vestries Regulation Bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer condemned the disgraceful system of close vestries. The clauses were agreed to.

Oct. 3. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a Committee of Ways and Means, moved that there be granted out of the Consolidated Fund 1,800,000*l.* to meet the supply for the present year. In doing so, his Lordship entered into a general financial statement as to the actual state of the receipts and expenditure of the present year. From this brief statement, it appeared that, notwithstanding the actual decrease of taxation, the receipts exceeded the outlay; that, while the revenue for the present year would be 47,250,000*l.*, the expenditure would not exceed 46,756,521*l.*, leaving a surplus of above half a million. Mr. Goulburn thought there ought to be a larger surplus, a "Sinking Fund," to diminish the debt; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer and others thought the country had been, and would be, more substantially relieved by the reduction of taxation.

Oct. 4. Lord Althorp moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee on the Reform Bill for Scotland. Several clauses were debated and agreed to. On one a division took place, when Ministers had a majority of 113 to 61.

Oct. 5. The farther consideration of the Bankruptcy Court Bill, on its second reading, was then resumed, which led to extended discussion. It was finally read a second time.

Oct. 6. A discussion took place on a petition presented by Lord Ingestrie, from forty beneficed clergymen, of the diocese of Ferns and Ossory, complaining that they were unable to collect their tithes. Several members contended that the Government ought to afford aid, but stated that those who resisted the tithes were instigated by superior and tolerated persons, particularly by the writings of Dr. Doyle; and that the combinations were of the most alarming and extensive character. Sir J. Newport and Mr. Stanley observed, that those engaged in such combinations did not consist of Roman Catholics only. Protestants were engaged in them; that aid had been afforded to all possible extent that was legally practicable; that more could not be done without further enactments; and that it was not then certain that additional laws would remedy the evil.

Oct. 7. On the motion that the House

resolve itself into a Committee on the Bankruptcy Court Bill, Lord Althorp observed, that nothing would be introduced into this Bill respecting the Lord Chancellor's salary.

—Sir E. Sugden could suggest a measure much more efficient and less expensive than that now proposed. In his opinion, all the bankruptcy business could be done for 10,000*l.* a-year. The House then went into a Committee, and several amendments were agreed to.

Oct. 10. Lord Ebrington said it had frequently been his lot to address the House under difficult circumstances; but so momentous were those under which they were met that night, so awful was the crisis, that he felt himself almost overpowered by the task he had undertaken. He had the satisfaction, however, of knowing that the course which he was about to recommend was simply a confirmation of that which they had already pursued; and he was satisfied that the House of Commons which had the virtue to pass a Bill for its own reformation, would not recede from maintaining its own consistency and vindicating its own rights. After referring to the circumstances under which the Ministers had accepted office, the Noble Lord expressed his belief that they had shown too much disposition to halt between opinions, and to conciliate those who could not be conciliated to the acts of a liberal Government, whilst the claims of its friends were too much overlooked. If he were not mistaken, his Noble Friend at the head of the Government had received a pretty severe lesson on that score during the last two or three days. He trusted, that if by the vote of to-night—for upon that the fate of the Government and of the Empire must depend—his Noble friend should be preserved at the head of affairs, he would abandon such temporising policy. He had the less scruple in making this statement, because there was hardly any service which he would not perform for the Government except that of taking office under it. After some observations on the claims of Ministers to the gratitude of the country, the Noble Lord moved, amidst loud cheers, “That while this House deeply laments the present defeat of the Bill for a Reform in the Representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament, in favour of which the opinion of the Country stands unequivocally pronounced, and which has been thwarted by discussions the most anxious and laborious,—it feels itself imperatively called upon to re-assert its perfect adherence to the principle and leading provisions of that great measure, and to express its unabated confidence in the integrity, perseverance, and ability of those Ministers who, in introducing and conducting it, have so well consulted the best interests of the

country.”—Mr. C. Dundas seconded the motion.—Mr. Goulburn, Sir C. Wetherell, Sir George Murray, Colonel Sibthorp, and Mr. Trevor opposed it.—It was supported by Messrs. Macaulay, Shiel, Strickland, Littleton, Hume, Duncombe, O'Connell, Sir J. Johnston, and Colonel Evans.—Lord Althorp assured the House, that he was no party to the resolution, but he saw no objection to it. He regretted the loss of the Bill, and if he did not think he should be able to carry a measure equally effective, he would not remain in office one moment. He did not say that modifications might not be made to render it more efficient; but he would be no party to a measure, he would support no measure, that would give a less free or fair representative system. The House divided; for the resolution 229; against it 198; majority for Ministers 181.

Oct. 11. Mr. Sadler obtained leave to bring in a Bill to improve the condition of the labouring poor. After describing the distress which prevailed among the agricultural population, the Hon. Member contended, that it was not occasioned by a redundant population, but rather by the unequal diffusion of population, occasioned by the system of large farms, and by the iniquitous manner in which inclosures had been carried into operation, in utter disregard of the rights of the poor. The diminution of habitations for the poor, and their consequent crowding together, had introduced the grossest immorality among them. The remedy he should propose was a practical one. He did not suggest that the thews and sinews of the Empire should be sent to the Antipodes or to the Pole; he did not even recommend that the poor should be located on the wastes, but that a number of comfortable cottages should be constructed, which might be let for 40*s.* or 50*s.* a-year, and would return a fair interest of money. To these cottages he would annex small gardens, and he would also give the poor the means of keeping cows. These advantages might be obtained by a small advance of public money, on the security of the parishes, and the poor might be employed in spade husbandry upon plots of ground to be rented by the parishes. The whole machinery might be carried into operation by the clergyman of the parish or the overseers of the poor.

Oct. 13. The debate on the Bankruptcy Court Bill was resumed. The House divided; for the measure 107; against it 31; majority 76. The Bill then went into Committee.

Oct. 15. Mr. Labouchere presented a petition from the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, complaining of a series of grievances, arising from the defective system under which those colonies were govern-

ed. The Hon. Member admitted, however, that latterly some judicious arrangements had been adopted.—Lord Howick agreed with the Hon. Member, that the Canadians ought to be allowed to manage their own affairs, and said, that the Government would remedy some of the defects complained of.

Oct. 17. Colonel Sibthorp intimated that early in the next session, he should move for leave to bring in a Bill, founded on the recommendation of the Committee on Steam Vessels, to enforce greater security to passengers by such conveyances.—The House was afterwards engaged, for the fourth night, in Committee on the Bankruptcy Court Bill.

Oct. 18. Inquiry respecting the cause of Earl Howe's dismissal from the office of Chamberlain to the Queen, was instituted by Mr. R. Trevor, who read a letter from that Noble Lord, in which his Lordship stated, that he had his Majesty's permission to vote as he pleased. In reply to the inquiry, whether Lord Howe was dismissed for his vote on the Reform Bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer declined giving an answer, as it would be contrary to duty to assign reasons for this exercise of the King's prerogative.—On the motion that the Bankruptcy Court Bill be read a third time, Sir C. Wetherell renewed his denunciations as to the false and unjust character of the Bill, and every part thereof, and expressed his conviction, from its dangerous and mischievous tendency, that it would turn out an entire failure.—Mr. Wrangham and Mr. Freshfield repeated their objections to the measure; after which the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Oct. 19. Mr. P. Thompson, in reply to Sir R. Vyvyan's inquiry, renewed his assurances that every practicable precaution had been taken to prevent the introduction of the cholera into this country.

Oct. 20. After a brief conversation between several Hon. Members on the subject of Reform, Sir T. Tyrwhitt, Usher of the Black Rod, commanded the attendance of the House in the House of Lords, and the Speaker immediately proceeded thither. On his return, the Right Hon. Gentleman acquainted the House that his Majesty had given the Royal assent to several Bills, (which he stated,) and had prorogued Parliament to Tuesday the 22nd of November, and that he had procured a copy of his Majesty's speech, which he would read. The Right Hon. Gentleman then read a copy of the speech at the table; after which the Members left the House.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended 10th Oct. 1830, and 10th Oct.

1831; showing the Increase or Decrease on each Head thereof.

	Years ended 10th Oct.			
	1830.	1831.	Incr.	Dec.
Customs ..	16,425,742	15,577,687	—	848,055
Excise	16,483,577	14,896,521	—	2,037,056
Stamps ...	6,578,181	6,484,589	—	93,601
Post Office	1,349,006	1,393,011	44,005	—
Taxes	4,968,450	4,945,110	—	23,340
Miscellan.	583,633	439,479	—	144,154
Total	46,808,589	43,786,808	44,005	3,118,206
Deduct Increase				44,005
Decrease on the Year				3,072,201

	Qrs. ended Oct. 10,			
	1830.	1831.	Incr.	Dec.
Customs ..	5,069,349	4,339,741	—	729,608
Excise	5,118,635	4,370,597	—	748,038
Stamps ...	1,701,378	1,581,745	—	119,633
Post Office	370,006	368,000	—	2,006
Taxes	531,175	540,576	9,401	—
Miscellan.	197,004	98,080	—	98,924
Total	12,987,547	11,396,739	9,401	1,608,889
Deduct Increase				9,401
Decrease on the Quarter				1,599,488

These official accounts exhibit, as might be expected, from the operation of remission of duties upon beer, coals, &c. so liberally conceded by Parliament—amounting, according to the last financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to 4,500,000*l.* in round numbers, within the year—a serious defalcation as compared with the incomes of the corresponding quarter of last year, and as between the two years severally ending the 10th of October 1830 and 1831. The principal falling off occurs in the Excise, which, as to its fellow quarter last year, shows an amount less by 748,038*l.* and, upon a contrast of the two whole years, of no less than 2,037,056*l.* The Customs come next, and they have fallen off upon the quarter 729,608*l.* and upon the year 848,055*l.* This deficit, however, in both these great items of national income, if deducted from the amount of duties and taxes reduced—namely, 3,357,000*l.* for the Excise, and 1,120,000*l.* for the Customs, making a total of 4,477,000*l.* will give a real increase of 1,591,889, instead of a deficiency, upon the whole year. Under the head of “Stamps” the Revenue continues to decline, and for the present quarter, as compared with the corresponding one last year, the falling off is 19,633*l.* and upon the whole year 93,601*l.* In the “Miscellaneous” also, the amount is less by 98,924*l.* for the quarter, and 144,154*l.* for the whole year, than it was at the conclusion of last quarter. The Assessed Taxes and the Post Office alone exhibit an increase upon the

whole year; but the influence of the last quarter has notwithstanding been felt. The total defalcation upon the quarter, as compared with that ended the 10th of October

1830, is 1,590,808l. and upon the whole year 3,072,201l. The amount to be provided for in Exchequer Bills for the quarter is 4,511,393l.

THE COLONIES.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope papers have been received to the 23rd of July. A violent storm had been experienced there, and the shore from the town to Salt River was filled with the remnants of merchandize. The losses sustained by property insured and not insured, are enormous; the latter, it is feared, will be very great. Several vessels were driven on shore, and the Canadian struck against the rocks, and became a complete wreck. No lives were lost.

WEST INDIES.

Barbadoes has been the scene of a terrific visitation. On the 11th of August, a furious hurricane, unexampled in the history even of that land, took place. The churches of St. Mary and St. Paul were utterly destroyed, and every church in the island injured. The Government House was unroofed, and the family sought shelter in the cellar; the Custom House was blown down; the barracks buried in their ruins many of the soldiers. Every mill was totally destroyed; every house damaged. The crops were rooted up and winnowed by the remorseless whirlwind. The shock had extended to the neighbouring islands, Dominica and St. Vincent's, and some damage

was sustained, but happily, not so great as to prevent the inhabitants from rendering some assistance to their more unfortunate brethren at Barbadoes. The shipping in the ports sustained most serious damage. The editor of "The Barbadoes Globe," who was amongst the survivors, published the melancholy news in a half number of the 15th. On the night of the 10th the sky indicated a tempest; at midnight darkness covered the earth with a thick cloud that poured down a deluge. At three, on the 11th, the wind had increased to a hurricane, which raged till five, under the darkest clouds, and amid frequent and fearful flashes of lightning. The wind blew from N. to N.E., E., N., and N.W., E., S.E., and S.W., where it was at six, with great violence. By that time, no tree, no object tall enough to offer resistance, was left standing. At day-break, the tempest howling, or wailing faintly, died away, and gave place to the shrieks and groans of agony from the bereaved, the wounded, or the dying. The Hon. Johnson Littledale was the only person of distinction killed by the storm, his house having been thrown down on him. A number of negroes, however, perished. The total damage is estimated at 500,000l.

FOREIGN STATES.

AMERICA.

Delegates from various parts of the United States, to form a free-trade convention, with a view to procure a repeal of the tariff, were to assemble at Philadelphia.

The Blacks in Southampton county, Virginia, have risen on the Whites, and murdered numerous families, in all amounting to seventy persons. The militia was called out, and an engagement ensued, in which one hundred blacks were killed, and several taken prisoners. The remainder escaped.

FRANCE.

The domestic news from France is satisfactory. Paris remains tranquil. The disturbances which broke out in several of the departments on receipt of news of the fall of Warsaw, are at an end. The King and Royal Family have taken up their abode in the Tuileries, the Royal residence of the Bourbons.

The discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on the 23rd Article of the Charter for the retention of an hereditary Peerage has been disposed of by a majority of 238 votes

out of 410; the amendment, which was for the transmission of the Peerage in a direct line, being supported by 86 votes only, and rejected by 324.

The Minister of Commerce introduced to the Chamber of Deputies on the 17th a Bill to alter the Corn Laws. All prohibitions are abolished; and a graduated scale of duties fixed. It replaces measure by weight, and the average price is to be taken at shorter periods.

GREECE.

In consequence of a dispute between Admiral Miaulis and the President of Greece, Capo d'Istrias, the former had taken possession of the whole of the Greek fleet, and conveyed it to Poros. The President employed some Russian men-of-war to go in pursuit of the Greek fleet, and, on their entering Poros, the forts opened a fire; but Miaulis, finding the Russians likely to prove victorious, set fire to all the ships, and completely destroyed them. The twenty-eight ships of war which composed this fleet, are, therefore, no longer in existence. Out of

two millions granted to the new State by Europe, for that important means of defence, not the value of a sous remains. What Europe inflicted at Navarino on the Turco-Egyptian fleet, Miaulis has accomplished on that of his own country. At the moment when Turkey and Egypt are commencing the reparation of their great national disaster, Greece has been made to suffer the same by the caprice of a single man. As a finishing stroke to his extravagance and folly, he and his men have razed the fortifications which an European Colonel had built upon the port. It is difficult now to give credit to the charges raised against the President, and still less to the patriotism of the Greek chiefs, after so monstrous a piece of treason. After the destruction of the fleet, the troops of Government took possession of the fortress of Poros, and of the steam-boats which escaped the conflagration. It is said, that lighted matches were discovered in these vessels, and in the cellars of the houses, whence it was inferred, that it was intended to spread the work of destruction much farther.

HAMBURG.

The cholera has broken forth in this city. It was manifested on the 8th, and before the 13th fifty-three cases were ascertained; of these thirty-one fell victims; of the twenty-two remaining cases, a few have recovered. The neighbouring states at first formed cordons to shut up the free town; but finding that these establishments were only nominally sanitary, they have since been withdrawn.

HOLLAND.

The following are the terms in which the prolongation of the Belgian and Dutch armistice is officially announced to the army in the field:—

“By this order of the day, I inform the army that I have received, through his Majesty the King, the official communication, as also the order, to make known to the army in the field, to the different commanders of fortresses, and of detached corps under my command, that the cessation of hostilities, which was to take place at twelve o'clock on the 10th, has been prolonged, at the particular request of the chargé d'affaires of the Five Great Powers, who are assembled in London in conference, until the 25th of this month, at twelve o'clock.

“The acceptance of this request of the said representatives, forbids, on our side, all attacking movements up to the time before-named.

“The Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief of the Army,

“WILLIAM PRINCE OF ORANGE.”
“Head-quarters, Tilburg, October 6th 1831.”

POLAND.

“The Berlin State Gazette,” under the date of Warsaw, September 25, says:—
“His Majesty the Emperor and King has appointed Field Marshal Prince Paskevitch Warszawski, Governor-General of the kingdom of Poland, and charged him with the organization of the provisional Government.” The official account of the defeat of the corps of Romarine, which was driven to the Austrian territory, states that the loss of the Russians on that occasion amounted to 300 men. The Russians took 2000 of the Poles prisoners, among whom was Count Waldislaus Zamoycki, and many officers of high rank. Other corps of the unfortunate army have entered Prussia, and laid down their arms: they are pressed on all sides by the Russians, and can neither fight nor fly.

“The Warsaw Gazette” has published officially an account of military movements, which led to the passage of the Polish army into the Prussian territory. It also states the number of generals and officers of all ranks, who return to Warsaw daily. The soldiers follow the example of their officers; they lay down their arms in thousands and submit. The star of Polish independence is thus, for the present, at least, set.

RIO JANEIRO.

Intelligence of an important and satisfactory nature has been received from our Minister at Rio Janeiro. The Brazilian Minister of Finance, Senhor De Campos, has given positive and most friendly assurances to his Excellency, that the claims of British subjects for the illegal seizures which had been made, should be investigated, with a view to their favourable adjustment. For this purpose, two most respectable men should be appointed Commissioners by the Government at Rio, to inquire into and examine the British claims.

SWITZERLAND.

The little canton of Neuchâtel is in progress towards settlement of its grievances. The authorities and the people have agreed that the troops on both sides shall be disbanded, with the exception of four hundred, who remain in arms to insure the completion of the treaty. An immediate convention of the primary assemblies is to be called, in which every man above the age of twenty-one will have a vote, and their vote is to determine the question of the connexion of the canton with Prussia.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Bravo, a Venetian Story. By the Author of "The Pilot," &c. 3 vols.

"The Bravo; a Venetian Story!" What a magic sentence for millions! And how many lips, fair and otherwise, young and old, have already uttered it with raptures and anticipations, that are only to be excited by the promise of that sweetest of all literary luxuries—a new novel upon a new subject, by an old favourite. Mr. Cooper in Venice! Well, Sir Walter will be there soon; for we presume he has gone to Italy on purpose. Then shall we have descriptions of gondolas and palazzos, masks and mysteries, stiletos, racks, guitars, serenaders, and inquisitors, as if none of these things had ever been described before. Meanwhile, let us see what the great Wizard of the Waters and the Woods has to say to them. Let us attend to the historian of the sea in his new capacity of chronicler of the canals, and trace the inspired painter of savage and remote life in his progress through the more civilised and familiar haunts of sea-wedded Venice.

A Venetian story! Here, then, his views are circumscribed; he cannot fly from one extremity of the wilderness to the other; he cannot skim the immeasurable waste of the great deep, and "walk the waters like a thing of life;" he cannot puzzle us with prairies that we have no conception of, entangle us in the meshes of Indian metaphysics, dazzle us with descriptions of "suns that shine out of England," and shock our civilised prejudices with delineations of savage magnanimity, that are evidently stamped with the deep and subtle signet of irresistible truth. He is not here surrounded by wonders that nobody has seen but himself; or that, for aught we know, have no existence but in his own imagination. In Venice he is not the "monarch of all he surveys." He is upon our own ground, as it were; he has emerged into the circle of things familiar to us as household words, and we can measure his pretensions with those of past and present historians. Coming thus to close quarters with us, we shall try his strength. He abandons his vantage-ground, he resigns all his strong-holds, steps at once upon the Rialto, and solicits no indulgence. Every thing in Venice is new to him—and what is the result? Why, that every thing is new to us; that we read, or rather devour, every sentence of the three volumes, every syllable of each description and digression, as if we had never heard a word about Venice before, or had never been doomed to look at any one of the five hundred "tales of the inquisition," that are annually showered upon that unoffending race of readers, the reviewers. The charm of an ever-fertile and never-weary imagination; the power of giving life to whatsoever it touches; a capacity to create and combine, to mould its materials at will, to investigate the hidden springs of action, and to read the human countenance as if it wore no mask—these are as strongly, as vividly, and as unceasingly apparent in this Venetian story, as in any of those singular works that have already procured their Author so lasting and (with but one living exception) so unrivalled a reputation. Pleasantly could we thread our way through the windings and witcheries of this tale of Venice.

Every reader of romance knows and feels how unconquerable is the desire of communicating some portion of the spell that binds one, to another—how natural the impulse is of telling somebody who is reading the first volume, how the third ends—how utterly hopeless is the idea of concealment in these cases. And yet as regards the plot, we shall enforce ourselves to silence, only assuring the reader, with Harry Percy, that it is "a good plot, an excellent plot," and begging him not to condemn "The Bravo" until they hear his story to the end. Puff observes to some matter-of-fact spectator, "Don't be too sure that he is a beef-eater!" And in like manner, we would not have the reader too positive that Jacopo is a Bravo—that is, in spirit; for he will find in the hired spy and the masked stabber, one of the finest, and we hope one of the most natural portraits of humanity, that novelist ever drew; a picture that we can only contemplate with admiration and tears; and that has no parallel that we recollect in the wide world of romance, not even in Harvey Birch, whom, in his destiny, he most resembles. So much for the hero, who, if he stood alone, would of himself create an intellectual region of romance about him. But there are more; there is Signor Gradenigo, a fine old wily Venetian senator, whose features we are taught to see as plainly as if Vandyke had painted them; there is a further-confessor, such as we seldom meet with on similar occasions—an evidence that our Author is superior to vulgar prejudices; for this monk is actually a human being, though perfectly in character. There are, besides, gay gallants and usurers; a spirited young nobleman, full of love and enterprise, who is ultimately prosperous in all his attempts; and above all these, there are three separate portraits of female character, that pre-eminently show our Author's exquisite delicacy and discrimination in this important particular. Mr. Cooper's females have, before now, been ridiculed, their truth and individuality denied, and their beauty as much called in question as Sophia Western's, who, out of Fielding's over-anxiety to prove her an angel, has been suspected to be little better than a dowdy. This scepticism upon a point which we think as clear as the day, (we have no time to turn to his various volumes for proofs—the characters we have hinted at are enough,) arises, no doubt, from a wise unwillingness to admit, that he who paints sailors superbly, should paint females otherwise than as the figure-heads to which his experience is supposed to have been confined. But we must hasten to introduce the only remaining character that we shall notice; and we have kept him to the last because he is a favourite—old Antonio, the fisherman, (we had almost said, the philosopher,) who has lost five sons in the service of the Republic, whose last remaining hope, his grandson, has been torn from him and sent to the galleys, and who, for simply soliciting his recall, is ultimately sacrificed in a way that renders his fate pitiable to the last degree. We need not say a word upon the vigour, warmth, and fidelity of this first of fishermen, nor of the peculiar beauty and interest of the scene where he is so mercilessly offered up as a victim to the most heartless and cruel policy that states-

man ever varnished into the likeness of justice: we need not dwell upon it, for no reader can be insensible to it. As little need we call attention to the scenes where Antonio is confronted with the Thres, to Jacopo's interviews with his father, nor to the boat-race, in which the Bravo permits the fisherman to be the winner, who asks as his prize the liberty of his boy. Yes, we must for a moment dwell upon this boat-race, in honest admiration. Mr. Cooper has done wonders with it: the narrow canal on which it takes place grows into a little Atlantic under his pen, and the gondolas are so many Red Rovers and Water-Witches. If this should sound something like hyperbole, let the reader turn to the chapter, and say whether he ever read any thing more vividly and variedly coloured. It is one of those passages in a book that we take up at any time and read with renewed pleasure. To the manner in which the mysteries of the councils are unfolded, the mechanism of the state laid bare, and the characters of its agents developed, we can only allude in general terms: much as we have heard of the matter before, in fact and fiction, the subject seemed to have been comparatively untouched till Mr. Cooper attempted it. His close, calm, and searching manner throws peculiar interest on what he relates, and carries conviction with it. It may, at all events, be seen, that our Author is no lover of republics for republicanism's sake: his prejudices here take a noble ground. Some of the historical and political details will be the dull parts of the work in the general eye; but they are valuable, and necessary to the effect to be produced. Let us honestly avow, in conclusion, that in addition to the charm of an interesting fiction to be found in these pages, there is more mental power in them, more matter that sets people thinking, more of that quality that is accelerating the onward movement of the world, than in all the Scotch novels that have so deservedly won our admiration.

The Poetical Works of C. B. Ash. 2 vols. 8vo.

What can have induced a respectable gentleman of the old school—for such we have no doubt in Mr. C. B. Ash—to publish two large volumes of verses, we are absolutely at a loss to guess. His rhymes may, from time to time, have flattered or amused his “friends,” and have perhaps proved so many sources of pleasure to himself; but the world has a different way of judging, and will persist in valuing a thing only according to its worth. Now the six hundred and odd pages of Mr. C. B. Ash are worth nothing; and we regret that he should have been so far misled as to have sought popularity beyond the immediate circle where he is, no doubt, held in high estimation for other than his poetical qualities. There is a kindness of heart, and an amiability displayed throughout, that disarms criticism of its sharper weapons. We are loth to condemn in toto the fruits of perhaps many an anxious hour, and had Mr. Ash satisfied himself with presenting a work of smaller pretensions, we should have passed it by altogether; but two octavo volumes of poems, descriptive, didactic, serious, and comic, is now-a-days an astounding sight, and cannot remain unnoticed, or without some comment. Mr. C. B. Ash evidently resides in the country—in some calm and happy village per-

chance,—and has but a very remote idea of the doings of small poets in “this vast metropolis of nations.” He lives, we presume, in enviable ignorance of the tax daily levied upon our time and thought by the thousand and one, who strive to provide us with so many Nights’ Entertainment—and has, moreover, rather inconsiderately imagined that, like the immortal gastronome, he could cram a hundred delicacies into one dish, with a view to suit the intellectual appetites of a hundred readers. He is mistaken: unhappily both for him and for ourselves, we have lost all relish for such niceties; and although we have tasted of his preparation, the only result has been that we must send it away from our table without the slightest desire to see it again. Such subjects as “An Ode written at the request of a Lady, whose favourite bird had been killed by a tortoiseshell cat;” “An Elegy on the Death of Cock Robin, written by a father to please his children;” and “An Epistle to a Friend on his calling when the Author was from home,” no doubt proved very interesting to the parties concerned; but the immediate object of the composer being answered, he should have been satisfied with such praise as they of course bestowed, and not have ventured upon the hazardous experiment of how far the world at large could sympathise with the lady, the children, or the friend.

Memoirs of the Late War; comprising the Personal Narrative of Captain Cooke; the History of the Campaign of 1809 in Portugal, by the Earl of Munster; and a Narrative of the Campaign of 1814 in Holland, by Lieut. T. W. D. Moodie. 2 vols.

There is much to praise and much to condemn in these volumes. The first part, and by far the longest, is by Captain Cooke, an officer in the 43rd Regiment, who, during his service on the Peninsula, experienced many of the privations, and witnessed many of the horrors, to which a soldier's life is exposed. He details his adventures very minutely; too minutely indeed, for his descriptions are at times more in keeping with the records of the *abattoir* than of the camp. It is well to throw a veil over unsightly objects when there is no necessity for their being closely examined. Capt. Cooke is not at all aware of this; he consequently excites disgust more often than terror, and frequently sickens, where, we presume, he means only to excite the imagination of his readers. There is but little in his narrative to make amends for this distressing error. We have discovered nothing of useful information, either to the professional or the general reader; his remarks are those of a mere soldier, who has neither eye, nor ear, nor understanding for aught beyond gore and bullets; and his book is very ill calculated to tempt others into the path he has trodden. Captain Cooke is, we have no doubt, a brave man and a distinguished officer; but he lacks that better part of valour—discretion; at least as far as concerns that most dangerous of all weapons in unskilful hands—the pen. The Earl of Munster's account of the British Campaign in 1809 under Sir Arthur Wellesley—(ahast for the day when that name was as a spell)—is of a far different character; it is sensible, manly, soldier-like, and full of interest. The author has observed and reflected. His account is free from affectation—written with all a soldier's

frankness, but with the ease and delicacy of a gentleman. If, we may judge of the man by the author, the Earl of Munster is an honour to the station to which he has been elevated, and might have advanced other claims to preferment, than those which have arisen from accident.

Lieut. Moodie's account of the Campaign of 1814 in Holland is also exceedingly interesting and well written. The narrative of this officer, and also the "Account" of Lord Munster, were, it is stated, originally published in the "United Service Journal," a magazine intended chiefly for the professional, but which may contribute greatly to the enjoyment of the general reader. It is conducted with considerable ability in its several departments, and cannot but prove a welcome auxiliary to the "Services," both at home and abroad.

Love, a Poem. By the Author of "Corn Law Rhymes." Third Edition.

"We are sorry that we cannot bestow upon the poem of "Love" the same praise which accompanied our notice of the "Village Patriarch." Powerful it undoubtedly is, and replete with many touches of singular and original beauty, but, upon the whole, it can hardly be considered equal to the other productions of the same pen. Success has often the effect of rendering writers careless, and too confident in the strength of their first occurring ideas, to take the trouble of presenting them in a fitting dress. That the author of the poem we have just perused may escape this error, we earnestly and sincerely wish. His talents are of too high an order to permit us to see them wasted in diffuse and unrevised composition without regret. It is with a friendly feeling, too, that we call his attention to a note subjoined to the first part of the poem, and ask him whether he thinks what he has there written justifiable, either on the score of truth or decency? Such an avowed determination to vindicate what every reader of judgment will consider as an instance of false taste, and such a coarse method of expressing defiance to all who may venture to entertain a difference of opinion upon the point, will have a greater influence upon the public in their estimate of his work than he is probably aware of. We hope, for his own sake, to see the passage alluded to expunged in the next edition. It is objectionable in every respect, and quite unworthy of the hand which traced it. We now turn to a more pleasing part of our duty. The poem contains three tales, illustrative of the passion of Love, each preceded by a highly poetical introduction, and drawn by a masterly though unequal hand; the admirers of faithful description and deep pathos will find in them many parts which will ensure and deserve a frequent perusal. As a painter of the magnificent and wildly beautiful, the author is still himself; and several of his portraits are admirable in their striking and well-marked character. His delineation of intense passion, too, often deserves high praise, though it appears to us, that at times, not satisfied with the suggestion of his own natural talents, he works himself up to a false excitement, and by too great anxiety to produce effect, falls into extravagance. In this he does himself injustice; his genius may now and then require the curb, but the spur, in his case, is at no times necessary. We subjoin two or three passages to justify our commendation,

and in compliance with general custom, although such extracts, for the most part, when considered with reference to the merits of the whole work, deserve to be viewed in the same light as the bricks which one of the factious characters of Hierocles carries about with him, and exhibits as specimens of his mansion:—

EVENING.

"It was the evening of a sunless day:
Slowly the heavy vapour roll'd away.
Pouring no more the rain, the weary gale.
Bow'd still the indignant pine; and chill and pale,
And indistinct, each watery object nigh
Worn the dim hues of distance to the eye.
It was the hour that pensive Thought loves best,
The gloaming hour when Toil retires to rest,
When dying light is loveliest loneliness,
When Music's voice is sweet as Love's caress,
When Hope's tear flows more limpid than the dew,
And tearless wretches try to weep anew,
And find a joy in grief——"

SIN.

"The curse of God is in the house of Sin!
Thus Wisdom spoke; and thus a voice within
(If careless mortals listen as they ought)
Speaks to the silence of admonish'd thought.
Oh, that the grave had language! that the dead
Could speak in thunder! and the page, unread
In every heart, unfold to every eye
What all deplore, and struggle to deny!
The grave hath spoken, and the dead do speak!
* * * * *
Preach to our hearts and teach us from the tomb;
Loudly they tell the conscious thought within,
Yet oft in vain, 'that sorrow's root is sin!'"

LOVE IN POVERTY.

"Oh, faithful Love, by Poverty embraced!
Thy heart is fire amidst a wintry waste;
Thy joys are roses, worn on Hecla's brow;
Thy home is Eden, warm amidst the snow;
And she, thy mate, when coldest blows the storm,
Clings then most fondly to thy guardian form;
Even as thy taper gives intensest light,
When o'er thy bow'd roof darkest falls the night.
Oh! if thou e'er hast wrong'd her, if thou e'er
From those mild eyes hast caused one bitter tear
To flow unseen—repent, and sin no more!
For richest gems compared with her, are poor;
Gold, weigh'd against her heart, is light—is vile;
And when thou sufferest, who shall see her smile!"

Constable's Miscellany. No. LXII.—
Life of Josephine. By John S. Memes,
LL. D.

The life and destinies of the Empress Josephine will always present an attractive object to the mind, when wearied with dwelling upon the tempestuous scenes and repulsive characters with which that name is so intimately connected. Amidst the gloom and terror which overhang one of the most fearfully interesting and imposing dramas ever exhibited within the great theatre of human action, her gentle and benevolent manners will be looked upon as exhibiting, in pleasing contrast, all that is captivating in female excellence, and all that is becoming in the lofty station which her singular fate called her to occupy. The child of Fortune, and as often subject to

the caprices as to the favours of her fickle patroness, her early history has all the wildness and originality of romance, and her latter years are lighted by the melancholy beams of a lingering greatness, which still shows as picturesque and beautiful what it has no longer the power to animate or to warm. Throughout the whole extent, indeed, of her varied career, we find much to admire and respect. Patient under misfortunes, unassuming in prosperity, and preserving, with all the devotedness which her sex alone is capable of, the love once excited to intensity, though its object had long become unworthy of its possession; whether she appears as the simple and elegant Creole girl, the anxious attendant at her devoted husband's cell, the sharer of the proudest throne in Europe with the greatest of his nation and age, or finally as the resigned and uncomplaining victim of a thankless and short-lived ambition; however varied, in short, her outward costume may be, we discover the same amiable and engaging character which at first attracted our regard. To announce that the authentic and only biography of one so conspicuous in the history of our own eventful times, is now published at a moderate price, would be sufficient, we imagine, to ensure a ready sale of the work. Dr. Memes has united the embellishment of elegant narration with what has in itself a sufficient claim to popularity, and the praise which is justly earned by extensive investigation, may be superadded, as more than a hundred works, many of them inaccessible to an English reader, have been consulted for the material of this pleasing volume. The author has been evidently impressed with the wish of doing ample justice to his subject, and we are indebted to him for the first publication of several letters which tend, more than any description of the historian, to illustrate the character he attempts to portray. These, both in their style and subject, are just what might be expected from the modest and affectionate temperament of the writer, and breathe an attachment to the simple beauties of Nature, as well as a deep gratitude for dangers and adversities surmounted, which are not often found in the atmosphere of a Court, or under the chilling influence of ceremony and grandeur. After all, a published correspondence must form the best guide to posterity towards the due estimate of character. Friends may panegyrise and foes calumniate, and the testimony of contemporaries is at all times suspicious; but in these authentic records, the individual whose moral constitution is the object of inquiry, with his own hands furnishes and subscribes the evidence of his true motives and feelings. We conclude our brief notice, but not before offering to Dr. Memes our best acknowledgments for some hours of profitable amusement and unmingled gratification.

No Fiction. By Andrew Reed. Eighth Edition.

Public approbation can hardly be expressed in a more evident manner than by the demand which, after a work has passed through seven editions, calls an eighth into active circulation. We are in no wise inclined to dispute with the author of "No Fiction" the claim which his book possesses to extensive patronage. There is enough in the narrative to excite a pleasing and lively in-

terest, and sufficient talent in the arrangement of the material, to make such a volume generally popular, especially with that class of readers for whose perusal we imagine it is more particularly designed. Against the greater part of religious novels we must beg leave to enter a public protest, not that the sentiments contained in them are often otherwise than orthodox, or that the principles they profess to inculcate can be too strongly or too frequently urged: our sole cause of dissatisfaction is, that in nine cases out of ten, they bear the character of the very works which their authors, in their own prefaces, repeatedly and earnestly deprecate. There is the same tendency to relax the mental energies, together with an equal propensity to represent occurrences through false and delusive media, and to throw a fictitious lustre over circumstances, which neither require nor deserve it. Again, it appears to us at least an unwarrantable licence to bring the solemn phraseology and pure truth of Holy Writ into unnatural contact with whatever body knows to be unfounded in reality. The Scriptures, although doubtless intended for daily perusal and constant meditation, were certainly never meant to be viewed as a fertile field for the novelist, or the productive sources of emolument to the proprietors of circulating libraries. These remarks are not intended to be applied to the present work. Mr. Reed assures us that little has been done either to alter or embellish plain facts, and with this assurance we have no reason to do otherwise than rest contented, although, without a previous perusal of his preface, we should have considered the whole story as the offspring of a vigorous and cultivated imagination. As it is, it will afford additional corroboration to the well known assertion that no circumstance so romantic could be conceived, nor any tale professedly without foundation related, which might not be equalled and exceeded in singularity, by the occurrences of actual life.

General Remarks on the Health of English Manufacturers, and on the need which exists for the Establishment of Convalescent Retreats, as subservient to the Medical Charities of our large towns. By John Robertson.

Every one must approve of a design which has in view the certain amelioration of the health and improvement of the general comfort of the sickly and crowded population of our great manufacturing towns. That such a design has not long ago been set on foot, may in some measure be owing to the circumstance that no appeal to the public attention has hitherto been made on the subject. Now that this cause of delay can no longer be alleged, we trust that a speedy adoption of the measure he proposes, will follow the publication of Mr. Robertson's pamphlet. The facts contained in it are valuable as coming from a medical gentleman, connected both with the Manchester Dispensary and Lying-in Hospital, whose practice must make him best conversant with the extent of the evil he attempts to remedy, and the most effectual means of removing it. Few classes of men have greater claims to general sympathy than the operative mechanics, resident in the principal provincial seats of trade. Their whole lives are frequently one long imprisonment, and

when the more influence of a freer circulation of air, and the renewal of spirits consequent upon a temporary change of scene, would be of great service in alleviating or expelling many severe chronic diseases, these simple remedies are unfortunately wholly denied them. As soon as the first violence of his complaint has yielded to medical treatment, the patient is sent back to the loom or the workshop, where he is in the fittest state for encountering a second and more violent attack, which very speedily undoes all that has been done to relieve him, and this alternation of illness and partial cure is repeated as long as his strength suffices to carry him from his own dwelling to the hospital, and from the hospital again home. It is much to be regretted that charity in these cases should be carried so far, and yet entirely fail of its intention. Sincerely do we wish that Mr. Robertson's plan for rendering it effectual may meet with due consideration in his own populous neighbourhood, and in every manufacturing district in the kingdom.

Le Traducteur. Selections from the best French Writers. By P. F. Merlet. Second Edition.

Among the numerous volumes intended to facilitate the acquisition of a correct style of French composition, as well as an intimate acquaintance with the many difficult idioms of that graceful language, none perhaps could be recommended in preference to Mr. Merlet's *Traducteur*; the second edition of which has been recently published. The pupil is led by easy and progressive steps, by means of judicious exercises, through the more common forms of expression, until he finds himself introduced to some of the most finished compositions of the favourite authors of France, with full power of understanding and appreciating their beauties. His improvement is further facilitated by short and judicious notes, and the more important phrases are printed in italic, to make a deeper impression upon his recollection. The extracts have been made with taste and judgment, and comprise such selections from the works of Madame Cottin, Voltaire, Le Sage, &c. as are perfectly unobjectionable in their moral character, and the best calculated to illustrate the grammatical information previously imparted. The notes themselves occupy more than sixty pages, and are all of them valuable. There is also a list of the principal idioms, and a tabular view of the parts of speech, which are useful additions to the volume. We may also add, as a slight recommendation indeed when compared with matter more important, but which will yet be regarded as affording an additional claim to public favour, that the work is got up in a style superior to the printing and binding of most books of instruction. There is little doubt of Mr. Merlet's labours being properly appreciated in schools, as well as among the private students of the language, of which he appears to be a professor.

A Greek Grammar upon a new and systematic Plan. By the Rev. Thos. Flynn, A.M.

After the successful labours of Blomfield, Valpy, Russell, &c. in the elucidation of the principles of the Greek Language, to say nothing of the more
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ancient Grammars in use, any new compilation upon the same subject may almost be considered as a supererogatory undertaking. Such a work could only lay claim to attention by containing what had not previously been divulged, or a superior method of imparting information, and this it will be no discredit to Mr. Flynn to state that his book does not do, although exhibiting signs of a clear arrangement, and introducing many acute remarks, which speak favourably of the scholarship and attainments of the author. In endeavouring to be concise he is sometimes obscure; and we doubt whether the youthful minds of those for whom his instructions are intended, will derive as much benefit from his tables of terminations, as from the ordinary method of printing words at length. Another defect which strikes us is the total omission of accent, a fashion against which we earnestly appeal. Mr. Flynn has indeed transcribed the rules upon that point from Dr. Russell's *Charter-House Grammar*; but of what possible use can this be, if no notice whatever is taken of accentuation, in Greek of his own writing? The syntactical part of the work is, moreover, rather deficient in examples immediately accompanying the rules, and his paradigms in illustration of the inflexions of the regular verb, contain but one example. This should be corrected in another edition, as well as an assertion, that the first Aorist Active, if the penultima be a long vowel, is perispomenon, which no doubt is an error of the press. The table of irregular verbs has a fair title to praise, as well as the rules for quantity. Upon the whole; although Mr. Flynn can hardly expect to gain ground here upon the able writers, who have taken the field before him, we think his efforts likely to be of essential service in the Sister Kingdom, when his book is published, and wish him all the success which his evident zeal for the improvement of the rising generation deserves.

A Letter to the Honourable Viscount Milton, M.P. By E. S. Cayley, Esq.

The ostensible object of this Letter is to oppose the project of enabling the leaseholders and yearly tenants, resident in towns, and paying a rent of 50*l.* per annum, to possess a vote in the return of members for the county; a measure which the author seems justly to consider as detrimental in the highest degree to a very numerous body of the community. This naturally introduces the great agricultural question, and a consideration of the restrictive system of corn importation, which is defended with perfect good-will and considerable acumen, but with how much justice we pretend not to determine, as neither our limits nor our inclination will allow us to discuss a matter at length which has already employed the wisest heads and the ablest pens to so little purpose. It is a lamentable fact that, in whatever way the Corn Laws may be framed, a large portion of our fellow countrymen must inevitably suffer. This seems to be a result which no human foresight or prudence can now prevent, as the evil has a much deeper root than any legislative enactment, and after sowing the storm for so many years we can hardly expect to avoid reaping the whirlwind for our imprudence. An additional cause of regret must be the circumstance, that the evils originating with a Tory administration have been left to

produce their full effect, to the disadvantage of the present enlightened and liberal government; so the last in office are, according to an invariable rule, looked upon as accountable for the faults of those who have preceded them. The author of this interesting pamphlet upon a most momentous crisis seems, in common with many, to look forward to the meeting of a Parliament formed upon constitutional principles, for the protection of the agricultural interest. The partisans of the manufacturing classes are equally sanguine, and both have great show of justice in their appeal to the Legislature. Unfortunately, however, and for a very obvious reason, the wishes of both can never be satisfied. On which side the advantage will ultimately rest, is a question which time alone can decide. One truth seems pretty evident with respect to the members of a Reformed Parliament, whenever it may meet, namely, that owing to the culpability or negligence of those who have occupied their seats before them, their office will prove anything but a sinecure.

National Library. No. XII.—Lives of celebrated Travellers. By James A. St. John. Vol. II.

Tournefort, Hasselquist, Shaw, Montague, Ledyard, Forster, and Bruce—These are names that will be had in remembrance as long as the spirit of unwearied enterprise and unshaken perseverance continues to be honoured and admired among men. We are glad to meet with the lives of such individuals in a collective and easily purchasable form, and willingly bear evidence to the creditable manner in which Mr. St. John has performed his undertaking; although we now and then find instances of a flow of spirits carried a little too far, and sometimes exhibiting an appearance of levity, which was in no wise needed. The work, however, upon the whole is deserving of high praise, as judiciously arranged in its parts, and executed in graceful and flowing language, which cannot fail to interest deeply, while it instructs. Of Tournefort and Hasselquist, men enthusiastically devoted to science, and unremitting in their pursuit of it, we have many interesting particulars, and the life of Shaw, which is written at some length, abounds with the picturesque and attractive. Lady Wortley Montague is next introduced to notice, and her character discussed in a manner which shows as much truth as shrewdness on the part of the writer. With most of his comments upon this eccentric personage, his readers will be very ready to agree; but it appears hardly demonstrable that her singular and masculine feelings are to be attributed to the peculiar style of her education. Separated from the generality of her sex more by natural disposition than fortuitous circumstances, a votress of sense and a vain trifler she certainly would have been though she had known no more of Ovid and Epictetus, than of the Sanscrit Chronicles. The travels of Pococke are elegantly abridged, and this will be considered no small commendation, if the reader will give himself the trouble of remembering the character of most of the mutilations of works of this kind which have been hitherto presented to the public. John Ledyard follows, a traveller *par excellence*, and eminently endowed with every qualification which that arduously acquired title implies. The latter part of the work

is occupied with the hair-breadth escapes, romantic adventures, and merited success of Abyssinian Bruce, whose life affords one of the best specimens we have seen of the author's talents. We had omitted to mention the travels of Bell and Forster, which occupy a considerable space in the volume. It is but justice to say that they are equally well treated. After what has been stated of the contents of this work, and the manner in which it has been prepared for publication, it is hardly necessary to add that we submit it to the general judgment with confident expectations of its success.

Colonial Crisis. Second Letter to R. F. Buxton, Esq. By Lieut. Christopher Claxton, R.N.

There is so much of personal feeling mixed up with Lieutenant Claxton's arguments, that it is hardly possible to assign them their true value in the discussion of the important measure upon which he treats. One or two of his suggestions, it appears to us, all parties might profit by, particularly the plan of sending out a certain number of disinterested persons as Commissioners to the West India Islands, for the purpose of ascertaining the actual condition of the slaves employed there, and how far the late regulations in their favour have been carried into effect. That immediate freedom should be bestowed upon those who have hitherto known it only by name, or that the possessors of estates in the islands should receive no compensation for what they consider as property secured to them by law, the most ardent advocates for the abolition of slavery will now hardly venture to assert. Lieutenant Claxton proposes a method of accomplishing the measure so universally and ardently desired, which has at least the appearance of plausibility. It deserves consideration. Facts, however, are the great desiderata, and until some more effective official measure is adopted for gaining the necessary evidence, the public must be content to remain uninformed between the counter statements of opposite writers, from giving credence as their feelings may happen to be interested, to asseverations on the one side, or denial on the other. A speedy termination of the question is greatly to be desired by all, and more especially by the planters themselves, as while the contest continues, West India property must inevitably remain at its present great and unexampled depreciation.

The Preacher: containing Sermons by eminent living Divines. Vols. I. and II.

The Preacher is a weekly publication, consisting wholly of Sermons, but as it has already reached a second respectably sized volume, we deem it not undeserving of being "writ in our annals" among the interesting publications of the day. The Sermons are, we think, judiciously selected, and faithfully reported. They are usually such as have been preached somewhere in or near the Metropolis, during the preceding week, but occasionally they are taken from other and remoter sources. At first the Sermons were printed without the permission of those who preached them; subsequently, however, the publishers acknowledged the propriety of soliciting the concurrence of the preachers, and the present volume is prefaced with an acknowledgment of the ready and

zealous co-operation of the clergy in thus contributing to the diffusion of Christian knowledge. This circumstance will enhance the value of the work in another point of view, as the Sermons will now probably, for the most part, have the advantage of the final revision and correction of the reverend authors. The Sermons of eminent dissenters are not excluded: thus we observe in the present volume three discourses of the late eloquent and excellent Robert Hall of Bristol, by Doctor Chalmers, and even by that unwise and excommunicated subject, Edward Irving; by far the greater number, however, are by divines of the Established Church, and though there is some degree of undue partiality shown towards those tenets which are called in common parlance Calvinistic, we can safely recommend the volumes to the curious in pulpit literature, as presenting many of the choicest sermons to be heard in London every Sunday.

Illustrations of the Devil's Walk; drawn and engraved by Thomas Landseer.

Coleridge's wild and whimsical narrative of the Devil's mundane tour, has at length been illustrated in a style worthy of its merits and popularity. We have had many illustrations of it before, very excellent in their way, and only deficient in two little particulars—satire and humour. Mr. Landseer, whose etchings were, it seems, commenced long before the appearance of any of the wood-cut vagaries alluded to, has entered into the very spirit of the poem, and has dipped his pencil in the true vein of satire. There are ten of these etchings, of a size that admits of ample effect, and executed with wonderful freedom and power. The wood engraving that introduces them is a becoming prologue to the imperial theme. Then follow views of the "brimstone bed," imaginative and fiery; and an admirable etching, showing the Devil in his flight over hill and dale. The next is a portrait of the great Original, evidently "from life;" his tail twisted round his leg, exhibiting the words, "Honi soit," &c. This is followed by an illustration of a verse not generally known—

"He enter'd London by Tottenham-court-road,
Rather by chance than by whim,
And there he saw Brothers the prophet,
And Brothers the prophet ~~and~~ him."

This scene is perfectly Hogarthian, and Brothers, above all, is inimitable. The duet between the lawyer and the viper is in excellent harmony with nature, and all the accessories of the scene are exquisitely done. It is surpassed, however, by the "apothecary on a white horse," which again brings Hogarth vividly to recollection. We know of nothing more painfully true to nature than this; the wretched hack on which the practitioner rides is the perfect personification of misery—an epitome of all the ills that "flesh (horse-flesh) is heir to." The "cottage with a double coach-house," is a contrast to the "solitary cell," where the prisoner sits, a sort of English Ugolino, while the eyes of the demon visitor, gleaming through the grating, seem to emit a light upon the dark solitude of the dungeon. The "bookseller's shop" may be classed with the best of the etchings; the Lintot himself, and the poor author with a MS. under his arm, and his hat between his feet, are among the happiest hits in the set. The "last scene of all" is General G——'s "burning face," one of the

most grotesque and original flights of imagination that was ever conceived out of Germany. The face itself, though perfectly jovial and human, is a most furnace-like piece of portraiture, and justifies the fright into which the Devil is so picturesquely thrown. We repeat that every one of these ten etchings is a distinct and decided evidence of the possession of very extraordinary powers of conceiving and developing character, and of working out effects as they are very seldom worked out. We agree with the artist, that "it would have been easy to make them more laughable;" but the ludicrous was not his only object—he had a higher one—he had not only to shoot at folly but at vice, and his shafts consequently required weight and earnestness to make them sure of their aim. In short, he is not to be deterred from showing humanity its darker features by any fear of shocking its feelings. Where the disease is desperate, the remedy must be proportioned to it. We conclude with the concluding declaration of the introductory commentary upon the poem and its illustrations—"If this ideal portrait of the Residuary Legatee of Humanity should come completely home to only one bosom—if it should frighten only one sinner into virtue—it will not have been attempted in vain."

Standard Novels.—St. Leon, I vol.—Scottish Chiefs, 2 vols.

If the plan of the "Standard Novels" comprised no other advantage than the single one of placing before us the four books of the "Travels of St. Leon, in their present compact and convenient form, we should hold it to be one eminently deserving the encouragement of the romance-reader. There is scarcely a work in the whole range which this collection is intended to include, more entitled to the distinction thus conferred upon it, than this singular romance of Godwin's. It is the fortune of almost every novelist to have each of his works cried up in its turn as his masterpiece; "St. Leon" has been fixed upon as Godwin's by one class of his admirers, and "Fleetwood" (with better reason, perhaps,) by another. Yet the general voice has been decidedly in favour of "Caleb Williams," as the most perfect of all his productions in fiction; and, as far as the work before us is concerned, the general voice is right. There is nothing in the vivid and brilliant embodyings of philosophy, which glitter like a succession of dream-like pictures in the pages of "St. Leon," that can weigh against the subtle and solid gold of which "Caleb Williams" is so inimitably wrought. The supernatural situations of St. Leon excite us less than the purely natural circumstances that lead to the catastrophe of Caleb. The mine of mysterious knowledge which the stranger opens to the dazzled gaze of St. Leon, awakens in us a less intense and irrepressible curiosity than the secret that hangs about the iron chest of "Falkland;" and the after fate of the object who is tempted to explore the forbidden mystery, is more pitiable and afflicting in Caleb's case than in St. Leon's—for this reason, that we can sympathise with the victim of a mere boyish curiosity, guilty only of a knowledge which he should never have sought, bound by oath to keep his tyrant's secret, though to his own destruction, or condemned to pass a life of hopeless silence and servitude under the eye of the most watchful

and remorseless of masters; while we cannot so readily enter into the miseries of one who, like St. Leon, is in possession of the philosopher's stone, can multiply gold at will, and leap at once from age and decrepitude to a renewal of vigour, intellect, and youth. Immortality places him beyond the scope of our sympathy; though to the last page we follow his footsteps, and track his marvellous and melancholy path with a feeling of anxiety and admiration that is naturally heightened by a recollection of the lustre in which it began. But independently of this, the fine moral purpose that pervades the work, the generous enthusiasm and elevating philanthropy that breathe in every page of it, are quite enough to enchain the reader's attention to a narrative, which, if it have not all the attractions of "*Caleb Williams*," is not an incongruous mixture of fact and fiction, but presents, on the one hand, the marvels of imagination, and on the other, some of the truest touches of homely and domestic nature that ever were conceived. As one instance out of several, we would only refer to the scene where the family of St. Leon sit down to the meal bought by the youthful earnings of Charles, who, knowing its scantiness, is not to be found; while the youngest of the children, who had at first complained of hunger, seeing the slender share allotted to her sisters, leaves her own untasted, and declares that "she is not hungry now." We remember nothing more affecting than this.

We have left space but for a few words more; and how should a few words do justice to "*The Scottish Chiefs*?" Miss Porter has taught us to regard the heroes of her idolatry with no common reverence; she has almost made them our own. To be sure, they are a little too much alike in their general characteristics: there is an air, or a something, that approaches to a sort of family resemblance among them, that renders them less picturesque in a group. But this does not detract from their individual interest and importance; and, consequently, whether the chief be Thaddeus or Wallace, we are equally moved to admiration, and are prepared to accompany him through his various changes of fortune, even to the final scene of the thousand-and-one fields of heroism in which we find him engaged. The especial attraction, however, of these volumes will be found in the new introduction which the Author has prefixed to them, in which a very touching and curious account is given of one of the closing scenes in the life of Jeannie Cameron—not from hearsay, but from positive recollection. Miss Porter was, of course, very young when the circumstance took place; but she recollects having seen Jeannie, and describes the scene with a truth and vividness that will not be lost upon the feelings of the reader. We have to thank the Author of "*The Scottish Chiefs*" for communicating this very interesting reminiscence of her childhood, and to congratulate her upon the form her history has now assumed, which gives us all the advantages of its original length, without any of the horror with which we cannot help regarding a romance (however admirable it may be) in five volumes!

Songs of Solitude, in one Volume. By William Bennet of Glasgow.

The tendencies of our northern neighbours are decidedly poetical. To be born among mountains and mists is to be deeply imbued with the spirit of

romance and poetry, and the character of Scottish productions justifies a conclusion so generally drawn. Ramsay, and more especially Burns, if they did not awaken the poetical aspirations of their countrymen, at least gave to Scottish poetry a higher degree of importance, and procured for it a more exalted rank in the national literature. The name of Burns is the great talisman, and many a one has it tempted, both in humble and elevated stations to make a poetical essay; though the majority have failed in their praiseworthy efforts, yet much good, national and individual, must have arisen from the necessary exercise and cultivation of intellect. This advantage at least results from any attempt at composition.

The volume before us is entitled "*Songs of Solitude*," and the author is a gentleman who has been already received with favour in his publication of "*Pictures of Scottish Scenes and Character*." Mr. Bennet, however, as the conductor of a public Journal, (the *Glasgow Free Press*), devoted heart and soul to the cause which is at this moment dearest to every man in these kingdoms, and has shown himself possessed of such abilities as cannot fail to secure him, under any circumstances, a favourable reception. We feel pleasure in saying that the volume under notice gives proof of no ordinary degree of talent. It consists of a number of detached pieces, and they seem to have been written on the spur of particular occasions. To many of them a local interest is attached, and in several the cause of freedom and of the human race is nobly and feelingly advocated. The songs seem to us to be the happiest of Mr. Bennet's efforts. They flow with a good deal of ease and spirit, and possess that buoyancy which is the charm of song-writing. The volume altogether reflects considerable credit on the author, and he receives, as he deserves, our best wishes.

Family and Parochial Sermons. By the Rev. William Shepherd, Curate of Cheddington, Bucks.

This volume consists of a selection from the Sermons which have been preached by Mr. Shepherd, in the course of his weekly duty, to a country congregation. The style accordingly is plain and simple, and the subjects principally of a practical character. There are no attempts to excite by mere appeals to sensibility, nor, on the other hand, are they imbued with the spathetic coldness of mere moral deductions. Founding all instruction on the immovable rock of ages, and arguing that true faith always evidences its existence by the fruits of the Spirit, the doctrines of the Church of England are maintained, and godliness is advocated, in language easy to be understood. Several of the Sermons are on the principal fasts and festivals appointed to be kept holy by our church. The volume is dedicated to the Marquis of Chandos.

The Van Diemen's Land Almanack for the Year of our Lord 1831.

Only think, simple cis-Atlantic reader! of our sallow-faced friend, the sun, rising at twenty-four minutes past four on Christmas morning, and not going to bed till six-and-thirty minutes after seven, P. M. Yet here it is, set down in that most clear and fertile source of all sub-and-supra lunar information, the Almanack. This is No. 1. of the

Hobart Town Annual Directory; and we gladly hail its appearance as a proof, borne back from the isle of Tasman on the reflux tide of civilization, that the peregrinations of the schoolmaster are not confined to our northern hemisphere. In addition to the ordinary general information of European almanacks, it contains a geographical description and itinerary of the island, a history of the colony, local colonial information, establishments, institutions, and regulations, of all sorts and kinds. To all persons intending to visit the island, this Almanack must, we should think, prove very useful as well as interesting, professing, as it does, to be a faithful index of all that is remarkable, or that deserves particular attention, throughout the colony. We should add, that there is a rival Almanack, exclusively for Hobart Town, edited by a Dr. Ross.

The Sisters' Budget, a Collection of Original Tales. By the Authors of the Odd Volume, with Contributions from Mrs. Hemans, Miss Mitford, Miss Jewsbury, &c.

The plan of volumes like these, composed of contributions from several favourite authors, is a good one; and yet it has always failed. Like other plans it must have a happy execution, or its goodness is of no avail. We are sorry that we can only concur with the general design of this collection of tales, fragments, and poetry, which embraces many causes and few effects. The title-page is by far the best in the volume, as it presents us with a list of names we are always glad to meet. But still the title-page is a brilliant passage that leads to very little; for the contributions that, guided by names, we look to first, are positively not worth seeking—being in two or three instances so brief, and bad besides, as to be valueless; and in another—consisting simply of a disappointing announcement that the contribution arrived too late. It must not be denied, however, that those from whom less was expected have done more: there are several very striking and highly-wrought tales in the collection, although we must again quarrel with that promise-breaker the title-page, which calls them all “original,” when it knew that some of them were “translations,” and that others had been published before. Perhaps all that was meant was, that the translations being new to the public, were as good as original; this we admit—the more readily because one of them, a Danish tale, under the inauspicious name of “The Handkerchief,” strikes us as being the best in the collection. The “Miller of Calder” is a homely and unadorned tale of natural life that will well repay the reading. “The Conspirator” we can make nothing of. Mr. M’Farlane’s “Greek Pilot” is a narrative of interest. “Lockair Moss” and “Muirside Maggie” are also among those that have some pretensions to character, and are at all events provided with those necessary items in a story, a beginning and an end. A few of the others might be mentioned with praise; but of the poetry, or more correctly speaking, those passages of the work that are printed in rhyme, we feel that silence will be our safest criticism. “Nothing can come of nothing,” says Shakspeare, consequently we make no comment upon the poetical portions of the *Sisters' Budget*.

Biographical Sketches and Authentic Anecdotes of Quadrupeds. By Captain Thomas Brown, F.L.S. &c.

Captain Brown, having already given to the world two volumes of anecdotes of “Dogs” and “Horses,” has here generalised his plan, and presented a similar collection illustrative of the history of other quadrupeds. The plan proceeded upon in those works, as in the present, is that “of combining systematic arrangement and nomenclature with popular description.” The most important thing to do was, to obtain such anecdotes and information, touching the numerous subjects illustrated, as, if not absolutely new, had the seal of authenticity upon them. Captain Brown has had this in view, and we can bear testimony to the care and assiduity with which he has collected a no contemptible mass of materials, and to the order and method observable in the arrangement. One or two of the anecdotes we should entertain some doubt about, but we see nothing that we would have absolutely rejected; nor can we call to mind much in the numerous works which the Author has consulted, or in many which he has not, that would form any essential addition to these two hundred and ninety-three anecdotes. The illustrations, engraved on steel, are as well executed, and as faithful as they could well be, considering that we have ten or a dozen on each page. The volume is a useful one for many, and for the young especially.

Richmond and its surrounding Scenery. Engraved by W. B. Cooke, from Drawings by eminent Artists.—Part I.

We look upon these Richmond representations as we do upon the portrait of a dear and familiar face. Almost every view calls up a recollection of something pleasant; how is it possible, then, not to be pleased with the work? We are pleased with it for its own sake, and additionally pleased with it because it reminds us of certain rhapsodies and rambles, that we should be more than sorry to lose all remembrance of among the matter-of-fact mazes of the metropolis. Mrs. Holland, who has written the very interesting biography of our dear old acquaintance, Richmond, accompanying these illustrations, observes, in her introductory chapter:—“As we climb the hill, we think on the aspiring and talented Wolsey, who dwelt for a time in the lodge of the Park, and afterwards in the Palace; and returning, we view trees planted by the hands of Lord Bacon in Twickenham meadows.” Why, it is almost equal to seeing Lord Bacon himself. How is it possible, then, as we have said, to be otherwise than charmed with a work that comes before us under such advantages? The views are principally by J. D. Harding, very prettily and tastefully executed: Mr. Cooke has done justice to them and to their subjects. We cannot admire the tint of the paper. This part contains twelve plates, to say nothing of several very pretty vignettes, on wood, by Branstone and Wright. Another similar part will complete a work, which nobody, within a dozen miles of Richmond, at least, ought to be without.

THE DRAMA.

THE Winter Houses have opened, under no very promising auspices. The much-vaunted affair of M. Martin and his Menagerie has turned out a miserable failure—not because it is not quite as good as could have been reasonably looked for, but because it is ludicrously beneath the extravagant expectations that were raised about it beforehand. The preliminary puffs concerning it filled the house the first night, and the disappointment which ensued has left it half-empty ever since—at least till half-price. We shall not be suspected of falling into the foolish cant against the introduction of “real” animals on the stage, in the place of artificial ones. A living lion on the stage is better or worse than a manufactured one, in proportion as it *acts* better or worse, with reference to the business of the scene in which it is engaged. But that it *will* act better in any given case, is more than questionable; because no discipline can teach it what you desire of it—because, in fact, you cannot teach it to *act*, but only to be acted upon. M. Martin has taught his lions and boas the virtue of forbearance, and nothing more; and the consequence is, that the property-man could, with a little skill and pains, have supplied actors in these departments whose efforts would have been infinitely more effective than those of M. Martin. His lions “keep the word of promise to the ear,” for they roar; but in all other respects they must yield the *pas* to the supernumeraries, whom they have for a season displaced.

Our country readers may perhaps desire to see a detailed notice of this piece; but it is so poor, yet so confused, in its plot and construction, that we shall only tell them it consists of several scenes, the chief of which are contrived with the sole view of introducing the various animals engaged in the piece—principally two lions, two small boas, a young tiger, and two elephants. Sadhusing (M. Martin) has been mutilated and driven from his house by the tyranny of Hyder Ali, and devotes his life to revenge these injuries. In the first days of his banishment, however, he has betaken himself to the woods, where he has acquired a certain mastery over the will of the beasts, and made them subservient to his purposes. In the scene where the animals are first introduced, we discover Sadhusing sleeping on a lioness, who afterwards, with her mate, is supposed to defend him from the attacks of Ali's soldiers, who are sent to take him prisoner. While all remain passive—that is to say, while Sadhusing and his protector lie on the ground asleep—the effect of this scene is good—the locality having the appearance of a natural forest, and the safeguards that are interposed between the sleepers and the

audience being nearly invisible. But the moment the *acting* begins, the illusion ends; partly because the bearing and movements of the animals are any thing but what is required of them, but chiefly on account of the pitiable state of injury, or natural decrepitude (we are unable to determine which) of the lioness, on whom the chief “business” of the scene devolves. She is evidently in that condition that a child of seven years of age might overthrow her. In consequence of some injury in the spine, the slightest force used against her, and even her own endeavour to move beyond a walk, throws her on her haunches. The sight is revolting, and excites feelings that do more than merely destroy the illusion of the scene. The subsequent scene, where Sadhusing, as a punishment for his attempt against Hyder Ali, is condemned to engage with an untameable lioness in the public arena of Mysore, is still more revolting, because it shows the miserable state of the animal (for it is the same) in a more conspicuous light, and calls its weakness into more violent action. But the great scene of the piece is the last, which exhibits the triumphal entry of Hyder Ali into Mysore. This is gorgeous and well-managed; and here there is little to complain of as to the deficiencies we have alluded to above, as the animals introduced have nothing to do but take their mechanical part in the procession, except, indeed, at the conclusion, where Sadhusing is brought in, enclosed in a cage with the conquered lioness.

With respect to the dialogue of the piece, it is altogether beneath notice.

It is not to be supposed, from what we have here said, that the new spectacle is not better worth seeing than most of those which have preceded it; and, what is more to the purpose, of those who have produced it, it is one which the town *will* see, if it be only to say they have seen it: so that there is no fear of our strictures on it producing any adverse effect, in a managerial point of view.

We had nearly forgotten Monsieur Martin, about whose “pantomime,” and his “mastery” over the beasts, so much has been said. As to the said “mastery,” it is of course mere puff: there is not a keeper of the pettiest travelling menagerie through the country that does not show ten times the “mastery” exhibited by the Frenchman; because in the latter case no mastery is required, the animal being helpless and innoxious. As for his acting, it is precisely on a par with that of his pupils: he fights the lioness with the step and air of a French dancing-master, and flirts with the boas as fair ladies do with the article of attire so called.

The production of the above piece was preceded by that of another, which includes real and various merit, and is worth a score such abortions as of the one just described. It is a free translation of a French piece, that has enjoyed great vogue in Paris; and the business of it, though not arising out of, is incidentally connected with, a character on which the whole of the interest and excitement turn—that of Dominique, an honest, warm-hearted, and undaunted soldier, who is afraid of nothing in the world, or out of it, but “the Devil,” and of him only in so far as he fancies that he has, by a strange coincidence of events, become entangled in the snares with which that personage is said to beset the highways and byways of this our mortal existence. In the extremity of one of his temporary distresses, poor Dominique is tempted to utter a half-wish that the foul fiend would help him, even at the price of his immortal soul—when lo! his garret-window opens—a gay cavalier enters, with a sword in one hand and a purse in the other—flings down the purse—changes attire with the wonder-stricken Dominique, and then disappears as suddenly as he arrived—leaving his supposed victim-protégé to digest his perilous good-fortune as best he may. The piece is full of incidents, most of which are so arranged as to heighten this delusion of Dominique to its utmost pitch, till at last he has no hope left, but the “forlorn” one of being shot for a deserter—which is on the point of happening to him, when circumstances convince him that the supposed Devil is a “human mortal” like himself; and he is then as glad to escape from the expected remedy as he was from the disease.

Wallack played the character of Dominique with great truth, spirit, and effect; and if he had never played any but characters of a class, or classes, similar to this, he would have enjoyed a degree of reputation which no actor ever did or can enjoy who permits “odious” comparisons to be made between him and himself. Mr. Wallack is the latter only when he plays such characters as this, or the Brigand; which class is a large one, and does not exclude such parts as Faulconbridge—which latter he played with great spirit on Tuesday night; but when he ascends into the regions of high tragedy or refined comedy, he becomes “respectable” and “intelligent”—terms of vituperation that we would fain never apply to one who is so great a favourite with us, whenever he pleases to be so.

Covent-Garden, instigated by the expected attraction of the lions, has got up its spectacle too; and in this instance there is some sense in the thing, and consequently some “effect.” Shakspeare’s “Henry the Eighth” has been produced, with the most unlimited disregard of expense, as a mere

spectacle; and corresponding care and study have been bestowed on the intellectual department, the parts of Henry, Wolsey, and Queen Katherine being performed respectively by Kemble, Young, and Miss Kemble; and we may add that the general result is admirable, better than we ever remember on any preceding occasion. The banquet in the palace of Wolsey is gorgeous, striking, and novel; and the coronation of Anne Boleyn is managed with excellent effect, and is valuable in an historical point of view, being (as near as circumstances permit) a fac-simile of the actual scene. But in looking at the performance in detail, we are not able to offer it a very high degree of praise. Mr. Kemble’s Harry was more clever and spirited than either natural or historical; Young’s Wolsey was didactic and declamatory, and therefore false both to history and to nature; and Miss Kemble’s Katherine was only feeble where it should have been pathetic, and only loud where it should have been lofty. To this latter remark, however, we make one marked exception—namely, the trial-scene, nearly the whole of which was executed with a depth and force which really great occasions always call forth in this extraordinary young actress.

The only new piece at Covent-Garden is one which has been prepared for the purpose of displaying the singular cleverness of little Miss Pool; and it has been quite successful. It is called “A Genius wanted.” An old gentleman, who has the laudable capacity (no ordinary one, by the by) of duly admiring that in others which he does not possess himself, advertizes for “a genius,” to whom he may afford that fostering protection which he laments having wanted himself; and his little grand-daughter, whose parents have been discarded for their disobedience in the matter of a secret marriage, applies for the “situation,” under various characters—that of a French ballad-singer, a sailor, a jockey, &c. There is also some very droll equivoque made to arise out of the new position of the old man and his servant, as retired citizens not yet reconciled to the solitude of “the country,” and frightened out of their wits lest every body about them should have a sinister design upon their lives and purses.

The Adelphi has produced one excellent piece since its opening for the winter season, and two or three execrable ones: with the latter we shall take no concern; but it would be unjust not to refer, in terms of almost unqualified praise, to the former; and the rather that it is the production of a writer who promises, by his own unassisted exertions, and in the face of all sorts of opposing difficulties, to outstrip most, if not all, of his competitors, in the same line at least; for

Mr. Buckstone has hitherto modestly, and, we may add, most judiciously, confined himself to pieces of an inferior grade; and to adaptations from those of foreign writers. "Victorine" is a most difficult subject to treat, especially for an English audience, and its difficulties have been overcome with a tact and success that indicate capacity of a very respectable and available kind. The chief scenes of the drama take place in the form of a dream, in which the heroine envisages the fatal consequences of a course which, in her waking hours, she is bent on

pursuing; and she is cured of her folly, and becomes respectable and happy. The part was played with infinite judgment and sensibility by Mrs. Yates, who is now surpassed by no actress on the stage in the reality of her emotions—her only fault is, that they are sometimes too real. And it has the merit of being something better than a mere vehicle for the display of individual cleverness.

Macready has played King John at Drury-Lane, but too late to admit of our noticing his performance in detail this month.

MUSIC.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Polish Melodies. The Poetry and Music by J. Augustine Wade, Esq. Author of "The Dwelling of Fancy."

The very name of Poland sounds ominous in the ears of the civilized world. This ill-fated country, doomed to suffer every wrong that rapacious tyranny and cruel injustice could inflict, will be avenged in her fall. Another of the lights of freedom is extinguished. Despotism has experienced another triumph; and Europe has witnessed, without assistance and without sympathy, the spoliation and the ruin. Let her beware. The plunderer is never satiated: the appetite for blood, once excited, is never appeased. These Polish melodies, sweet and touching as they are, will rather deepen the gloom of the sensitive spirit than awaken its energies in the cause of liberty. Poland is no more! She might have been saved, happy and free, if the hearts of the men and women of this land and of France had been influenced by melodies such as these. We must now exchange them for the dirge and the requiem. But can freedom die? and is Poland lost for ever? Not if her sons breathe the aspirations of the lines entitled "Who are the free?" Not if the nations can be roused by the spirit-stirring remonstrance beginning "O! shame on ye kingdoms of earth!" Both in the music and poetry this is an elegant and beautiful work. The admirers of Mr. Wade's genius will be happy to find a niche for it somewhere in "The Dwelling of Fancy."

David's Lament for Absalom—King Death—The Sea—Sleep on, sleep on—Wine. The Poetry by Barry Cornwall; the Music by the Chevalier Newkomm.

The poetry of the above songs is of a very superior character, and has been most appropriately and effectively arranged according to its various bearings, by the Chevalier Newkomm, a nephew and favourite pupil of Haydn's. Even drawing-room music ought to keep pace with the improvements of the age; and it is to be regretted, that the lighter ballads, which have been so much in vogue lately, have possessed neither the simplicity of the old, nor the science of the modern school. In the songs now upon our table, and

which have been already appreciated in most instances as they deserve, the accompaniment, though subordinate to the voice, has its due share of the composer's attention; and his skill is in nothing more apparent than in the manner by which he preserves the relative proportions of the vocal and instrumental parts.

"David's Lament for Absalom" is at once scientific and pathetic, and better adapted for the display of Braham's powers (for whom it was expressly written) than any composition we remember to have seen from the pen of a modern composer. It savours strongly of the Handel school, without, however, having any of the taint of plagiarism to answer for: and this is no small praise. We must, however, enter our protest against the violoncello flourish at the line "Waken all my woe." Now there is nothing of woe, nor the semblance of woe, in the flourish; consequently, it had better be omitted. The andantino movement is singularly fine and effective.

The poetry of "King Death" is admirable, and Newkomm has conveyed the flavour of "The coal black Wine," the magic spirit of the words, to every note of his music.

"The Sea" is a glorious combination of sense and sound—"It plays with the clouds and mocks the skies," and it is impossible not to sympathize with the gallant son of Ocean—

"Who never was on the dull tame shore

But he loved the great sea more and more."

It must be effective everywhere, and even a tolerable musician, with a little practice and attention, can master the accompaniments, as the key is C, and the modulations by no means difficult.

"Sleep on, Sleep on," is one of those gentle, sweet melodies, which the gentle and sweet Stockhausen can so well look and sing—it is admirably calculated for the drawing-room and boudoir, and well deserves its prettier name of "the Mother's Song."

"Wine!" is a free and daring strain—a bold, convivial song, into which Braham or Phillips would infuse enough enthusiasm to induce their companions to empty a flask, at the very least, of glowing Burgundy or bright champagne.

We cannot conclude, without offering our best but sincere thanks to the Chevalier Newkomm for his efforts to cultivate our taste, and mingle science with enjoyment.

The Mentor's Harp, a collection of **Moral Ballads**. The poetry by Thomas Haynes Bayly, Esq. The symphonies and accompaniments by Thomas Phillips.

Neither the poet or the arranger of the *Mentor's Harp* are new to the musical world. They are old and established favourites. Mr. Phillips has most carefully managed these *Melodies* according to the principles of singing exemplified by him in his instructive Lectures on the theory and practice of music, and more particularly on the combination of sense and sound. The subject from *Mehul's Oratorio of Joseph (Life's Current)* is most beautifully arranged, and the moral tone of the poetry, if not very deep, is certainly graceful and in good taste. "*The Minstrel*" may well be loved in lady's bower. The whole volume will be a decided acquisition to the drawing-room of our fair vocalists. Mr. Bayly never fails to produce

that most seductive of all effects—sympathy—he writes to the heart, and the heart acknowledges his influence.

The Bride of Erin. The Poetry by the Author of "*High-Ways and Bye-Ways*." The Music by Miss Louisa H. Sheridan.

Miss Louisa H. Sheridan holds the arts and sciences in captivity. Last season she not only wrote, but illustrated an entire annual! And this year, in addition to her editorial labours, she publishes some very sweet and touching melodies that would do no discredit to older and more practised musicians. "*The Bride of Erin*" is our favourite; but as tastes vary in music as much as, if not more than, in anything else, we recommend our melodiously-given readers to purchase *all* the fair lady's songs, and then pronounce judgment upon them according to their own ability.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS—PUBLICATIONS.

Alpine Mastiffs. Engraved by John Landseer from a painting by Edwin Landseer.

This print has been for some time before the public, but we have been withheld from noticing it by a circumstance that happened to be within our recollection, and that seemed to us to require some explanation. We saw an impression of this same engraving two or three years ago; it was then unfinished, but it was the identical plate; for all who have seen the "*Alpine Mastiffs*" will admit that, as an engraving, it is a production not very likely to be forgotten or confounded with another. The style and execution of the plate were admirable, and certainly held out a higher promise of excellence than is realised in the print before us. It was then about three parts finished, and gave token of one of the most extraordinary performances that art has hitherto produced. Now at that time, and on the impression we saw, there was some little difference in the name of the engraver: it was by Thomas,

instead of John Landseer. This is the anomaly which struck us on the first publication of the engraving, as requiring explanation. Either the principal merit of this print belongs to Mr. Thomas Landseer, and the reputation of having somewhat marred its beauty in finishing must be enjoyed by Mr. Landseer, sen. or else there is another plate in existence upon the same subject, which, if completed as it was commenced, will very far outstrip the pretensions of this. Time, we suppose, as it generally does, will tell the truth: but meanwhile, we have a very strong impression that the word "*Thomas*" was originally affixed to this plate, and that the word "*John*," by some mysterious accident, has been inserted in its place.

[The splendid engraving, by John Burnet, from Wilkie's painting of Chelsea Pensioners reading an account of the Battle of Waterloo, is on the eve of publication. We must, however, defer our notice of it to the next month, as it will require greater space than we can at present spare.]

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Great Scientific Meeting at York.—During the past month a meeting of men of science, from all parts of the United Kingdom, has taken place in the ancient city of York. It was formed on the plan of those meetings which occur periodically in Germany and other countries on the Continent, and which have been found to produce such favourable results to science. The objects of the meeting were, to establish a great Scientific Association, whose meetings should be annually held at several different places, in rotation, in order that scientific men might compare their views, combine their efforts, and thus most effectually pro-

mote the advancement and interests of science. The Council of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, and the accomplished and scientific gentleman who may be considered as the founder of that society, the Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt, have had the principal merit of convening the meeting, though they have acted throughout in concert with many of the most eminent scientific men in England. An Association, grounded on these liberal views, has thus been formed and the meetings have been attended by individuals, distinguished in science, from all parts of the country. Its proceedings have consisted in the reading of scientific

papers, showing new and important experiments, exhibiting specimens, holding evening conversazioni, and the formation of the association above-mentioned. The meeting was held in the new and spacious building of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, and the arrangements made by the Council for the reception and entertainment of their visitors were, in every way, worthy of the occasion. The company assembled, consisted of persons of distinction from different parts of the kingdom, together with several of the gentry in Yorkshire, and Members of the Philosophical Societies in the country.

The first meeting which took place, was a scientific conversazione, which was very numerous attended, when a short extemporaneous lecture was delivered by Mr. Phillips, the Secretary of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, on some fossil specimens, which were exhibited on the occasion. On the following day, a meeting was held in the Theatre of the Museum, Lord Milton in the Chair, for the purpose of forming the above National Association, for the general advancement of Science. The attendance was very numerous, and all the distinguished persons, assembled in York on the occasion, were present. Lord Milton, having been unanimously called to the chair, addressed the meeting, stating to them the important advantages that would accrue to science from such a meeting, where philosophers and literary and scientific men were assembled, from all parts of Great Britain, for the purpose of forming an Association, founded on principles the most beneficial to science in general.

"No doubt," he said, "could be entertained that if the example set there should be followed up in other parts of England, and if those persons who had assembled on the present occasion should give encouragement to similar assemblies in different and well-selected parts of the kingdom, in a very few years this result would be obtained—that men of science, who were now spread in different places in this empire, would be enabled to meet one another, to compare their ideas, to communicate to each other the advances they might have respectively made in their own spheres, and, by making known to others the wants and deficiencies they had respectively felt, to give such an impulse to science as could not but be highly beneficial." After many other remarks of a similar nature, he sat down amidst loud cheers from all parts of the hall. The Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt then addressed the meeting, and submitted a plan for the formation of an association which might perpetuate such scientific meetings as the present; among the promoters of it he could not forbear mentioning the names of Brewster, Robinson, Johnston, Murchison, &c. Amongst

other objects for which the association above-mentioned was formed, was that of removing the national impediments to science; for example, a patent could not be procured under the present law at a less expense than two hundred pounds, which seemed almost intended as a restriction upon inventions. He then detailed the plan of the association.

It was proposed that a "British Association for the Advancement of Science" should be formed, to give a stronger impulse and more systematic direction to the efforts of men of science in this country; that members of Philosophical Societies in the British Empire should become members, by desiring their names to be enrolled, and contributing some small subscription; that the Association should meet annually at certain places, in rotation—those places being selected in reference to the convenience of their situation and the wishes of the friends of science resident there; that the Committee should sit during the meeting, and should consist of all persons who had contributed papers to Philosophical Societies, which papers had been published in their Transactions; that the Committee should recommend for admission such persons, not being members of Philosophical Societies, as they might think proper; that the Committee should fix on such subjects as they might consider proper to be investigated during the ensuing year, and discussed at the ensuing annual meeting, and appoint sub-committees, and name individuals who should conduct particular inquiries, and who should also draw up reports of the state and progress of the respective sciences to be read at the ensuing meeting. Such was the system proposed to be followed, and Mr. Harcourt concluded by reading the first resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Brewster, who stated that he had no doubt that such an association was both desirable and practicable. The resolution was carried unanimously.

The resolution which allowed all the members of Philosophical Societies in the kingdom to become members of the Association was discussed at great length, and several amendments were proposed, but in the end the original resolution was carried. The other resolutions were passed with little remark, but it was agreed to refer the whole to the consideration of the committee, whose report should be received the following day. The thanks of the meeting to Lord Milton for his valuable services in the chair, were moved by Mr. John Dalton, and carried by acclamation; and Dr. Brewster moved thanks to the Rev. W. V. Harcourt for his luminous exposition of the plan of the Association, which was also carried with applause. After the meeting, about one hundred of the visitors present dined together at the York Tavern, Lord Milton in

the chair. About eight o'clock the company broke up and repaired to the Museum, where Mr. Abrahams, of Sheffield, delivered a Lecture on Magnetism, illustrated by experiments. Ladies as well as gentlemen were admitted to the lecture, and the Theatre was crowded.

On the third day an adjourned meeting to form the British Association, was resumed in the Theatre of the Museum; Lord Milton in the Chair.

The resolutions had in the mean time been revised by the Committee, and, instead of the resolution, carried the preceding day, allowing all members of Philosophical Societies to become members of the British Association on mere application, resolutions were passed which provided that the persons who were present at that meeting might become members on subscribing an obligation, to conform to the rules, and pay the annual subscription; that the fellows and members of all chartered societies, and the office bearers and council, or managing committee of all Philosophical Societies, should be entitled to become members, and that all the members of such Philosophical Societies should be admitted as members of the Association, on being recommended by the council or committee of their respective societies; that the annual subscription should be 1*l.* with the alternative of a payment of 5*s.* in one sum; that the Committee should recommend for admission such persons, not being members of other societies, as they thought worthy; and that the Treasurer of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society should be provisional treasurer of the Association. These resolutions were moved and seconded by Sir Thomas Brisbane, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Dalton, Dr. Daubeny, Rev. W. Scoresby, Dr. Pearson, Mr. Murchison, Mr. Marshall, and the Rev. Theodore Drury. A motion was then made, that the Rev. Mr. Harcourt be requested to publish the Address he delivered to the Association on the previous day, which was carried unanimously, and to which Mr. Harcourt assented.

The business of forming the Association being completed, with the exception of what was left to the Committee, the Chairman announced that some scientific papers would be read. A paper by Dr. Brewster, on Mineralogy, was then read. A paper by Dr. Henry, of Manchester, on the Philosophical Character of Dr. Priestley, was read by Mr. Phillips. In the evening, papers were read by Mr. Richard Potter, jun. on a new construction of the Newtonian Reflecting Microscope. Dr. Brewster on a new Instrument for distinguishing precious Stones and Minerals.

On the fourth day, at twelve o'clock, the meeting re-assembled, and the Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt announced that Lord Mil-

ton was elected president of the Association. His Lordship, on taking the chair, briefly acknowledged the honour done him. Mr. Harcourt then informed the meeting that it was intended that the next annual meeting of the Institution for the promotion of science throughout the British empire should take place at Oxford, in the month of June next, and that the president elect was Dr. Buckland. Lord Milton then announced that the first paper appointed to be read at this meeting was one by Mr. Dalton, of Manchester, on the quantity of Food and Insensible Perspiration. At the same time, his Lordship apologised for the necessity of his then leaving the meeting. The Rev. W. V. Harcourt having taken the chair, Mr. Dalton stated that the paper he had read was printed, and would appear in the next number of the Transactions of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society. It was a series of observations founded on personal experiment, made about forty years ago, to ascertain the relative quantity of food, perspiration, and various animal products. Since that time, chemistry has made considerable advances, and will enable those observations to be turned to a still more beneficial account. Mr. Dalton concluded his paper by pointing out the utility of such inquiries, especially to physicians, and also of their interest to the public at large. Mr. R. Potter, jun. next read a paper on the subject of the Refraction of Light. Mr. W. Hutton read an essay on the Whin Sill, in which, with much minuteness and laborious research, he described the whole course of that interesting work, from its rise in Yorkshire, through a line of 100 miles, to a distant part of Northumberland, offering, as he proceeded, such remarks on its probable formation as his own close and personal inspection had suggested to him. Mr. J. F. W. Johnston read a paper on the discovery of a new metal, called Vanadium, which had only been discovered about November last. Many beautiful specimens were exhibited and described, with much scientific acumen. H. Witham, Esq. next read a very ingenious paper on Fossil Vegetation, with a view to gain votaries to that part of geology which depends for its progress on accurate knowledge of fossil botany. The proceedings of this morning's meeting were closed by the reading of a paper by Mr. Phillips, communicated by Dr. Henry, on a peculiar phenomenon belonging to the Copper-ore of Anglesea. The meeting was attended by upwards of 100 gentlemen, and during a part of the proceedings, the Archbishop was present. In the evening, Mr. Scoresby communicated the results of his recent researches concerning the law of Magnetic Induction, the diminution of the magnetic force in proportion to the square of the distance, and the employment of those

data for the construction of apparatus; by which to measure the thickness of walls, the solid intervals between the subterranean tunnels, and gangways in mines, collieries, &c. and in general to the determination of short distances otherwise immeasurable.

On the fifth day, Mr. Scoresby completed his curious experiments in Magnetism. Dr. Brewster gave his very interesting paper on the structure of the Crystalline Lens. R. J. Murchison, Esq. president of the Geological Society, communicated the principal results of Mr. Gilbertson's researches concerning the Shells of existing species which lie in the gravel and silt-beds of Lancashire. Dr. Daubeny delivered a short lecture on the connexion between mineral springs and vol-

canic action, and on the gaseous contents of Taff's Well, near Cardiff. A large party of the members of the Association then proceeded to Bishopthorpe, to enjoy the hospitality of the Archbishop, who had given them a general invitation. Three delightful hours passed rapidly in the palace, and then the whole assembly returned to the hall of science. Mr. Potter, from the lecture-table, spoke of the passage of Electricity in the Terriellian Vacuum; Dr. Warwick exhibited Moll's method of creating a temporary Magnet; Dr. Daubeny exhibited a new instrument; and Mr. Phillips read an account from the Malta Gazette of the New Island raised by submarine fires from the bed of the Mediterranean.

VARIETIES.

Machine for saving Lives at Sea, &c.—A Mr. Canning has invented a very simple but a very effectual apparatus for saving the lives of sailors, &c. from wrecks at sea. It consists of spars, booms, or any similar materials always to be found on board of vessels, fastened together with ropes, and made additionally buoyant by means of barrels.

The new Volcanic Island.—The last accounts of this island, contained in the "Semaphore," state that the eruption has ceased, and that the crater is now filled with boiling water, from which a sulphureous smoke continues to issue. The isle is chiefly formed of a spungy lava and puzzolane. The brink of the crater is thirty feet in height at the lowest part, in other places eighty feet, and in the centre two hundred feet. It is easy to land on the south-west side. Smoke issues from several points of the sea around.

Some Italian journals mention that a new organized being has been discovered in the interior of Africa, which seems to form an intermediate link between vegetable and animal life. This singular being has the shape of a spotted serpent. It drags itself along on the ground, and, instead of a head, has a flower shaped like a bell, which contains a viscous liquor. The flies and other insects, attracted by the smell of this juice, enter into the flower, where they are caught by the adhesive matter. The flower then closes, and remains shut until the prisoners are bruised and transformed into chyle. The indigestible portions, such as the head and the wings, are thrown out by two lower spiral openings. This vegetable serpent has a skin resembling leaves; a white and soft flesh, and instead of a bony skeleton, a cartilaginous frame filled with yellow marrow. The natives consider it delicious food.

Savings' Banks.—J. T. Pratt, Esq. the Barrister-at-law, appointed by Government

to certify the rules of Saving Banks in England, Wales, and Ireland, has furnished some highly useful information relative to these societies, which have produced so much good among the more humble classes. At the end of the year 1830 there were 412,217 depositors, being an increase in that year of 12,682, the average of whose deposits amounted to 32l. each. The total quantity of investments, Nov. 30, 1830, amounted to no less a sum than 14,366,967l.

Exotics.—Since the discovery of the New World, our English gardeners have produced 2,345 varieties of trees and plants from America, and upwards of 1,700 from the Cape of Good Hope, in addition to many thousands which have been brought from China, the East Indies, New Holland, various parts of Africa, Asia, and Europe, until the list of plants now cultivated in this country exceeds 120,000 varieties.

The Colonies.—The British colonies amount in number to thirty-seven, exclusive of the British possessions in India. Of these there have been captured eleven, ceded four, obtained by settlement nineteen. The population of these colonies is, in North America 911,229, British Guinea and the West Indies, whites 40,485, free coloured people 60,863, slaves 694,530, total 836,527; Crown colonies, whites 238,388, free coloured people 977,407, slaves, including of course, convicts 146,899, total 1,322,409. The imports from the whole, in 1829, in official value was 11,508,943l.; official value of exports 10,777,244l. Ships inwards 2,798, tonnage 755,375; ships outwards 2,977, tonnage 1,067,243.

Floating Island in Esthwaite Lake.—At the head of Esthwaite Lake, Hawkshead, there is a smaller sheet of water known by the name of the Priestboat, but connected with the other lake by a small outlet. Upon

this, there has been for many years a floating island little noticed by tourists, and erroneously stated by some writers of Guides to the Lakes, not to move or sail with the wind. In contradiction of this, it was never known since first it became a floating island to have remained stationary, or to be fixed for any great length of time till the great flood last winter, which lifted one half of it upon land where it remained since then until a few days ago, when it was re-launched by a few young men who took advantage of the flood at that time to effect their purpose, and had the pleasure of sailing across the lake upon it. On the day following it moved from one end of the lake to the other, four different times; on one of its trips no less than fifteen gentlemen and ladies were upon it. It is thirty yards long by five broad, and covered with wood of various sorts which supplies the place of sails. This curiosity has not, perhaps, its fellow in the United Kingdom.—*Kendal Chronicle*.

The Miniature Watch.—The miniature watch which was presented to his late Majesty by the maker, Mr. Arnold, is now in the possession of the Queen. The size of this ingenious piece of mechanism is something less than half-a-crown. It contains 120 different parts, and it altogether weighs no more than five pennyweights, seven grains, and three-fourths. The great wheel and fuzee, two grains and three-quarters; second wheel and pinion, three-quarters of a grain; barrel and main spring, three grains and a half; third wheel and pinion, one-ninth of a grain; cylinder and wheel and pinion, one sixteenth of a grain; balance, pendulum, cylinder, spring, and collet, two eighths of a grain; the pendulum spring, 3-100ths of a grain; the chain, half a grain; barrel and main-spring, one grain and three-quarters; great wheel and rochet, one grain; second wheel and pinion, one-seventh of a grain; third wheel and pinion, one-eighth of a grain; fourth wheel and pinion, one-ninth of a grain; fly wheel and pinion, 1-17th of a grain; fly pinion, 1-20th of a grain; hour hammer, half a grain; quarter hammer, half a grain; rack, chain, and pulley, one grain and three-quarters; quarter and half quarter rack, two-thirds of a grain; the quarter and half a quarter snail and common pinion, two-thirds of a grain; the all-for-nothing piece, half a grain; steel dial plate, with gold figures, three grains and a half; the hour snail and star, one half and one-sixteenth of a grain.

Sunday Schools.—In Great Britain there are 7125 Sunday schools, which are conducted by 88,860 teachers, who have under their care 844,700 scholars. In Ireland there are 3037 schools, conducted by 18,680 teachers, and having 217,900 scholars. So

that there are in the United Kingdom, in connexion with the Union, 10,162 schools, 107,540 teachers, and 1,062,600 scholars.

Gay's Chair.—A short time ago, at a public sale in Barnstable, Devon, a curiously formed arm-chair was purchased by a gentleman, which appears incontestibly to have belonged to the poet Gay, who was a native of that town. On examining this piece of furniture a drawer was discovered under the seat, at the extremity of which was a smaller private drawer, connected with a rod in front, by which it was drawn out; and within it were found various documents and interesting papers, which appear to have been deposited there by the poet himself, many of them being in his handwriting. The chair seems admirably constructed for meditative ease and literary application.

The East India Magazine states that an English lawyer has actually arrived in this country from India to prosecute an appeal before the Privy Council, made by a few Brahmins in Bengal, against Lord William Bentinck's prohibition of suttees. This diabolical custom had its origin in the excessive jealousy of the early Hindoo Princes, who, with a view to prevent their numerous widows forming subsequent attachments, availed themselves of their irresponsible power, and with the aid of the priests it was promulgated as if by sacred authority, that the wives of the Hindoos of every caste, who desired future beatitude, should immolate themselves on the demise of their husbands! Since 1756, when the British power in India became firmly established, upwards of 70,000 widows have been cruelly massacred. A Brahmin possesses the privilege of marrying as many wives as he pleases. Vnuntu, a Brahmin, who died at Bagnapore, had more than one hundred wives; twenty-two were burned at his death. The fire was kept burning three days. He had married four sisters, two of whom were burned with his corpse. A short time before Lord Bentinck's order, a Rajah in the hill country, who died, had twenty-eight wives burnt with his body! The lawyer now in London, to plead before the Privy Council for the restoration of these abominations, was in Calcutta in Dec. 1829, when Lord Wm. Bentinck vindicated humanity by the abolition of such strange, foul, and unnatural murders, and knows that the God-like act was hailed with enthusiasm by millions of the Hindoos—that a deputation of the Brahmins waited on the Governor-General to express their heartfelt satisfaction, and that the whole of the Sepoy army were enraptured at the act. The appeal is now set down for hearing before the Privy Council.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

At a sitting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, a letter was read from MM. Villermé and Milne Edwards, upon the influence of the temperature of the atmosphere upon the relative mortality of new-born infants. Mr. Edwards, sen. had stated, that at the period of birth, in warm-blooded animals, the productive faculty of heat is at its minimum, and that in general, in the earlier ages, it is too feeble to remain fixed when exposed to sudden changes of cold. Guided by the experience of this physiologist, MM. Villermé and Milne Edwards imagined that they could throw some new light upon this question relative to the human species. They applied themselves, therefore, to discover whether there existed any fixed laws with respect to the variations of the temperature and the number of deaths of new-born infants. They, in the first instance, compared this mortality in the north and in the south of France, and decided, as the result of their inquiries, that in the coldest provinces the mortality is the greatest. The examination of the proportional numbers of deaths of infants, taken month by month, first throughout all France, and afterwards for each department, has confirmed this first result, and has made it appear that it is always in the coldest season of the year that the number of deaths of infants below the age of one year is the greatest, whilst from the age of one year to old age the contrary takes place. In whatever manner these gentlemen viewed the question, they have always arrived at the same conclusion; and it appeared evident to them that the cause of the excess of mortality among new-born children arose from their being exposed to the cold at an age when the caloric power is less than at any other period of life. MM. Villermé and Edwards think that this result, which is of considerable interest with respect to the physiology of mankind, is well worthy of the attention of the legislature and the ministers of religion; and they prove, by results derived from calculation, how often exposure of new-born infants to the action of cold, in carrying them to the baptismal font, is attended with danger; and they suggest that, during the winter, the cere-

mony should be performed at the houses of the parents. The same remark is applicable with respect to the formalities requisite for the inscription of the names of children on the civil register. According to our authors, the carrying new-born infants into the offices of the mayors, for the purpose of making the register of births within three days of their birth, must be considered as exposing them to great risk. The civil officer visits the dwelling for the purpose of certifying deaths—why, therefore, say these gentlemen, cannot the officers do the same for the births?

Strength of the French Army.—By an official return of the effective military force of France, presented to the Chamber of Deputies by Marshal Soult, it appears, that according to the estimates for the Budget of 1831, the French army consists of—1st, eleven regiments of artillery of 2,416 men each, giving 26,576 effective men, which, with the pontonniers, artillery train, &c., amounts to 34,120 men. 2nd. The corps of engineers in three regiments of 2,500 men each, the three troops of the waggon-train attached to it, of rather more than 100 men each, and a company of 156 artificers, make altogether a force of 8,151 men. The military equipages amount to about 4,529 men. 3rd. The fifty cavalry regiments average from 1,000 to 1,050 men each. The cavalry military riding school at Saumur is stated at 711, and the dépôt for recruits 713. The total effective force of the cavalry is 54,046 men. 4th. The sixty-seven regiments of infantry of the line, amounting to 217,281 men, allowing 3,243 men to each regiment of four battalions. The twenty-one regiments of light infantry are composed of 50,484 effective men, allowing 2,404 men to each regiment of three battalions. A return of the subaltern officers under that of captain is not made, as the number per troop or company is regulated by a military ordinance, according to the effective strength of the regiment. When the French army is completed on the war establishment, it will amount to 500,000 men, including artillery, cavalry, and infantry.

USEFUL ARTS.

The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the Literary Gazette. A German paper contains a very long letter, sent to the editor by a M. Antony Bernhard, and dated Munich, 3rd July this year, in which he gives an account of an

invention, which he has ultimately matured, for raising water or other fluids to any height that can be required for any useful purposes. From this long letter, which would fill about four of your pages, I extract a few passages, which will suffice to give some

idea of the nature of the invention, and the pretensions of the inventor. The theory of his invention had long been *floating* in his mind; but many years were spent in experiments to reduce it to practice. His first apparatus was at length brought to a trial in 1829, at the Grand Surrey Canal, near London. This first public trial produced a result which, *a priori*, had been declared by every body to be impossible; the water being raised to the height of seventy feet in a pipe nine inches in diameter. Owing to defects and imperfections in the first apparatus, the water did not rise in a continuous column but in a few cases, and began again after some minutes' interval; these intervals occurring five or six times in an hour. The mass of water raised each time might be about fifty cubic feet. M. Bernhard declares that he had seen such an apparatus complete by M. Ertel, an eminent mechanic of Munich, by which quicksilver was raised to the height of thirteen feet, which, considering the relative specific gravity of water and mercury, is equal to raising water to the height of 175 feet. He is now engaged in erecting an apparatus on a large scale for raising water, which he says will be ready in the next month (*i. e.* August this year); and that it will raise 4000 cubic feet of water in an hour to the height of sixty feet.

The problem to be solved was—"To raise water, quicksilver, or any other fluid, without pumps or other mechanical contrivance, to any height required for useful purposes." This problem he has solved as follows:—"By the application of the pressure of the atmosphere, as an acting power, to the fluid to be raised; by the application of heat to produce the expansion, or rarefaction, and thereby a diminution of the specific gravity of the fluid, as the body to be raised; and, lastly, by the production of a vacuum within the apparatus and above the rising column of fluid, to take away the counter pressure."

This invention M. Bernhard says will entirely supersede the steam-engine, which he says he shall be able to prove, as soon as he can make models of the different kinds of apparatus which will be necessary to perform the several functions of steam-engines. M. Bernhard goes into great detail to show that his invention will be attended with a vast saving of expense, time, and labour. He complains that though he has taken great pains to prove by experiments the correctness of his theory to many professors and amateurs of science, and to learned societies in Prussia, England, France, and Bavaria, none of them, or at least very few, have acknowledged its accuracy, and no society has given him any encouragement. He gives, however, the names of several men of

rank and learning in Bavaria who attended his experiments, and refers for particulars (among other persons) to F. P. Hooper, Esq. Saville Place, London. H. E. L.

Improvement in the Railway applied to the loading and discharging of vessels of coals and merchandize of all description and the transportation of goods from place to place.—In this valuable improvement the railway is sustained in a level and horizontal position and at the required height by a suitable number of upright posts, and permanently secured by bolts or other fixtures. The posts are securely imbedded in the ground, and are preserved in their respective positions by suitable bracings or stanchions. On the horizontal bars which constitute the bed-pieces of the railway are beds of wrought or cast-iron, or other proper material which are firmly secured to them, and extend their whole length. These beds are smooth and level to receive the wheels of the carriage which may be flanked or grooved to move upon them. The rail carriage consists of a frame constructed of suitable material to which axles of wrought-iron are attached by means of bolts or other contrivances. The wheels may be formed of wrought or cast iron, or other proper substance, and may be made solid or otherwise with their surfaces flanked or grooved to move on corresponding surfaces of the beds of the railway. Attached to the bottom of the carriage and suspended from it is a chain, which may be lengthened or shortened at pleasure, having a hook at its extremity for attaching a coal tub. At one extremity of the railway is a crane secured by suitable fixtures. This crane is supplied with a chain or rope-fall which raises the coal from, the vessel to the carriages, and which may be worked by horse or other power. Beneath the railway and under this crane is a staying made to slide between the foot, and may be raised or depressed by means of pins or bolts which fit into apertures bored in the posts. The coal is raised to the staying before-mentioned in tubs by a chain-fall attached to the crane, where it is disengaged by an assistant, and transferred to the carriage. The carriage is put in motion by means of ropes, pulleys, or other machinery, and the coal suspended in tubs beneath is transported to the distance required, where it is deposited, the carriage immediately returning with the empty tub. This improved railway is of a double form, so as to admit of two carriages moving parallel to each other, when the middle horizontal bed-piece has on its surface beds for the inner wheels of both carriages. In this case the crane is placed in the centre, and is enabled to serve each carriage in succession by swinging two ways.

Improvement in the mode of making paper

for writing, printing, and wrapping, from wood. — The wood is reduced to shavings of the ordinary jack-plane shaving size, so as to be rendered nearly of the same size: they are then placed in a cistern or boiler sufficiently large and covered with water, which is raised to the boiling point of heat. To every one hundred pounds of the wood so reduced, from twelve to eighteen pounds of alkali, either vegetable or mineral, are put, in proportion to its quality for strength. If salts are used, they should be reduced before they are placed on the wood. They may, however, be put in with the water and wood before reduction, but the first method is the most preferable. Should lime be used, there must be a sufficient quantity in all cases to equal twelve pounds of pure black salts. One hundred pounds of wood will, if well attended to, make from five to seven reams of paper.

Machine for making Shot and Musket and Rifle Bullets.—The balls are first cast in moulds consisting of two iron plates, faced

so as to fit closely together, each plate forming one half of the bullet. The thickness of the upper plate is just equal to that of the half bullet, there being a hole through it above for the purposes of casting. The plates are so placed as to form an inclined plane upon a frame made for the purpose. A hopper to contain leads to fill the moulds is made to slide over and in contact with the upper plate, and is followed by a knife which removes all the superfluous metal. The hopper is borne down by a weighted lever, and moved by a rack and pinion. Upon being turned out of the moulds, the bullets are coated with black lead to prevent their adhering; after which they are passed through the rolling machine. This consists of small hoppers into which they are first put, and by which they are delivered on to grooved rollers properly adapted to them. Of these there are five, which they pass in succession, each with the grooves a little smaller than the preceding one—this number of grooves being found to render the balls perfect.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

Jacob Perkins, of Fleet Street, in the city of London, Engineer, for his improvement on his former patent, dated July 2, 1831; making the same applicable to the evaporating and boiling of fluids for certain purposes.

Benjamin Aingworth, of the Parish of Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, Button Maker, for an improvement in the making and constructing of buttons.

Jean Jaques Jaquier, of Castle Street, Leicester Square, in the County of Middlesex, Merchant, for improvements in the machinery for making paper. Communicated by a foreigner.

Harrison Gray Dyar, of Panton Square, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, for an improvement in tunneling, or method of executing subterraneous excavations.

George Forrester, of Vauxhall Foundry, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, Civil Engineer, for certain improvements in wheels for carriages and machinery, which improvements are applicable to other purposes.

William Bickford, of Tuckingwill, in the County of Cornwall, Leather Seller, for his invention of an instrument for igniting gunpowder, when used in the operation of blasting rocks and in mining.

George Holworthy Palmer, of Manchester Street, Gray's-Inn Road, Civil Engineer, for certain im-

provements in the steam-engine, boiler, and apparatus, or machinery connected therewith, applicable to propelling vessels, carriages, and other purposes.

James Neville, of Great Dover Road, in the County of Surrey, Engineer, for his improved apparatus for clarifying water and other fluids.

John Potts, Richard Oliver, and William Wainwright Potts, all of New Mills, in the County of Derby, Engravers, for an improved method or process of obtaining impressions from engravings in various colours, and applying the same to earthenware, porcelain, china, glass, and other similar substances.

Sampson Mordant, of Castle Street, East Finsbury, in the County of Middlesex, Engineer, and William Brockedon, of Devonshire Street, Queen Square, of the same county, Esq. for certain improvements in the construction of writing pens and penholders; and in the method of using them.

Mark Cosnahan, of the Isle of Man, Esq. for certain improvements in apparatus, modes, or process for converting sea or salt water, and also other brackish, turbid, or impure waters, into purified or fresh water; which apparatus, modes, or processes, or parts thereof, may be applied to other purposes.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Miss Elizabeth Spreckley, 18mo. 2s.
Ivimey's Memoir of Wm. Fox, Esq. 18mo. 2s.

BOTANY.

Phillips's Companion for the Kitchen Garden, 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

EDUCATION.

Skene's Little Jack adapted for learning German, 12mo. 5s.
Baikie on Education, 12mo. 5s.
Valpy's Third Greek Delectus, English Notes, 8vo. 14s. 6d.

HISTORY.

Lardner's Cyclopædia, Vol. XXIII.—(France, Vol. III. in 3 vols.) fcap. 6s.
Edinburgh Cabinet Library, Vol. IV.—(Palestine) by the Rev. M. Russell, LL.D.) 12mo. 5s.
Memoirs of the Late War, by the Earl of Munster, Captain Cooke, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 7s.
History of the Roman Hierarchies, by J. Abbott, A.B. 8vo. 2s.
Historical Memoirs of the House of Bourbon, 2 vols. fcap. 10s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Hennell's Forms of Declarations, 8vo. 7s. 6d.
Description of the Contents, Objects, and Uses of the Public Records, 8vo. 5s.
Leigh on the Game Laws, 12mo. 5s.
Wardlaw's Essays on Assurance, 12mo. 5s.

MEDICAL.

Liston's Elements of Surgery, Part II. 8vo. 9s.
Snell's Guide to Operations on the Teeth. 8vo. 8s.
Allen on Insanity, Vol. I. Part I. 8vo. 8s.
Bichat's General Anatomy, 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.
Lugol on Scrofula, 8vo. 8s.
Neale on Cholera Morbus, 8vo. 8s. 6d.
Otto's Compendium of Anatomy, by South, 8vo. 14s.
Description of the Preparations in the Museum of St. Bartholomew, 4to. 10s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cleghorn's System of Agriculture, from the Encyclopedia Britannica, 4to. 9s.
Dr. Ryan's Lectures on Population, Marriage, &c. 12mo. 2s. 6d.
Valpy's Classical Library, No. XXII.—(Thucydides, Vol. III.) 12mo. 4s. 6d.
Elphinstone's Amusements for Little Girls, 18mo. 2s.

Illustrations of Shakspeare and the British Drama, 8vo. 10s.

The Annulet for 1832, turkey morocco, fcap. 12s. Illustrations to ditto, unlettered, 2l. 10s.; lettered 1l. 10s. in portfolio.

The Juvenile Forget-Me-Not, 1832, morocco, 8s.
Frost's Geography and Astronomy, 12mo. 8s.

Hardiman's Irish Minstrelsy, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 6s.
Nimrod on Hunters, &c. 8vo. 15s.

Crutwell's Housekeepers' Account-Book for 1832, 2s.

Literary Souvenir for 1832, small paper, 12s. in turkey morocco; large paper, 1l. 4s.

The New Year's Gift for 1832, by Mrs. Alaric A. Watts, fcap. 8s. half-bound.

The Winter's Wreath for 1832, fcap. 12s. silk; proofs on India paper, 1l. 4s. in portfolio.

Friendship's Offering for 1832, fcap. 12s. stamped morocco; Illustrations to ditto, India paper, before letters, 1l. 11s. 6d.; after letters, 1l. 1s.; French proofs, 15s. in portfolio.

Illustrations to the Keepsake for 1832, proofs, 2l. 2s.; India proofs, 3l. 3s.; India proofs before letters, 4l. 4s.

The Amethyst, or Christian Annual for 1832, fcap. 8s. half bd. morocco.

Moore's Dictionary of Quotations, post 8vo. 12s.

Balaam, by the Author of "Modern Fanaticism Unveiled," 12mo. 5s.

NOVELS.

The Bravo, by the Author of "The Spy," &c. 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Roscoe's Novelist's Library, Vol. IV.—(Peregrine Pickle, Vol. II.) fcap. 5s.

Glen Moubray, 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 8s.

The Sisters' Budget, 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

POETRY.

Ash's Poetical Works, 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

Gillilan's Scottish Songs. 12mo. 4s.

Liberia, 18mo. 2s.

THEOLOGY.

Hughes's Divines, No. XVII.—(Jeremy Taylor, Vol. V.) 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Mrs. Copley's Sacred History, 12mo. 3s.

Keach's Travels of True Godliness, by Malcolm, 18mo. 2s.

Rev. Robert Hall's Works, Vol. II. 8vo. 12s.

TRAVELS.

Campaigns and Cruises in Venezuela, &c. 3 vols. 12mo. 21s.

LITERARY REPORT.

A translation of the "Memoirs of the Duchess of Abrantes," is announced. The work is said to contain curious particulars respecting her husband, General Junot, and other distinguished persons attached to the fortunes of Napoleon.

Charles Swain, Author of "Metrical Essays," has nearly ready for publication, "The Mind," a Poem in two parts, with other Poems: embodying a second edition of "The Beauties of the Mind," a poetical sketch. Mr. Swain is a poet of no common order, and we hail with satisfaction the announcement of any work from his pen.

"A Manual of the History of Philosophy," from the German of Tenneman, by the Rev. Arthur Johnson, M.A.; and "A New Argument for

the Truth of the Christian Religion," by the same Author.

The oldest of the Annuals, "Time's Telescope," for the next year, is, we are assured, to be much increased in its attractions. The astronomical department is to be again written by Mr. Barker, whose talent in this department is well known, while the portion devoted to natural history, or the appearances of the seasons, is, for the first time, to be from the pen of Professor Rennie.

A new edition of "Four Years in the West Indies," containing a full and authentic Account of the late dreadful Hurricane in Barbadoes, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia: illustrated by lithographic Sketches.

"Selections from the Edinburgh Review," comprising the best Articles in that Journal, from its commencement to the present time: with a Preliminary Dissertation and Explanatory Notes. Edited by Maurice Cross.

"A Treatise on the Diseases of the Heart and Great Vessels," by James Hope, M.D.

"The Sacred History of the World," from the Creation to the Deluge, attempted to be philosophically considered, in a Series of Letters to a Son, by Sharon Turner.

Mr. Murray has issued a prospectus of a complete and uniform edition of the Works of Lord Byron, with his Letters and Journals, and Life by Moore. The publication is to commence with the new year, and to be completed in fourteen monthly volumes, about the size of the Waverley Novels, and with frontispieces and vignette title-pages, engraved on steel, after original designs by eminent artists.

"A Series of Landscape Illustrations of the Works of Lord Byron," to accompany Mr. Murray's new edition is also announced; they will be engraved by the most eminent Artists, and appear in a similar manner to the Landscape Illustrations of the Waverley Novels.

"Sketches of the Principal Events connected with the History of Modern Europe," in which their influence on the interests, happiness, and morals of Society, are particularly considered. By the Rev. H. C. O'Donnoghue, A.M.

In one volume, uniform with Wordsworth, "Selections from the Poems of Southey."

"Reflections on the Politics, Intercourse, and Commerce of the Principal Nations of Antiquity, translated from the German of A. H. L. Heeren."

We rejoice to find that this admirable work is about to appear in an English translation: Africa—comprising the Egyptians, Ethiopians, Carthaginians, &c. is the commencement.

"The Usurer's Daughter," by one of the Contributors to Blackwood's Magazine.

"A familiar Compendium of the Law of Debtor and Creditor." By John St. Brady.

"Nicotiana, or the Smoker and Snuff-taker's Companion."

"Letters from a German Prince," being a Journal of a Tour in England, Ireland, and France, in 1828 and 1829, translated from the German.

"A Dictionary of Quotations from various authors, in Ancient and Modern Languages, with English Translations," &c. by Hugh Moore, Esq.

"The History, Topography, and Antiquities of Framlingham," compiled from the best Authorities, by R. Green.

"Wilson's American Ornithology," with the continuation by C. L. Bonaparte; together with an Enumeration and Description of the newly-discovered species not included in the original work, and copious Notes, by Sir William Jardine, Bart.

The Author of "Gertrude" will shortly produce her new novel, "The Affiliated One."

"The Sisters' Budget;" a collection of original Tales, in prose and verse, by the Authors of "The Odd Volume," &c. with contributions from distinguished writers.

"The Chameleon," an Album of original pieces, by Mr. Atkinson, the publisher, is announced.

A volume of poetry, "Pictures of the Past," is announced by Mr. Brydson.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The College of Physicians, at their annual meeting, held on the 30th of September, re-elected Sir Henry Hallford, Bart. President; and elected Doctors Hume, Williams, Wilson, and Clendenning, Censors for the ensuing year.

St. Pancras.—This parish has met to consider "the propriety of withholding the payment of parochial rates until the inhabitant rate-payers have the power of electing their own vestry-men and parish officers, and have the management of their own affairs." A resolution was adopted, pledging the rate-payers to resist. The declaration also protested against the parochial officers enforcing the rates, the parishioners not having any control over that body; and also against the Act of Parliament empowering them so to act. Subscriptions were entered into to carry the views of the meeting into effect.

The parish of Islington has met for a similar purpose at White Conduit-house. The assembly took place in the gardens, and the orchestra served as a rostrum for the orators. It was decided to resist the new rate of 5d. in the pound as a church rate, "levied by

certain select vestries, bodies hitherto unknown to the public."

Molasses in Breweries.—The Committee of the House of Commons have anxiously and carefully investigated the subject referred to them, and have come to the conclusion to recommend to the House not to permit the use of molasses in the breweries and distilleries of this country.

Thames Tunnel.—A special meeting of shareholders was lately held at the City of London Tavern; G. H. Wollaston, Esq. in the chair. 248,000*l.* it was stated, was still necessary to complete this undertaking. The chairman proposed that application for an advance of money should be made to the commissioners of public works. A resolution, leaving the sum to be required at the discretion of the directors, and declaring that no security but the property should be afforded—at the same time providing that in no case should the shareholders, who have paid up their proportions, be called on for any farther advance—was proposed by Mr. Adams, and carried. Several other resolutions were adopted on the motion of Mr. Sweet, and it was confidently be-

lieved that the undertaking would yet be completed.

Cholera.—The Gazette of Friday, the 21st, contained the order in council for the publication, circulation, and application of the rules and regulations proposed by the Board of Health, as precautions against the introduction and spreading of Cholera Morbus. The external precaution of a rigorous quarantine has been effectually enforced. The next guard will be found in the earnest endeavour of every person on the coast to prevent smuggling. A single boat, a single person, a cask of spirits, a roll of tobacco, a packet of silk, or a chest of tea, might introduce a malady under which the whole country might suffer. The establishment of a Board of Health in every town to correspond with the Board in London, and to consist of magistrates, clergy, and two or three of the faculty of medicine; large towns to be divided into districts, with committees of inspection to report to the Board of Health; establishments of one or more houses in town, as receptacles in case of danger; the immediate application of medical means; the suspension over the door of any suspected house of the word "caution," and where the disease exists, of the word "sick;" and the cutting off of all communication with such houses, to be followed wisely and firmly. Cleanliness and free ventilation are essential. The immediate burning of old rags, paper, cordage, clothes, hangings, &c. Copious use of soap and water to furniture, clothes, and person. Chloride of lime and water to drains and sinks, &c.; hotlime-wash to the walls and roofs; and every particle of filth to be carefully removed. The dead—if such there should unhappily be—to be buried near the hospital; nurses and attendants to be kept separate from the community; persons in whose house the disease breaks out, or is suspected, are to inform the Board; communication with infected towns, houses, or persons, to be cut off for twenty days on the slightest suspicion. The Gazette adds the symptoms of the disease, and the means of remedy.

King's College, London.—This institution, which has been founded for the purpose of affording an economical and complete education to the youth of the metropolis, was lately opened. The design was first promulgated and resolved upon in the month of June 1828. A sufficiency of funds having been raised by private subscription within the next seven months, it received the royal sanction in the course of the following year; and the interval between the autumn of 1829 and the present time has been devoted to the erection of the buildings, and to other arrangements for conducting the various schools, where the elementary, as well as the more advanced branches of instruction,

are to be pursued. Notwithstanding the very inclement weather which prevailed, the chapel, in which the friends of the institution assembled to witness the opening ceremonies, was closely filled; and we observed amongst the company present, the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Bishops of London, Salisbury, Bristol, Lincoln, &c.; the Lords Bexley and Henley; Sirs R. Inglis, N. C. Tindal, J. Nicholl, and C. Price; Messrs. J. Capel, W. Sotheby, B. Brodie, &c. As it is the object of the founders to combine a liberal and useful education with the inculcation of the tenets and duties of Christianity, the ceremony appropriately began with the performance of the afternoon service, at the opening and close of which the choristers of the Chapel Royal lent their vocal aid; this was followed by a sermon from the Bishop of London, who insisted, with much strength of argument and eloquence, on the necessity of blending moral instruction with the development of the youthful faculties; and the Coronation Anthem being then performed, the scene terminated with an address from the Principal of the College, in which he expatiated on the objects which the institution had in view. The professors in the medical school have given their several introductory lectures; and if we are to judge of the qualifications of these gentlemen by those two of their lectures at which only we have been able to attend—namely, Mr. Green's sketch of the History of Empiricism, and Mr. Daniell's Refutation of the alleged Decay of Science in England, we may congratulate the Council on their choice, as well as the future pupils of the College on the prospect which they have before them of treading the paths of literature and science under the guidance of judicious and intelligent preceptors. A very considerable number of students have, we understand, already enrolled their names in all the departments of the College.—*Court Journal*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Frederic Ford, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, Curate of St. Mary's, Lichfield, to the Rectory of Church Lawton, Cheshire.

The Rev. Edward Pattison, of Letheringham, to the Rectory of Gedding, Suffolk.

The Rev. Francis Arney, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, has been appointed one of the Domestic Chaplains to Lord Falkland.

The Lord Bishop of Bangor has appointed the Rev. J. W. Trevor, M.A., and the Rev. John Jones, B.D., his Lordship's Examining Chaplains.

The Rev. Hugh Williams, M.A., to the Vicarage of Stanarth, Monmouthshire.

The Rev. E. Cory, B.A., to a Minor Canonry in Peterborough Cathedral, in the room of the Rev. W. Head, resigned.

The Rev. J. C. Wynter, B.A., to the Rectory of Donington-on-Baine, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. W. R. Colbeck has been elected Afternoon Lecturer of All Saints and St. John, Hertford, on the resignation of the Rev. T. Lloyd.

The Hon. and Rev. H. F. Tollemache, B.A., of St. Peter's College, to the Rectory of Harrington, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. R. G. Jeston, M.A., has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, to the Rectory of Marston Sitta, in that county, vacant by the death of the Rev. William Loggin.

The Rev. T. G. Gaisford, Prebendary of Durham, to the Deanery of Christ Church, on the resignation of Dr. S. Smith, and Dr. Smith to the Prebend of Durham.

The Rev. J. H. Fisher, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Kirby Lonsdale, Yorkshire.

The Rev. G. Pickering, to the Vicarage of Arskley, near Doncaster, in the room of the Rev. A. Cooke, resigned.

The Rev. W. H. Wyatt, to the Perpetual Curacy of Snenton, near Nottingham.

The Rev. Edward John Howman, M.A., to the Rectory of Bexwell, Norfolk.

The Rev. S. Rickards, to the Rectory of Chelworth, Suffolk.

The Rev. Charles Collins, M.A., Chaplain to Viscount Lorton, to the Rectories of Frimstead and Milstead, Kent, on his own presentation.

The Rev. W. Horrocks, to the Ministry of the new church at Stanley, Yorkshire, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. P. Ashworth.

The Rev. J. W. Dew, Curate of Whitkirk, to the Ministry of the new church of St. James, Halifax.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The King has appointed the Marquis of Downshire, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Charlemont, and the Earl of Landaff to be extra Knights of St. Patrick, dispensing with the established limitations of the number of Knights of that Order.

Lord Lilford has been appointed one of the Lords of the Bedchamber, in the room of the Earl of Waldegrave, resigned.

Married.—By special licence, Viscount Encombe, grandson to the Earl of Eldon, to the Hon. Louisa Duncombe, second daughter of Lord Feverham.

At the Marquis of Northampton's, Castle Ashby, the Baron de Normann, Secretary of Legation to his Prussian Majesty at Hamburg, to Wilmina, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Maclean Clephane, of Carleton and Torloisk, N.B.

At Aldingbourne Church, by the Rev. Mr. Calloway, Charlotte, third daughter of Lady Henry Howard, and niece of the Duke of Norfolk, to ——— Buller, Esq. M. P.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Augustus Villiers, second son of the Earl and Countess of Jersey, to the Hon. Miss Elphinstone, only daughter of Viscount Keith.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edward Godfrey, Esq. only son of Peter Godfrey, Esq. of Old Hall, Suffolk, to the Right Hon. Susan Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Morton.

At New Jersey, U. S. on the 18th of August, by

the Rev. Dr. Beasley, Prince Lucien Murat, second son of Joachim Murat, the late ex-King of Naples, to Caroline Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Major T. Fraser, of South Carolina.

Pandia Ralli, Esq. of Finsbury-Circus, to Mary-Anne, youngest daughter of P. Scaramanga, Esq.

At Greenwich, M. Fortescue, Esq. of the Middle Temple, to Margaret Eleanor, second daughter of P. Carteret le Geyt, Esq.

Mrs. H. W. Hitchcock, jun. of Highbury Grange, to Maria, daughter of C. D. Hayes, Esq. of Chapel-hill House, Isle of Thanet.

At Kennington, the Rev. J. Hodgson, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Sarah Margaret, only daughter of the late J. Barclay, Esq. of Stockwell.

At Lee, Kent, Lieut. J. A. Gilbert, Royal Artillery, to Emma Owen, daughter of the late J. B. Williams, Esq.

At Edinburgh, Samuel J. Jackson, jun. Esq. eldest son of the Hon. Samuel Jackson, Esq. one of the Members of his Majesty's Council, and of Sed Hall, in the Island of Jamaica, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Edgar, of Wedderly, Jamaica.

Died.—At Gran, his archiepiscopal see, the Cardinal Prince Primate of Hungary; Alexander Von Rudway.

At Bury, Charles Blomfield, Esq. father of the Lord Bishop of London, a member of the Corporation of Bury, and magistrate for that town.

At Burghfield Lodge, Berks, in his 79th year, the Hon. Frederick Lamley, elder brother to the Earl of Scarborough.

At Brighton, aged fourteen, the Hon. C. W. Lambton, eldest son and heir apparent to Lord Durham, and grandson to Earl Grey.

At Cheltenham, in his 88th year, the Hon. Robert Moore, uncle to the present Marquis of Drogheda.

At Buxton, Stephen Edward Rice, Esq. of Mount Trenchard, co. Limerick, father of the Right Hon. T. S. Rice, Secretary of the Treasury.

Benjamin Spiller, Esq. Librarian to the House of Commons.

At Bromley, Kent, Captain Richard Rawns, Deputy Master Attendant at the East India House, and late Commander of the Hon. Company's ship Warren Hastings.

At Harwich, Linley Rose, M.D., eldest son of W. G. Rose, Esq. of the House of Commons.

Lieut.-Gen. Malcolm Grant, E. I. S. aged 69.

At Crewkerne, aged 86, Peter Smith Payne, Esq. banker.

At Swan River, W. Stirling, Esq. Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Private Secretary to the Governor.

Of the liver complaint, Dr. Reece, of the Medical Hall, Piccadilly.

At the Rectory House, Chelvey, Somersetshire, aged 89, the Rev. Wm. Shaw, D.D. F.S.A. Dr. Shaw was the last surviving friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson.

At Barnstaple, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Carden, Rector of Erme, Vicar of Uni Lelant, Cornwall, and for many years Master of Truro Grammar School.

At Woodford, Essex, Sophia, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Thornton, of the Grenadier Guards.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

DERBYSHIRE.

At Derby the most disgraceful riots took place immediately after intelligence of the defeat of the Reform Bill had reached that town. The mob liberated the prisoners from the town-gaol; and Mr. Haden, a surgeon, was killed by a blow on the head from a stone, thrown by one of the rioters. The military were obliged to act; and several of the mob were killed. This was on Monday the 18th ult. On the following day, tranquillity was restored. Three adjourned inquests were subsequently held. The first on the body of John Gardner, aged seventeen, who was shot in front of the county gaol. Verdict, "Justifiable homicide." The second was on the body of Henry Haden, Esq. It did not appear that the violence was premeditated, and the verdict returned was "Accidental Death." The third was on the body of John Hickin, who was shot in the market-place. After a long investigation, the verdict returned was "Accidental death."

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Nottingham Castle, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle, was fired on the 10th ult. about six o'clock in the evening by a mob. They demanded entrance at the lodge; and, on being obstructed, forced the gates, and commenced the work of destruction; by eleven o'clock, the walls only of this edifice were unconsumed. Nottingham Castle, formerly the residence of the Duke of Newcastle, was only occupied by a few poor families, and a part of it had been used as a gaol. The site of the castle is the summit of a steep rock, at the foot of which runs the river Leen. It is supposed that the edifice was built by William soon after the Conquest. The castle was so strong that it was never taken by storm. After the civil war, Cromwell ordered it to be demolished, but at the restoration the remains were restored to the Duke of Buckingham, whose mother was daughter of Francis Earl of Rutland. The Duke sold it to William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, in whose family it has remained up to the present period. In 1674, the restoration of the building was commenced, and it was finished by Henry, the son of Duke William. The expense was about 14,000*l*.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The annual meeting of the proprietors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company has been held. Mr. Henry Booth, the Treasurer, read an interesting report of the proceedings of the Company since the last general meeting. To dispense with the necessity which now exists of going by omnibuses from the office in Dale-street to the station from which the carriages start in Crown-street, a tunnel was proposed to be formed, to commence about 150 yards distant from the railway gates in Wavertree-lane, to come out in Lime-street at the Cattle Market. It will be about a mile and a third of a mile in length, 25 feet high, and 22 feet wide, with an ascension from Lime-street to Wavertree of 1 in 100. It will be brilliantly illuminated with gas, well ventilated, and so formed as to admit of the temperature within the tunnel being the same as that of

the atmosphere without. The time that will be employed in conveying carriages through this splendid work of art will be about three minutes. The roof of the tunnel will be coated with Roman cement, and the general appearance will exceed that of the Thames Tunnel, which is so great an object of general curiosity and admiration. The time now occupied in going from Dale-street to Crown-street, getting out of the omnibuses, taking seats in the carriages, &c. is about half an hour, all of which will be saved by this well-arranged plan, and the inconvenience of removing trunks, parcels, &c. from one carriage to the other, will, of course, not exist. The expense of the tunnel will be under 100,000*l*. a sum equal to the interest of which (5000*l*. a year) is now paid for omnibuses.

Receipts from Jan. 1, 1831, to June 30.—The coach department for the conveyance of passengers, 43,600*l*. 7*s*. 5*d*.—Carriage of merchandise, 21,875*l*.—Ditto of coal, 218*l*. 16*s*. 2*d*.—Gross receipts, 65,603*l*. 13*s*. 7*d*.—Expenses attending the concern during the same period for repairs of locomotive engines, carriages, road, police, taxes, salaries, interest of debt, &c. 35,379*l*.—Net receipts, 30,314*l*. 13*s*. 7*d*. which, divided amongst 7012 shares, allows a dividend of 4*l*. 10*s*. per share for the half-year, (not for the year, as some of our contemporaries have stated,) The new shares recently created will be paid a dividend of 9*s*. each.

The silk-trade, says the "Leeds Intelligencer," is fallen into a dreadful state of embarrassment; most of the manufacturers and throwsters at Macclesfield are coming to a stand-still; some mills are totally closed; others reducing their employment to half; and all are obliged to contract the small pittance of wages.

WESTMORELAND.

The "Kendal Chronicle" states that nearly three hundred writs have been lately issued by the lawyers of Trinity College, Cambridge, against the owners and occupiers of land in the parish of Kendal, to compel the payment of the monstrous tithe-demands lately set up by those friends of the Church.

SCOTLAND.

During the month, various parts of Scotland have been exposed to the most terrific storms, with thunder and lightning, and accompanied by rains unequalled in duration, and only excelled in severity by those which produced such dreadful effects in the year 1829.

In Kincardineshire, on the night of the 8rd, the storm was most fearful; and at six o'clock the following morning, the fine bridge of two great arches, over the river Bervie, forming a part of the great North road between Laurencekirk and Stonehaven, was swept away; in consequence of which the coaches were necessitated to take the circuitous route by Fordun. The river, where the bridge was carried off, rose two feet higher than on the occasion of the late flood, and has not been observed so high since the waterspout appeared in the neighbouring hills, forty-two years since. The remains of the bridge present a very curious appearance, the portion of arch on one side being, as it were, turned upon its pier, and looking down

the river. Some minutes before the bridge fell, a noise resembling very loud thunder was heard, and attracting the notice of the people in the vicinity, the bridge was observed to give way. We have not heard of any lives being lost.

The stupendous structure of Dean Bridge, says "The Scotsman," which forms one of the most splendid ornaments of our city, is now nearly completed; it may perhaps be interesting to our readers to give them some general description of it. This bridge has been erected almost at the sole expense of John Learmonth, Esq. our present Lord Provost, from a design by Mr. Telford, and executed by Messrs. John Gibb and Son, contractors, from Aberdeen, in a style superior to any thing we have seen. It consists of four lower arches, each 90 feet span and 30 feet rise, springing from pillars at the height of 70 feet above the bed of the water of Leith. These arches are surmounted by other four arches, of 96 feet span each and only 16 feet rise, projecting 5 feet over the lower arches on each side; the latter carry the footpaths, and give that elegantly light effect to the whole façade which appears to us quite unequalled. From the roadway, which is at the enormous height of 120 feet above the level of the river below, there is a most extensive view of the Firth of Forth, with the adjacent coasts of Fife and East Lothian. This bridge will form the principal approach from the north, and affords direct access to the fine building-ground on the Dean estate, and which, we understand, has been one of the principal objects of the bridge. As such splendid operations are rarely met with in private individuals, we sincerely hope that the spirited proprietor will meet with all the success which he can wish.

The following is an account of the population of

the several counties of Scotland, as enumerated in May 1831, in so far as the same can be made up:

	1831.	1831.
Shire of Aberdeen	155,387	177,000
Argyll	97,316	101,300
Ayr	127,209	143,100
Banff	43,561	46,000
Berwick	33,365	34,000
Bute	13,797	14,100
Caithness	30,238	31,000
Clackmannan	13,263	14,700
Dumbarton	27,317	33,200
Dumfries	73,878	32,200
Edinburgh	191,514	210,300
Elgin	31,102	34,300
Fife	114,556	120,000
Forfar	113,430	130,000
Haddington	35,127	36,100
Inverness	90,157	94,000
Kircardine	20,118	31,000
Kinross	7,702	9,100
Kirkcudbright	38,903	40,000
Lanark	244,397	316,300
Linlithgow	22,065	23,300
Nairn	9,006	9,400
Orkney and Shetland	58,124	57,300
Peebles	10,046	10,000
Perth	130,050	142,000
Renfrew	112,175	133,500
Ross and Cromarty	66,828	71,000
Roxburgh	40,892	43,700
Selkirk	6,637	6,800
Stirling	65,376	72,000
Sutherland	23,840	25,500
Wigton	33,240	36,300
Total of Scotland	2,093,456	2,305,700

BANKRUPTS

FROM SEPT. 27, TO OCT. 18, 1831, INCLUSIVE.

September 27. W. KING, Beech-street, Barbican, victualler. R. CASTINE, Devereux-court, Strand, tailor. J. DAWSON, Piccadilly, victualler. R. HOSKIN, Holwell-street, Dorchester, innkeeper. J. SINGLETON, Rugeley, Staffordshire, chemist. W. HUME, Manchester, timber merchant. F. QUARTON and S. RADFORD, Lenton, Nottinghamshire, lace machine makers. T. SALMON, Stoke Ferry, Norfolk, merchant. Rev. J. D. CROFT, Wells Next-the-Sea, Norfolk, ship owner. J. GIBSON, Manchester, commission agent. J. WOOD, Liverpool, livery stable keeper. C. ELY and B. TREACHER, Swansea, Glamorganshire, merchants.
 September 30. W. HALL, T. S. HALL, and W. J. HALL, Crosby-square, and Lower Thames-street, packers. W. LUDINGTON, Adam's-street, Broad-street, coal merchant. W. SMITH and M. LEWIS, Tunstall, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturers. H. BROWN, Liverpool, silk mercer. T. WATKINSON, Earl-street, Seven-dials, publican. G. WHITE, North-wharf-road, Paddington, victualler. R. MERCER, C. ELY, and B. TREACHER, Swansea, Glamorganshire, coal owners. J. ELDER, Oxford-street, horse dealer. H. MENDELSON, Manchester, jeweller. W. DEAN, late of Abbey Mills, Durham, worsted spinner.
 October 4. P. MORRIS and S. SMITH, Friday-street, warehouseman. S. TEBBUTT, Islington, wine merchant. S. HALL, Duke-street, West Smithfield, brewer. B. HORNER, Bilton-with-Harrowgate, Yorkshire, joiner. J. WILLIAMS, Liverpool, joiner. J. DAWSON, W. DAWSON, and M. DAWSON, Lenton, Nottinghamshire, blanchers.
 October 7. H. DONNE, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, scrivener. E. BARNETT, Liverpool, victualler. J. STEWARD, Great Haywood, Colwich, Staffordshire, surgeon. W. SNELL, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, coal merchant. J. PARKER, Birmingham, pearl button maker. S. HUTCHINSON, Westminster, engraver. F. MASKERY, Birmingham, linen draper. R. HILL, Rotherham, Yorkshire, brewer. J. BARKER, Layton, Essex, brewer. J. T. LOMAS and P. COOKE, Dover-street, Piccadilly, tailors.
 October 11. T. LEVER, King-street, City, Manchester warehouseman. T. BUSH, H. FERGUSON,

and D. M'NAUGHT LIDDELL, London-street, Furnchurch-street, merchants. B. WILKINSON, Cornhill, Broad-street, wine merchant. T. PARNALL and J. FRANK, Clarendon-place, Islington, East dymsters. T. SNOW, New-street, Covent-Garden, grocer. J. BAWDEN, Chard, Somersetshire, merchant. S. and F. BURSTALL, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants. J. WELSH, Whitehaven, Cumberland, tallow chandler. W. OWEN, St. Asaph, Flintshire, grocer. T. CROWNSHAW, Sheffield, victualler.
 October 14. J. F. TAYLOR, Cress-street, Strand, wine merchant. G. BOWER, Chipping Barnet, Hertfordshire, linen draper. G. THOMAS, Broad-street, Covent-garden, coffee-house keeper. W. COATES, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, wooden dymmer. J. TANNER, Bitter-Russell-street, wood-wainer. J. G. WEST, Forecourt St. Peter, Norfolk, shopkeeper. J. SPIER, Berkeley, Gloucestershire, wine merchant. J. FORREST, Bradford, Yorkshire, innkeeper. J. WILLIAMS, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, shopkeeper. W. R. UNDERWOOD, Coaley Mills, Coaley, Gloucestershire, wrought-iron and manufacturer. T. DAVENPORT, Overton, Derbyshire, dealer. G. B. TAYLOR, Liverpool, linen draper.
 October 18. L. LEWIS, Kings-road, Chelsea, glass dealer. J. JONES, New-road, Whitechapel-road, stationer. R. NEWMAN, Old Cavendish-street, Cavendish-square, victualler. J. FOX, Geymoor, Kent, victualler. R. STRONG, Thomas-street, St. George's in the East, baker. G. J. SKILBERT and J. SLATER, King-street, Chancery, Manchester warehousemen. E. SANSON, Oxford-street, straw hat manufacturer. J. RAWLING, Kotton Mill, Cumberland, miller. T. SCOTT, Manchester, commission agent. C. CATTLE, Whitley, Yorkshire, cattle dealer. W. B. SAUFORD, Lancashire, brewer. C. ROBERTS, Liverpool, miller. T. W. STEW, Forebridge, Staffordshire, builder. R. THOMAS, Glyn, Glamorganshire, cattle dealer. W. SHAW, Huddersfield, licensed victualler. S. COX, Bath, boarding house keeper. T. HARPER, Donbridge-wharf, Gloucestershire, coal dealer.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

Fears are entertained that the general state of anxiety and suspense in which the country is kept with regard to the fate of the Reform Bill, will prove injurious to the trading interests of the kingdom. It has been even asserted, that already a stoppage has taken place among some of the manufacturing establishments in the West of England, by which many hands have been thrown out of work; and thus the danger of a political commotion has been increased, and the anticipated commercial crisis become inevitable. On a careful perusal, however, of the most authentic accounts relating to the state of trade in the United Kingdom, no diminution appears to have taken place in the usual movement of the manufacturing establishments, and trade has evidently not yet felt that drawback which the fear of insecurity or disorganization was expected to produce. That great thermometer of the manufacturing districts of the country—the Liverpool Cotton Market, has not exhibited, during this or the preceding month, any symptoms whatever of a falling off in the demand for supplies from that quarter. The inquiry for Cotton has, on the contrary, rather increased there of late than otherwise, the average sales having amounted to 20,000 bales weekly, for the first three weeks in October. It is true that part of the purchases were on speculation, and part for exportation; but these were in very small proportion to the quantity taken up for home consumption. The prices for all kinds were very fair. From all this it may be inferred—as, indeed, it is an unquestionable fact—that among the commercial part of the community, no doubt exists that the Reform measure, as proposed by Ministers, will be ultimately carried in a regular way. In the Metropolitan Cotton Market, business has not kept pace with the movement at Liverpool; but from thence the mere local wants are supplied, and no general deductions are ever to be made.

Considerable fluctuations have taken place in the Coffee Market, sometimes business being very brisk, and prices rather high, and at other times the Market being dull, and the quotations low. The amount of business, however, may be estimated at an average of 6000 bags of foreign and East India Coffee, and 3000 bales of Plantation and other descriptions, exclusive of Mocha, which has been rather scarce, and has advanced from 3s. to 5s. per cwt.

In the Sugar Market, a fair proportion of working and colouring qualities of the raw article have been taken up. The coloury sorts of Mauritius have also been in request among the grocers, and the weekly sales of this description have averaged at 9000 bags. The Bill for the admission of foreign Sugar for refining having been postponed till next session of Parliament, has caused Brazil to decline 6d. to 1s. per cwt. Considerable sales have been effected in loaves and lumps of refined Sugar, but in grocery sorts not much business was done. Prices, on the whole, in the refined market, have been moderate.

The fruit season has been a remarkably prosperous one in France, in Spain, and in Turkey. The raisins, currants, figs, and plums, which have already arrived on the London Market from those parts of the world, are of the very best

description. For the first time, the Turkey merchants expect to make a profitable business of figs. But this may be attributed to a circumstance which has no precedent in the annals of fig-speculating. About half of the crop of figs at Smyrna had been bespoke, and is now in course of being taken up by American houses, for the use of the United States, where a sudden taste for Smyrna figs appears to have sprung up. This has necessarily taken from the English houses the means of overdoing the business in this article, in which they had indulged for many years past, and by not glutting the market, better prices are, of course, obtained.

The East India Company's September Tea sale was completed at the end of the month. The whole quantity disposed of has amounted to 8,000,000 lbs. of which 5,000,000 were of Congou and Souchong, 1,500,000 of Bohea, 1,200,000 of Twankay and Hyson skin, and 300,000 of Hyson. If we are to judge of the consumption by the Company's sales, we must believe that it has not increased for the last two years. The next Tea sale announced by the East India Company is announced for the 5th of December, and will consist of 8,150,000 lbs. to be divided in the same proportion as the sale above described.

The only article in the Spirit Market to which any allusion is worth making this month, is Rum, of which there has been a steady demand for home consumption. A Government contract for 100,000 gallons was taken at 1s. 4d three-eighths per gallon. Some business has been done for exportation, to the extent of 8000 pancheons: the prices given were low.

The duty on foreign wheat until the 27th of October, was fixed by the averages at 24s. 8d. and is likely to continue so some weeks longer. For the week ending the 11th of October, the average amount of wheat in London was 9008 quarters, and the stock of foreign in bond on the 15th, 254,243 quarters. The amount of the present year's importations of foreign wheat in England, up to the 15th of October, is 1,372,036 quarters. The Imperial weekly average of English wheat for the week ending the 14th of October, was 67,259 quarters. The imports in the week after, of all descriptions of wheat, in London, have amounted to 14,370 quarters; and the exports from London to various parts, have averaged in all October about 2000 quarters weekly.

The Money Market has borne a very animated aspect throughout the month of October. The fluctuations in the funds have been very frequent, though their whole extent has not exceeded 3 per cent. Consols for the account opened on the 1st of the month at 81 half buyers, with an evident tendency to a decline, in consequence of the doubts generally entertained as to the Lords passing the Reform Bill. Prices gradually gave way in proportion as those doubts were resolving themselves into a certain expectation of such an event; so that when, on the 8th, the majority of forty-one against the Bill became known, the effect on the market had already been, in a great measure, produced, and Consols experienced a fall of only one per cent. On the morning of that eventful day, the price opened at 79 half, but closed at 79 seven-eighths buyers. Since

then, confidence has been restored in the Money Market by the repeated declarations of Ministers, that they will persevere with the same Bill until it pass into law; and the King's speech, at the prorogation, appears to have brought complete conviction into the minds of the monied men, that the great measure of the country's future stability will be carried in a way which will preclude all necessity to violent means. The funds have, therefore, been gradually rising during the latter half of the month: the highest price of Consols has been 83; but this price was only for a moment maintained. The value of the other domestic securities has been moving with Consols, and now stands rather high, as will be seen by a reference to the list below, giving the closing prices of the 25th. The business has chiefly consisted in speculations, investments having been inconsiderable, both in number and extent.

In the Foreign Stock Exchange business has, upon the whole, been very limited. Those securities in which prices have more frequently altered were Russian, Danish, and Brazilian stock. In the others, the quotations have been merely nominal during the greater part of the month.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Three per Cent. Consols, 82 one-eighth, quarter. — Three per Cent. Consols, for the Account, 82 one eighth, quarter. — Three per Cent. Reduced, 81 quarter. — Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 88 seven-eighths. — Three and a Half per Cent. Consols, 80. — New Three and a Half per Cent. 90 half. — Four per Cent. (1826) 98 half. — India Stock, 197. — Bank Stock, 191. — Exchequer Bills, 9s. to 10s. premium. — India Bonds, 2s. discount. — Long Annuities, 16 half.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazilian Five per Cent. 42 three-quarters. — Chilian Six per Cent. 17 quarter. — Colombian (1824) Six per Cent. 11 half. — Danish Three per Cent. 63 quarter. — French Five per Cent. 91 half. — French Three per Cent. 62 half. — Greek Five per Cent. 21, 22. — Mexican Six per Cent. 31 half. — Peruvian Six per Cent. 10, 11. — Portuguese Five per Cent. 40, 60. — Russian Five per Cent. 97 half. — Spanish Five per Cent. 12.

SHARES.

Anglo-Mexican Mines, 14, 16. — United Mexican, 3, 4. — Colombian, 5, 7. — Del Monte, 22, 24. — Brasil Imperial, 44 half, 45 half. — Bolson, 100, 110.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM SEPT. 23 TO OCT. 22, 1831.

Sept. to Oct.	Lunations.	Thermo-	Baro-	Winds.		Atmospheric Variations.				Prevailing modification of Cloud.
		meter. Mean Alt.	meter. 0 hour.	A.M.	P.M.	9h A.M.	3h. 8h.	P.M.	During Night.	
Fri. 23		54	29.80	S.W.	S.W.	Clear	Clear	Cldy.	Fair	Cirrostr. cirrocum.
Sat. 24		62.5	.95	—	—	—	—	Clear	—	—
Sun. 25		63.75	—	—	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	Cirrostratus
Mon. 26		60	.92	N.E.	—	Rain	Cldy.	—	—	— Nimbus
Tues. 27	4 h. 28' P.M.	52	.86	S.W.	—	—	Rain	—	—	Cumulostratus
Wed. 28	(	62.5	.63	Var.	Var.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Rain	Rain	Cirros. Cum. Nim.
Thur. 29		63	.44	S.	S.	Rain	—	Cldy.	Fair	Cirrostr. —
Fri. 30		65	.26	S.E.	S.E.	Cldy.	Clear	—	Rain	—
Sat. 1		62.5	.02	S.	E.	Rain	—	—	—	— Cum.
Sun. 2		61.5	28.99	S.W.	S.	—	Cldy.	—	Fair	—
Mon. 3		63.5	29.37	—	S.W.	Clear	Clear	Rain	Rain	— Nimbus
Tues. 4	9 h. 44' P.M.	60.5	.54	—	—	—	—	Clear	Fair	Cumulus
Wed. 5	●	60	.62	W.	W.	Cldy.	—	Cldy.	—	Cirrostratus
Thur. 6		63.5	.72	S.W.	S.W.	—	Rain.	Clear	—	— Nim.
Fri. 7		61	.56	—	—	Clear	Clear	—	—	—
Sat. 8		51	.54	S.W.	Var.	Cldy.	Rain	Cldy.	—	—
Sun. 9		57.75	.50	—	S.	—	Clear	—	Rain	Cumulus
Mon. 10		58.5	.40	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	Fair	Cirrostratus
Tues. 11		50	.30	—	S.W.	—	—	—	Rain	— Nimb.
Wed. 12	11 h. 59' P.M.	58	—	—	S.	Rain	Rain	M.rain	—	—
Thur. 13	)	60	.34	S.	S.W.	Cldy.	—	Cldy.	Fair	—
Fri. 14		—	.30	S.W.	—	—	Cldy.	—	—	—
Sat. 15		55	.42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sun. 16		54	.94	W.	W.	Clear	—	Clear	—	—
Mon. 17		58.5	30.10	—	—	—	Clear	—	—	— Cum.
Tues. 18		58	.20	Var.	Var.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—
Wed. 19		56.5	.18	S.E.	S.E.	Clear	Clear	Clear	—	—
Thur. 20	6 h. 44' A.M.	56.5	29.93	S.W.	S.W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	—
Fri. 21	○	62	.90	—	W.	Rain	—	—	—	— Cum. N.
Sat. 22		55	—	—	S.W.	Clear	Moist.	Rain	Rain	—

Mean temperature of the Month, 58.5 deg. Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.50 deg.
Meteors frequent on clear nights.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

DECEMBER 1, 1831.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords—Nov. 22. The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Richmond, and Lord Holland, appeared as His Majesty's Commissioners for a further prorogation of Parliament. The House of Commons having been summoned, and the Commission having been read, the Lord Chancellor said—

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"By virtue of His Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in His Majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliament to Tuesday, the 6th December next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, December 6th next."

The Gazette of Tuesday, Nov. 22, contains the following Proclamation:—

"WILLIAM R.

"Whereas certain of our subjects in different parts of our kingdom, have recently promulgated plans for voluntary Associations, under the denomination of Political Unions, to be composed of separate bodies, with various divisions and subdivisions, under leaders with a gradation of ranks and authority, and distinguished by certain badges, and subject to the general control and direction of a superior Committee or Council; for which Associations no warrant has been given by us, or by any appointed by us on that behalf: and whereas, according to the plans so promulgated as aforesaid, a power appears to be assumed of acting independently of the Civil Magistrates, to whose requisition, calling upon them to be enrolled as constables, the individuals composing such Associations are bound in common with the rest of our subjects to yield obedience: and whereas such Associations, so constituted and appointed, under such separate direction and command, are obviously incompatible with the faithful performance of this duty, at variance with the acknowledged principles of the Constitution, and subversive of the authority with which we are invested as the supreme head of the State for the protection of the public peace: and whereas we are determined to maintain, against all encroachments on our Royal power, those just prerogatives of the Crown which have been given to us for the preservation of the peace and order of society, and for the general advantage and security of our loyal subjects: We have, therefore, thought it our bounden duty, with and by the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, declaring all such Associations, so constituted and appointed as aforesaid, to be unconstitutional and illegal; and earnestly warning and enjoining all our subjects to abstain from entering into such unauthorised combinations, whereby they may draw upon themselves the penalties attending a violation of the laws, and the peace and security of our dominions may be endangered.

Dec.—VOL. XXXIII. NO. CXXXII.

"Given at our Court at St. James's, this 21st day of November 1831, in the second year of our reign. "God save the King!"

A Supplement to the Gazette of Tuesday the 1st of November, dated November 2, contained the following Proclamation:—

"Whereas in divers parts of Great Britain, and more particularly in the towns of Derby and Nottingham, and in the city of Bristol, tumultuous assemblages of people have taken place, and outrages of the most violent description have been committed, both upon the persons and property of divers of our subjects; and whereas all the restraints of law and order have been overborne and trodden under foot by such lawless multitudes, the mansions of individuals violently entered, pillaged, and set on fire, the ordinary course of justice forcibly interrupted, the gaols for the confinement of criminals broken into and destroyed, and malefactors and persons charged with offences let loose upon the public, to the great disturbance and danger of the common weal, and the subversion of established government: And whereas the welfare and happiness of all nations do, under Divine Providence, chiefly depend upon the observance and enforcement of the law; and whereas it is our firm determination faithfully to discharge the duty imposed on us, to preserve the public peace, and vigorously to exert the powers which we possess for the protection of all our subjects in the entire enjoyment of their rights and liberties;—We, therefore, being resolved to suppress the wicked and flagitious practices aforesaid, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, solemnly warning all our liege subjects to guard against every attempt to violate the law, and to abstain from every act inconsistent with the peace and good order of society; and we do hereby charge and command all sheriffs, justices of the peace, chief magistrates of cities, boroughs, and corporations, and all the magistrates throughout Great Britain, that they do effectually repress all tumults, riots, outrages, and breaches of the peace within their respective jurisdictions; and that they do make diligent inquiry in order to discover and bring to justice the movers and perpetrators of all such seditious and wicked acts as aforesaid; and we do further earnestly and solemnly exhort, enjoin, call upon, and command all our liege subjects, of all ranks and conditions, that they do come forward upon the first appearance or apprehension of any such disturbances as aforesaid, as they are bound by their duty to us, by their regard for the general interest, and by the obligation of the law, and that they be actively aiding and assisting to all sheriffs, justices of the peace, and other magistrates, in enforcing the law against evil doers, and in protecting their fellow-subjects in the enjoyment of their property, and the exercise of their rights, against all forcible, illegal, and unconstitutional interference, control, or aggression."

With regard to the origin of the riots at Bristol, and their suppression, an admirable letter from "an eye-witness" has appeared in the *Courier*. The writer attributes all the evil to the neglect of the magistracy, in not trusting to the military, and authorising them to clear the streets. "I shall pass over," says he, "the scenes of Saturday morning, during which, although great excesses were committed, it was, perhaps, improper to employ the military, the riot being at that time political, and a hope existing that it might subside, without having recourse to force. From the moment the troops (a squadron of the 14th light dragoons) had been removed at midday on Sunday, until their recall on Monday morning, all the mischief took place, and the city was under the dominion of the mob. The greater part of the people did not see with disapprobation the public buildings damaged or destroyed, and it was not until they witnessed the indiscriminate destruction and plunder of public and private property, that they discovered their error. When they had witnessed it, they, together with the civil authorities, become benumbed with terror, concealed themselves, and left, without the slightest resistance on their part, their city to be burned and sacked by the ferocious rabble. It has been industriously circulated that the Political Union was the chief means by which the riots was suppressed. The Political Union! It had no force. It was contemptible as to numbers, not amounting to 300, and still more so as to character. In this respectable body many of the rioters were afterwards recognised by those who had had opportunity of becoming acquainted with them." Another eye-witness observes—"That the conduct of the 14th light dragoons, engaged in the peculiarly disagreeable service, was unquestionably, in the highest degree, exemplary for patient forbearance, discipline, and humanity." Some anecdotes illustrative of the dreadful scenes that occurred at Bristol we preserve; they are furnished by correspondents, and by the Bristol papers. We have made free use likewise of the gleanings of the London journals, and are chiefly indebted for this account to the very ably-conducted weekly paper "THE ATLAS." Before the riots, a deputation waited on Lord Melbourne, soliciting a military force on the occasion of Sir Charles Wetherell's then intended entry into Bristol. When the deputation explained the object of the visit to the Home Secretary, the noble Lord immediately sent for the city Members, and Mr. Protheroe proposed to undertake to preserve the peace of the city, if his suggestions were acted upon by the corporation, without the aid of military at all. The troops were granted, however, but how were they used? The mayor,

a gentleman who has a reputation for being most benevolent and humane, being alarmed and fearful at a period when the most vigorous exertions were necessary, instead of acting with an intrepidity corresponding with the extent of the danger, did nothing but deliberate, and during the deliberations the buildings were fired and the houses ransacked. To show the utter heedlessness of the mob as to consequences, many articles of furniture, &c. so soon as torn from the dwellings in the square, were immediately offered for the smallest sums, in different parts of the city. For a table worth seven guineas 6d. was asked. Wine might be had for 3d. a bottle, and ultimately for 1d. Blankets 2d. per pair. One boy in the square took a bottle of wine from the Mansion-house cellar, and striking off the top of the bottle, drank "success to us." On Monday morning men were lying in different parts of the city, insensible from intoxication. Bodies of twenty and thirty attacked the different liquor shops and public-houses, demanding wine or blood. Carts, cars, and trucks, were passing to and from Queen-square during the night, laden with stolen property. The cars were not only full inside, but articles of furniture were piled upon the top. Four men passed along Nelson-street with a pair of trucks, on which were four sacks of flour. Many houses during the night were plundered by bands of rogues from twelve to one hundred in number, who forced the doors and took what they pleased. In St. Stephen's rectory-house, in Queen-square, everything was either burnt or stolen, and we regret to learn that a large sum, and a valuable gold watch formed part of the plunder, which, in fact, included the whole of the effects of the worthy rector and his lady. Mr. Bickley's loss must be immense, for in addition to his house and furniture, his large and well-stored warehouses were wholly consumed. The valuable paintings at the Mansion-house were saved by being taken from the frames and rolled up, and in this state they were carried out, and passed for old sail-cloth. The number of deaths ascertained is about sixteen, and nearly 100 wounded. That there are many bodies buried in the ruins not yet discovered is generally admitted, and is well known, for the individuals were seen to fall in with portions of the buildings, and must have perished. The slight resistance which proved effectual where offered is surprising. A few spirited gentlemen in the neighbourhood of the palace actually cleared the place, and bound three of the rioters, and had they been only supported by half a dozen bayonets in the hands of men who would have done their duty, the palace would have been entirely saved; instead of which, until the sabres of the 14th made the wretches feel that they

were no longer masters, hundreds of marauders were looking in and departing in the most deliberate manner, laden with wine and spirits, and others rolling on the ground in the most beastly state of intoxication. The Chamberlain, Mr. Thomas Garrard, with about thirty determined men, repelled the assailants at the Council-house until the arrival of the military, and saved the building; the villain who headed this attack had a muff upon his head, stolen probably in the sack of the Mansion-house; he received a severe wound in the neck. Mr. Bland, at a public-house in Narrow Wine-street, had his bar besieged by thirteen villains, who swore that they would have liquor or burn his house, but he attacked them sword in hand, and soon succeeded in driving them out. Property was saved by presence of mind. When the Custom-house was attacked, a very large sum of money, a great number of the books, and some valuable papers were removed by Mr. W. C. Stephens, one of the landing waiters, to his own house for safety; but shortly after, the Excise-office, which is within two doors of his residence, was on fire, and from the threats of the villains who did it, there was no doubt that his dwelling would be consumed. Considering it his duty to save these documents in preference to his own property, the family was employed in removing them to Mr. H. Smith's, and upon their return found the house in one entire sheet of flames, so that it was impossible to save a single article even of wearing apparel. We trust that this conduct will not be overlooked in the proper quarter. Had the ruffians made an attack upon the theatre, as it was at one time expected, they would have met with a reception which perhaps might have checked their diabolical fury; Ducrow having, with an *esprit de corps* so lamentably wanted in other quarters, marshalled his forces, placed arms in their hands, and thus prepared, awaited the attack, until he could make arrangements for his departure. Among the calamitous effects of the charges on the mobs, perhaps none is more distressing than that on an officer in one of the yeomanry troops. He had to charge the people, with those under his command, and the proceeding was most effectual. Unused, however, to scenes of blood, and no doubt grieved, and greatly agitated by the sad necessity, the unfortunate gentleman has ever since been decidedly deranged. Bristol remains almost a garrison, and, as it were, in a state of siege; but all apprehension is over, except that of the necessary severity of the law. At present the infirmary and the gaols contain alike the incendiary and his victim; the old walls of the latter are fitted up *pro tempore*, and strictly guarded. The coroner's inquest has been employed in considering

cases thus reported. Mary Canning, "burnt to death." Five men, unknown, the same verdict. Two men, unknown, "excessive drinking." Stephen Bush and John Hase-man, "killed during the riots." George Lee, "killed by a coach-wheel." Richard Fitzherbert, "suicide—lunacy." D. James, "killed by a sabre-wound." Captain (or Mr.) Lewis, one of the special constables on Monday, shot a boy, not, as it appeared, intentionally, but willing to frighten a drunken fellow who opposed himself to the orders to clear the street. The jury was a long time engaged on this case, and it created very great interest. After several adjournments had been made, and many witnesses heard, the coroner explained the law relative to justifiable, excusable, and felonious homicide, and told the jury that if they thought the deceased was shot by Mr. Lewis, in the discharge of his duty as a special constable, whilst he (the deceased) was rioting, it was justifiable; that if he was accidentally shot whilst firing at a rioter, it was excusable; but that if Mr. Lewis fired at the boy, who was not rioting, and killed him, or shot at a man who was not disturbing the peace, then they must consider him to have acted feloniously, and find him guilty of manslaughter. The jury retired, and, after half an hour's absence, brought in a verdict of Manslaughter against Mr. Lewis. Deodand on the pistol one shilling. This verdict has considerably increased the excitement which previously existed throughout this vast population, and we are assured that two attempts have been made by mobs on the Captain's house in King's-square. When the coroner's warrant was issued, the Captain was not to be found. The yeomanry have departed, and the garrison consists of a considerable body of the 52d regiment of infantry, of a detachment of artillery, with two pieces of cannon, and one squadron of the 14th dragoons. Save for the purpose of restoring confidence, there is no absolute ground for employing any troops. The citizens are anxious to have a police establishment similar to that of the metropolis, and if it were organized, they could dispense with even the shadow of a garrison. Watch and ward is kept. The perambulating divisions consisted of a commander, two captains, and twenty-three men. Bodies well armed were also left in the station-houses. About forty of the prisoners, who were liberated by the rioters, have either been re-taken or have surrendered themselves. The prisoners are of all ages, from sixteen to sixty; and, with one or two exceptions, of that class who rise in the morning without knowing where they shall find food for the day. But one bore the appearance of a mechanic, one that of a mason, about three who looked like bargemen, or of that nondescript class which are emphati-

cally called by sailors "lubbers;" and but two or three at most who bore the slightest appearance of having been accustomed to earn their daily bread with honesty. Some authorities say that many of the rioters came from Birmingham—this has been indignantly denied, but the denying party put forth another slander—that two-thirds of the mob were Irish. Contemptible! Let Bristol answer for its own mob, and be taught to guard against it. The wounded are chiefly, if not wholly, of the town and neighbourhood. The prisoners are for the present conveyed, as usual, to the New-prison, two wings of which are still uninjured. However, it is said, that it is intended to moor a frigate in King-road, for the reception of all those who shall be found guilty at the next gaol delivery.* Total number of persons connected with the riots, received at the infirmary, 67, of whom 36 were made in-patients, and 40 known to have been wounded by the military, besides doubtful cases. The casualties are—burnt, 6; shot, 2; excessive drinking, 2; sword-cuts, 2: total, 12. Wounded and injured from shots, 10; sword-cuts, 48; excessive drinking, 2; other causes, 34: total, 94. The wounded are in general doing well, though some of them are seriously injured, and attended with considerable prospective risk to life and limb. No operation required. No female injured by the military, nor any child under eleven. The shot wounds, with one exception, occurred on Sunday morning. Many additional prisoners have been taken, chiefly on account of possessing plunder; and the most extraordinary discoveries of property continue to be made. Still, however, strange to say, people are to be seen along the roads, in the villages, in the low streets and alleys of Bath, and other places, endeavouring to dispose of brooches, lockets, tea-spoons, and other articles, evidently stolen. They address only women, girls, country lads, &c. and thus escape being taken into custody. The inhabitants are beginning to demur as to the imposition of a rate for compensation to those who have suffered by the incendiaries. It has been suggested that a fine should be imposed upon the corporate authorities, if the mischief is found to be attributable to them. Whether claims against the hundred can be made good or not, is considered doubtful.

* Orders from Government have been received to remove his Majesty's ship *Saturn* (cut down 74) from the quarantine ground at Milford to Bristol, or King-road, to be there moored for the reception of those who may be found guilty of the late riots at that place, &c. as a prison-ship. She is undergoing the necessary fitments, under the direction of the officers of his Majesty's dock-yard.

The Gazette of Tuesday, October 25, published, by order of the Privy Council of his Majesty, the rules and regulations proposed by the Board of Health for the purpose of preventing the introduction and spreading of the Cholera Morbus in this kingdom.

Ministers are enforcing rigorous measures of quarantine on all vessels coming from ports on the Continent suspected of being infected with Cholera; the steam-boats from Hamburgh, with cargoes, undergo rigid examination and the process of fumigation.

To prepare for the possible contingency of the country being visited by this disorder, as well as to assist in its prevention, it is recommended that in every town and village, commencing with those on the coast, there should be established a local board of health, to consist of the chief and other magistrates, the clergyman of the parish, two or more physicians or medical practitioners, and three or more of the principal inhabitants: and one of the medical members should be appointed to correspond with the Board of Health in London.

As the most effectual means of preventing the spreading of any pestilence has always been found to be the immediate separation of the sick from the healthy, it is of the utmost importance that the very first cases of Cholera which may appear should be made known as early as possible; concealment of the sick would not only endanger the safety of the public, but (as success in the treatment of the Cholera has been found mainly to depend on medical assistance having been given in the earliest stage of the disease,) would likewise deprive the patient of his best chance of recovery.

To carry into effect the separation of the sick from the healthy, it would be very expedient that one or more houses should be kept in view in each town or its neighbourhood, as places to which every case of the disease, as soon as detected, might be removed, provided the family of the affected person consent to such removal; and in case of refusal, a conspicuous mark (Sick) should be placed in front of the house, to warn persons that it is in quarantine; and even when persons with the disease should have been removed, and the house shall have been purified, the word "Caution" should be substituted, as denoting suspicion of the disease; and the inhabitants of such house should not be at liberty to move out or communicate with other persons, until, by the authority of the local Board, the mark shall have been removed.

In some towns it may be found possible to appropriate a public hospital to this purpose; or should any barrack exist in the neighbourhood, it might, under the authority of the Commander of the Forces, be similarly applied.

Wherever it may be allowed to remove

the sick from their own habitations to the previously selected and detached buildings, the houses from which they have been so removed, as well as the houses in which the sick have chosen to remain, should be thoroughly purified in the following manner:—

Decayed articles, such as rags, cords, cordage, papers, old clothes, hangings, should be burnt; filth of every description removed; clothing and furniture should be submitted to copious affusions of water, and boiled in a strong ley; drains and privies thoroughly cleansed by streams of water and chloride of lime; ablution of wood-work should be performed by a strong ley of soap and water; the walls of the house, from the cellar to the garret, should be hot lime-washed; all loose and decayed pieces of plastering should be removed.

Free and continued admission of fresh air to all parts of the house and furniture should be enjoined for at least a week.

It is impossible to impress too strongly the necessity of extreme cleanliness and free ventilation; they are points of the very greatest importance, whether in the houses of the sick, or generally as a measure of precaution.

All intercourse with any infected town, and the neighbouring country, must be prevented by the best means within the power of the magistrates, who will have to make regulations for the supply of provisions; but such regulations are intended only for extreme cases; and the difficulty of carrying such a plan into effect on any extended scale will undoubtedly be great, but, as a precaution of great importance, it is most essential that it should be an object of consideration, in order to guard against the spreading of infection.

The Board particularly invites attention to a fact, confirmed by all the communications received from abroad, viz.—that the poor, ill-fed, and unhealthy part of the population, and especially those who have been addicted to drinking spiritous liquours, and indulgence in irregular habits, have been the greatest sufferers from this disease; and that the infection has been most virulent, and has spread more rapidly and extensively in the districts of towns where the streets are narrow and the population crowded, and where little or no attention has been paid to cleanliness and ventilation. They are aware of the difficulty of removing the evils referred to, but they trust that attention thus awakened will ensure the most active endeavours of all magistrates, resident clergymen, and persons of influence or authority, to promote their mitigation; and as the amount of danger and the necessity of precaution may become more apparent, they will look with increased confidence to the individual exertions of those who may be enabled to em-

ploy them beneficially in furtherance of the suggestions above stated.

A continuation of the reports and observations of Dr. Russell and Dr. Barry, will shortly be laid before the public. In the mean time publicity has been given to the important conclusion to which they have arrived, upon a full consideration of all the circumstances which came to their knowledge in the course of their mission:

“After having meditated on the above facts and documents from the moment they came to our knowledge—after having weighed them all with all the attention of which our minds are capable, and after having compared the opinions which all of us separately, and without discussion, had grounded upon them, we find our impressions as to the mode of origin and spread of the late epidemic of St. Petersburg and its neighbourhood, so perfectly identical in all important particulars, that we now agree to and sign the following propositions, containing the heads of our unanimous opinion on this part of the business of our mission:—

“First—That the germs of the disease were brought to St. Petersburg by the boats and barks which arrived from the interior this year previously to the 14th (26) of June.

“Second—That those germs were diffused and the disease propagated in two ways; one of which may be called personal, by the dispersion over the whole city immediately after the arrival of several thousand passengers and boatmen, who had come from infected places, or had been exposed to infection in the passage or on board these vessels. The other, which may be termed atmospheric, by emanations from the barks, and their contents suspended in and carried by the currents of air to susceptible persons, independently of direct communication.

“Third—That the germs of the same disease were carried to Cronstadt, and propagated there by boats and lighters which had been loaded directly from the barks already mentioned, by persons who had recent communication with these barks, or had been in their immediate neighbourhood.

“Fourth—That the disease was introduced to all the villages round St. Petersburg, in which we have been able to obtain authentic intelligence of its progress, by persons directly from the city, or from other infected places.

“Fifth—That neither the near approach nor the immediate contact of an infected individual were indispensable to the infection of a healthy individual susceptible of the disease at the moment.

“Sixth—That the epidemic of St. Petersburg did not possess those absolute and indiscriminate communicable qualities attached to the plague and small-pox, and that the risk of the infection incurred by the healthy had been accompanied by shelter from currents of air passing through sources of infection.

“Seventh—That in a generally infected atmosphere the additional danger of infection incurred by approaching one or more individuals labouring under this disease was not greater than would

accerne from approaching one or more typhus patients under similar circumstances.

" Eighth—That under favourable circumstances of body and mind, personal seclusion did not afford protection against the disease, more particularly if that seclusion had been accompanied by shelter from currents of air passing through sources of infection.

" Ninth—That those continue exempt from the disease who retired from and avoided communication with infected places; and those who resided to windward of, and those who were protected from the currents of air passing through such places; that the next in point of immunity were those who, though living in the midst of general infection, avoided large accumulations of sick placed in confined atmospheres, the young, the vigorous, those who could afford to live well, yet live temperately. In short, those who were placed under circumstances the most favourable to health, cheerfulness, and comfort of every kind.

" W. RUSSELL, M.D.

" Calais, Nov."

" D. BARRY, M.D."

His Majesty, in Privy Council, having ordered that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, should prepare Forms of Prayers to Almighty God, to be used in all churches and chapels, during the continuance of danger from the Cholera Morbus, the Primate of England, assisted by the Bench of Bishops, adopted the following prayers, to be read in all the cathedral, collegiate, and parochial churches and chapels throughout the kingdom:—

" Most Gracious Father and God! who hast promised forgiveness of sins to all those that with hearty repentance and true faith turn to thee, look down, we beseech thee, from Heaven, thy dwelling-place, upon us thy unworthy servants, who, under an awful apprehension of thy judgments, and a deep conviction of our sinfulness, prostrate ourselves before thee. We acknowledge it to be of thy goodness alone that, whilst thou hast visited other nations with pestilence, thou hast so long spared us. Have pity, O Lord! have pity on thy people, both here and abroad; withdraw thy heavy hand from those who are suffering under thy judgments, and turn away from us that grievous calamity, against which our only security is in thy compassion. We confess, with shame and contrition, that in the pride and hardness of our hearts we have shown ourselves unthankful for thy mercies, and have followed our own inclinations instead of thy holy laws. Yet, O Merciful Father! suffer not thy destroying angel to

lift up his hand against us, but keep us, as thou hast heretofore done, in health and safety; and grant that, being warned by the sufferings of others to repent of our sins, we may be preserved from all evil by thy mighty protection, and enjoy the continuance of thy mercy and grace, through the merits of our only Mediator and Advocate, Jesus Christ. Amen."

" O Almighty God! who, by the many instances of mortality which encompass us on every side, dost call upon us seriously to consider the shortness of our time here upon earth, and remindest us that in the midst of life we are in death, so teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. Give us grace to turn unto thee with timely repentance, and thus to obtain, through the merits of our Saviour, that pardon to-day which to-morrow it may be too late to seek for; that so being strengthened by thy good Spirit against the terrors of death, and daily advancing in godliness, we may at all times be ready to give up our souls into thy hands, O Gracious Father! in the hope of a blessed immortality, through the mediation and for the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The order of the Privy Council and the other decisive steps taken by Government, although at first considered calculated to excite needless alarm, have been proved by recent events to be at least justifiable. The Cholera has undoubtedly made its appearance in the North of England:—Its introduction into Sunderland is attributed to the almost incredible fact that a vessel, direct from Hamburg, was permitted to enter the harbour, and the crew to go on shore, without the enforcement of the quarantine laws! That the disorder of which the patients died resembled the Indian Cholera, there is no doubt, but doubts are entertained by those who contend that the Cholera is non-contagious, that the patients received it from the crew of the Hamburg vessel. Several persons have however died, under symptoms that are scarcely to be questioned; and whether contagious or not, Government is properly acting upon the belief that the disease is contagious, and has ordered that all vessels coming from Sunderland shall perform quarantine. As yet no symptoms approaching to the character by which Cholera is distinguished have appeared in any other part of England.

THE COLONIES.

EAST INDIES.

A general meeting of "East Indians" was held at the Presidency, Madras, on the 16th May, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most eligible mode of representing to Parliament the disabilities under which they labour. The meeting had the sanction of the local government. It was resolved that a petition should immediately be prepared, to be presented with, and for the support of, the specific object of the Calcutta East India petition; and that the petition be afterwards forwarded to the Com-

mittee at Calcutta, in order to accompany the Bengal petition, and be put into the hands of the same agent employed by them.

WEST INDIES.

The House of Assembly, in Jamaica, have agreed to an address to his Majesty, in which, after setting forth the accumulation of distress that has been for some time gathering in that island, it protests against the recent vote of the British House of Commons, pledging that House to interfere in behalf of the slaves in the West Indies, with a view to their emancipation. The address

denies the right of the House of Commons to legislate for the internal affairs of Jamaica, and says :—

“ Should your Majesty’s Parliament proceed in their attempt to subvert our Constitution, and offer for the Royal assent any Act that arrogates an authority over the interior of our island, we beseech your Majesty to reject the Act, and by that timely interposition of your Royal prerogative, save us from utter ruin.”

Meetings of freeholders, slave proprietors, and inhabitants of different parishes in the island, have also been held. The Chairman at Portland said :—

“ On our firm determination to maintain our rights as British subjects depends the salvation of our lives and fortunes. That our ruin is meditated by a fanatical party, who have, by their ascendancy over the Imperial Parliament, so awed and dismayed the Ministers, that they have become converts to their plans ; and these valuable colonies, the once peaceable and most loyal part of his Majesty’s dominions, are devoted to destruction at the shrine of mock philanthropy !”

One of the resolutions is :—

“ That the declaration lately made in Parliament, of the intention of Ministers, to force the colonies, by the means of fiscal oppression, into the adoption of measures for the accomplishment of uncompensated emancipation, is a most tyrannical threat, and is subversive of the sacredness of property, and could only have emanated from a revolutionary government. That the time has, therefore, now arrived, when the West India question must be conclusively settled, by insisting on our just and indisputable title to compensation, and by refusing, until that point is distinctly set at rest, to proceed in any farther plans of amelioration whatever.”

At Lucca it was resolved :—

“ That though our fellow-subjects have been relieved of thirty-four millions of taxes since the peace, yet the war tax upon our staple has, contrary to all good faith, been continued, and this during the period of most unparalleled distress ;

and that, as we have every reason to know we have every thing to fear from the policy of the party in Britain, and nothing to hope from its justice, we proceed to elect a delegate or delegates from the meeting, to consult with the delegates or officers that may be appointed by the other parishes in this county, as the best and most efficient means to form a colonial union for our mutual preservation.”

All the resolutions are equally strong. The meetings all resolved to petition the King, and be guided in their future conduct by the answer to their petition.

From the Quebec papers it appears that, down to the 7th October, there had arrived at that port 49,000 emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland this season ; others were daily arriving : the numbers, before the end of the season, will greatly exceed 50,000 souls. In 1829 about 16,000 emigrants arrived at Quebec ; in 1830 the numbers increased to 28,000 ; this year they will more than treble those of 1829, and nearly double those of 1830. Out of the number that landed, down to the 6th October this year, at Quebec, 19,000 had arrived in the western districts of Upper Canada. A letter, dated early in October, states, that taking into account the numbers which have arrived in Upper Canada, by way of the United States, they will exceed, this year, 30,000.

A subscription has been opened in the metropolis for the relief of the poorer classes of sufferers by the late dreadful hurricane in the islands of Barbadoes, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia. A subscription has also been commenced towards the restoration of the two Missionary establishments belonging to the Moravians, or United Brethren, in Barbadoes, which are almost totally destroyed by the same awful visitation.

FOREIGN STATES.

ALGIERS.

In a letter from Algiers, of the 21st ult., the exasperation of every class of the Mahometan population is represented in language of which no translation can give an adequate idea. Even the Jews were preparing to leave the place, from the fear of an indiscriminate slaughter on the entrance of the Bedouins, which was considered by many as not far distant. Bourmont contented himself with appropriating the private treasure of the Dey, although solemnly guaranteed to his highness by a special clause in the treaty of capitulation ; but Clausel has violated the mosques, and laid the principal inhabitants under contribution, while he leaves his subordinates to fly at smaller game. The violation of the mosques and the scorn of religious institutions, which

will bring such absolute destruction on the French army, was made through the ignorant persuasion that money was hidden in those sacred edifices.

BELGIUM.

The treaty of twenty-four articles of peace with Holland has been introduced to the Chamber, accompanied by a note from the plenipotentiaries of the five powers, declaring them to have all the force of a solemn convention between Belgium and the five powers who guarantee their execution ; to be accepted and repeated in a distinct treaty between Belgium and Holland ; that the articles are inseparable ; that they are final and irrevocable. The following are the articles :—

“ 1. The Belgic territory to be composed of the provinces of South Brabant, Liege, Namur, Hain-

aalt, Western Flanders, Eastern Flanders, Antwerp, and Limburg, made part of the kingdom of the Netherlands in 1825, with the exception in article four.

" 2. His Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, consents, that in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg the limits of the Belgic territory shall be, &c.

" 3. His Majesty shall receive a territorial indemnity in the province of Limburg.

" 4 and 5 stipulate for arrangement with the Germanic confederation.

" 6. Pending these territorial arrangements, the parties to resign all pretensions to the ceded parts, and commissioners from Belgium and Holland are to assemble in Maestricht to mark out the boundaries.

" 7. Belgium, in the limits pointed out by these articles, will form an independent and perpetually neutral state.

" 8, 9, and 10 regulate the navigation of the rivers and canals of both countries.

" 11 leaves free commercial communication by Maestricht and Sittard.

" 12 regulates the continuation of all new canals.

" 13. From the first of January 1832, Belgium is to be charged a debt of 8,400,000 florins of annual rentes. The transfer of the capital henceforward to form a portion of the Belgic national debt.

" 14 regulates the payment of the expenses incurred by Holland since November 1, 1830, which Belgium is to reimburse in three instalments—on the first of January, the first of April, and the first of July, 1832.

" 16. Public works to belong to the country in which they are situated.

" 18, 19, 20. The inhabitants of both countries are to be allowed two years to dispose of their property, &c. if inclined to transfer their domicile from one country to the other.

" 21. A general amnesty for past political occurrences.

" 22. All pensions and salaries to be discharged according to the laws in force before November 1, 1830.

" 23. All claims to be examined by a mixed commission of liquidation.

" 24. Immediately after the exchange of the treaty of intervention between the two parties, the necessary orders shall be sent to the commanders of the respective armies for the evacuation of the territories, cities, towns, and places which change domination. The civil authorities in them will, at the same time, receive the necessary orders for the surrender of their territories, cities, towns, and places to the commissioners who shall be appointed for that effect on one part and the other. This evacuation and surrender shall be so effected that they may be completed within fifteen days, or sooner if it can be done.

" (Signed) ESTERHAZY, BULOW,
WESSEMBERG, LIEVEN,
TALLEYRAND, MATUSCHWITZ."
PALMERSTON,

They have been accepted by the chamber; and a treaty has been signed by the Ministers of the Five Great Powers, and the Belgian Minister, M. Van de Weyer, recognising the legitimate authority of King Leopold and the independence of Belgium.

CHINA.

Intelligence has been received from China of such a nature as to excite apprehensions that the intercourse between this country and the Chinese will be suspended altogether. Some of the most respectable houses engaged in the trade to China are in possession of letters from their correspondents at Canton, which treat the subject as if there scarcely existed an alternative, as a number of edicts had been published by the Chinese Government so decidedly hostile to the British interests, as to leave but little doubt that it had in contemplation a total suspension of the intercourse. Unless the negotiations should have assumed a favourable turn, orders were expected to have been issued on the first of August, with the interdiction referred to. The following is a copy of a public notice issued by the select committee of British merchants:—

" PUBLIC NOTICE.

" From the disposition which has recently been shown in various acts of the Canton government, the president and select committee are under apprehension that British commerce with China cannot be conducted with credit or security while it remains exposed to them.

" They do, therefore, as representatives of the British nation in China, give this public notice, that, should the evils complained of remain unremedied, all commercial intercourse between the two countries will be suspended on the first of August next. By order of the Select Committee,

" (Signed) H. LINDSAY, Secretary."

FRANCE.

The question involving the fate of the Hereditary Peerage is still upon the threshold of the Upper Chamber. All the Journals contend that a batch of Peers is inevitable, to enable the Minister to pass the proposed law. An opinion, however, exists, that some less unpalatable means will be adopted to ensure its success. As respects this question, there are, it is said, in fact, but two parties in the Chamber of Peers; one which would reject the law in toto—the other, which would adopt it nearly as proposed by the Minister. The latter and stronger party is, however, although agreed on the main principle, divided in opinion upon the details; and it was for the purpose of quietly discussing them that they have split into portions, in order to avoid the necessary notoriety that would attend their movements were they to assemble all together. Their proceedings are reciprocally communicated to, and adopted by, each other. The party for the modified adoption of the law has received from the other numerous deserters, and expects still more; but, although this defection has been in a great measure the work of Government, the other party does not march entirely as the Court or the Minister desires. The Members of it propose to annul the *hérédité*, and

to quash the *categories*, it is true ; but it has nearly determined upon limiting, by an additional article, the power of the Crown as to the number of Peers. This is the only point on which they are at issue with the Court, and suggests the only reason for the creation of New Peers, ere the measure be discussed in the Chamber. "We relinquish," say they, "our hereditary right ; but we protest against clothing the King with a power by which he could at any moment control our opinion, or that of our successors in the dignity."

GREECE.

The following is an extract of a letter from Napoli, dated the 9th October, giving a detail of the circumstances attending the death of Count Capo d'Istrias :—

"This morning, as the President was going, according to custom, to attend the service at the church, two men who were waiting at the door assassinated him, one firing a pistol at his head, and the other stabbing him in the body with a Turkish dagger. He fell dead upon the spot. The assassins were Constantine and George Mavromichaelis, the brother and son of Pietro Bey, who has been in prison ever since the month of January last. Constantine was immediately killed by the President's guards, but George escaped, and took refuge in the house of the French Consul, who received him without being aware of the crime he had committed. On learning what had occurred, the Consul refused to give him up to the fury of the populace, but engaged to deliver him into the hands of the Magistracy as soon as a regular demand was made.—A Commission was immediately appointed by the Senate for carrying on the Government until the meeting of the National Assembly, and Colocotroni was named the President. The town remains quiet, and the commanders of the troops have taken all necessary measures for preventing disorder. The French and English commanders have also adopted every means for ensuring the safety of the agents and citizens of their respective countries.—Pietro Bey was the Chief of Maina, a mountainous district which forms the southern promontory of the Peloponnesus. Though his territory had never been subjected to the Turks, being exempted from their tyranny for the payment of a slight tribute, its chieftain was one of the first to join the standard of insurrection in 1821 ; and he has continued faithful to the Greek cause ever since. He was one of the most respectable and least selfish of the Moreot leaders, enriching himself less than the rest by plunder or peculation. He was the only considerable chieftain whom the Turks left in the command of a district, and accordingly got the title of Bey, though a Christian and an enemy. This is the person with whom the late President unfortunately quarrelled—whom he imprisoned for some time in the citadel of Nauplia, and by the hands of whose immediate relatives he has fallen. The crime is perhaps confined to the family of the Bey, and the removal of the President, though by an atrocious deed of assassination, will most probably facilitate an ultimate settlement of the Greek Sovereignty."

HOLLAND.

The "Constitutionnel" gives a long analysis of the military forces of Holland and Belgium ; from which it results that the effective force of the former is 71,550 men, of the latter 48,100, being a superiority on the part of the Dutch in the proportion of three to two.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial Manifesto has been published. It announces—first, the termination of the war in Poland, for which the Emperor returns thanks to the Almighty, who has so evidently blessed the cause of justice, while subjecting the empire to fresh trials. It then passes an eulogium on the valour and perseverance of the Russian troops in this campaign, which continued for seven months without interruption, and was crowned by the submission of Warsaw : the Manifesto further exalts the moderation in the moment of victory—the disinterestedness and the humanity which have marked the conduct of the Russians in Poland—alleviating the horrors of civil war, and sparing men who were led astray, and opening their fraternal arms to all those who returned to their duty. "Russians," continues the Manifesto, "with the aid of Divine Providence, our brave troops will complete the work they have begun. Time and our solicitude will destroy the seeds of the discontent which has so long disunited two people issued from the same stock. To our subjects of the Kingdom of Poland who are restored to Russia, you will only be members of one great family. It is not by threats of vengeance, but an example of fidelity, by generosity, and oblivion of outrage, that you will contribute to the success of the measures ordered by us, to unite in the closest and most desirable manner that country to the other parts of our empire ; and may this inseparable alliance of the States be maintained and consolidated, for our consolation, and for the glory of Russia, by the sentiments of love to only one Sovereign, of wants and interests that are indivisible, and of the common happiness which no discord can disturb !"

The real intentions of the Russian Autocrat with respect to Poland are still a mystery—but it is to be feared that the poor Poles have but little to expect from him in the way of a Constitution. It is now insinuated that the giving more liberty to the Poles than the Russians would be offensive to the latter ; as if the case of these men, who have been always slaves, was to be compared to that of the Poles, with whose name a love of liberty has for centuries been associated. But such excuses are ever the flimsy pretences of tyranny.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Adventures on the Columbia River, including the Narrative of a Residence of Six Years on the Western Side of the Rocky Mountains, among various Tribes of Indians hitherto unknown; together with a Journey across the American Continent. By Ross Cox. In 2 vols.

The title describes the work, and is sufficiently comprehensive. Its Author is a man without literary pretension: he did not go out as a mere traveller, to gratify curiosity, write a journal, and then come home to manufacture out of his collected materials an article for the booksellers *secundum artem*. His object in quitting his native country was to make his fortune; and he sought to realise his golden anticipations in the Columbia, as a clerk to "The Pacific Fur Company," founded in the year 1809, by Mr. Jacob Astor, a wealthy merchant of New York. For this purpose, he sailed in the *Beaver*, a vessel of four hundred and eighty tons, which quitted New York for the point of his destination in 1811. Here his narrative begins, and embraces a period of six years, five of which were spent among various tribes on the banks of the Columbia river, and its tributary streams; and the remaining portion was occupied in the voyage outwards and the journey across the Continent. During this period, Mr. Cox ascended the Columbia nine times, and descended it eight; wintered among various tribes; was engaged in several encounters with the Indians; was lost fourteen days in a wilderness, and had many other extraordinary escapes. The work generally breathes a kindly spirit of humanity. It is uniformly favourable to good morals; and though it abounds with attempts at wit, which are not always successful, not one is directed against religion. To this latter subject, indeed, he adverts; but it is never to cant or to blaspheme—two things which we equally abhor.

Judging Mr. Cox, from many direct references in his work, to be a virtuous man, of the best disposition, and of the highest honour, we dare not presume, even for a moment, to question his veracity. With the firm persuasion, therefore, that he has set down the veritable facts as they occurred, without colour or exaggeration, we read with thrilling interest the account of his fourteen days' wandering in a wilderness infested with bears, wolves, lynxes, and rattle-snakes; hatless, weaponless, shoeless, and starving the whole time on a miserable supply of water, wild cherries, and other most unsatisfying viands, that could tantalize the human stomach. Mr. Cox, as if a little apprehensive that his readers might imagine he was dealing in the marvellous, fortifies them against all such ungenerous suspicions, by relating the remarkable case of a Mr. Pritchard, who was thirty-five days exposed to a peril similar to his own, and who supported himself for "some time by setting traps for hares, a few of which he took, in the Indian manner. He likewise made snares out of the hair of his head, with which he caught some small fish; and he also occasionally succeeded in killing a bird. These he was obliged to eat raw; and when all other resources failed, he was reduced to the necessity of eating grass, and a kind of moss, called by the Canadians

tripe de rocher. He was found by Indians close to a small stream, endeavouring to crawl on his hands and feet, in a state of utter helplessness and exhaustion; and for some days previous to his being discovered, he had eaten nothing whatever. On being brought to the fort, he quickly recovered his ordinary health, the possession of which, I am happy to say, he enjoys to the present moment." But all this is nothing to frightening a wolf with a yell, and intimidating a bear with a stick.

The Indian character, as delineated by Mr. Cox, has nothing in it prepossessing—nothing to redeem its vices. And we are not surprised that he hailed the first fair opportunity that presented itself for returning to the security and the comfort of civilized life.

A very interesting account is given by Mr. Cox of the destruction of the *Tonquin*, the vessel that took out the first cargo of settlers in Columbia, as the agents and representatives of the Pacific Fur Trade Company; and we present it to our readers, not only as a specimen of the style in which the work is generally written, but as it illustrates the treacherous and cruel cunning of savages:—

"Early on the morning of the day previous to that on which the ship was to leave New Whitty, a couple of large canoes, each containing about twenty men, appeared alongside. They brought several small bundles of furs; and as the sailors imagined they came for the purpose of trading, were allowed to come on deck. Shortly after, another canoe, with an equal number, arrived also with furs; and it was quickly followed by two others, full of men, carrying beaver, otter, and other valuable skins. No opposition was made to their coming on board; but the officer of the watch, perceiving a number of other canoes pushing off, became suspicious of their intentions, and warned Captain Thorn of the circumstance. He immediately came on the quarter-deck, accompanied by Mr. M'Kay and the interpreter. The latter, on observing that they all wore short cloaks, or mantles of skins, which was by no means a general custom, at once knew their designs were hostile, and told Mr. M'Kay of his suspicions. That gentleman immediately apprised Captain Thorn of the circumstances, and begged of him to lose no time in clearing the ship of the intruders. This caution, however, was treated with contempt by the Captain, who remarked, that with the arms they had on board, they would be more than a match for three times the number. The sailors, in the mean time, had all come on the deck, which was crowded with the Indians, who completely blocked up the passages, and obstructed the men in the performance of their various duties. The Captain requested them to retire, to which they paid no attention. He then told them he was about going to sea, and had given orders to the men to raise the anchor; that he hoped they would go away quietly; but if they refused, he should be compelled to force their departure. He had scarcely finished, when, at a signal given by one of the chiefs, a loud and frightful yell was heard from the assembled savages, who commenced a sudden and simultaneous attack on the officers and crew, with knives,

bludgeons, and short sabres, which they had concealed under their robes.

"Mr. M'Kay was one of the first attacked. One Indian gave him a severe blow with a bludgeon, which partially stunned him; upon which he was seized by five or six others, who threw him overboard into a canoe alongside, where he quickly recovered, and was allowed to remain for some time uninjured.

"Captain Thorn made an ineffectual attempt to reach the cabin for his fire-arms, but was overpowered by numbers. His only weapon was a jack knife, with which he killed four of his savage assailants, by ripping up their bellies, and mutilated several others. Covered with wounds, and exhausted from the loss of blood, he rested himself for a moment by leaning on the tiller-wheel, where he received a dreadful blow from a weapon called a pautumangan, (a species of half sabre, half club,) on the back part of the head, which felled him to the deck. The death-dealing knife fell from his hand, and his savage butchers, after extinguishing the few sparks of life that still remained, threw his mangled body overboard. On seeing the Captain's fate, our informant, who was close to him, and who had hitherto escaped uninjured, jumped into the water, and was taken into a canoe by some women, who partially covered his body with mats. He states, that the original intention of the enemy was to detain Mr. M'Kay a prisoner; and, after securing the vessel, to give him his liberty, on obtaining a ransom from Astoria: but, on finding the resistance made by the Captain and crew, the former of whom had killed one of the principal chiefs, their love of gain gave way to revenge, and they resolved to destroy him. The last time the ill-fated gentleman was seen, his head was hanging over the side of a canoe, and three savages, armed with pautumangans, were battering out his brains.

"In the mean time, the devoted crew, who had maintained the unequal conflict with unparalleled bravery, became gradually overpowered. Three of them, John Anderson, the boatswain, John Weekes, the carpenter, and Stephen Weekes, who had so narrowly escaped at the Columbia, succeeded, after a desperate struggle, in gaining possession of the cabin, the entrance to which they securely fastened inside. The Indians now became more cautious, for they well knew there were plenty of fire-arms below; and they had already experienced enough of the prowess of the three men while on deck, and armed only with hand-spikes, to dread approaching them while they had more mortal weapons at their command. Anderson and his two companions, seeing their commander and the crew dead and dying about them, and that no hope of escape remained, determined on taking a terrible revenge. Two of them, therefore, set about laying a train to the powder magazine, while the third addressed some Indians from the cabin windows, who were in canoes, and gave them to understand, that if they were permitted to depart unmolested in one of the ship's boats, they would give them quiet possession of the vessel, without firing a shot; stipulating, however, that no canoe should remain near them while getting into the boat. The anxiety of the barbarians to obtain possession of the plunder, and their disinclination to risk any more lives, induced them to embrace this proposition with eagerness, and

the pinnace was immediately brought astern. The three heroes, having by this time perfected their dreadful arrangements, and ascertained that no Indian was watching them, gradually lowered themselves from the cabin windows into the boat, and having fired the train, quickly pushed off towards the mouth of the harbour, no obstacle being interposed to prevent their departure.

"Hundreds of the enemy now rushed on deck to seize the long-expected prize, shouting yells of victory: but their triumph was of short duration. Just as they had burst open the cabin-door, an explosion took place, which in an instant hurled upwards of two hundred savages into eternity, and dreadfully injured as many more. The interpreter, who had by this time reached land, states that he saw many mutilated bodies floating near the beach, while heads, arms, and legs, together with fragments of the ship, were thrown to a considerable distance on the shore."

We must refer our readers to the work itself for the conclusion of this graphic sketch, as well as for much entertaining, if not instructive matter. The second volume is not written with equal spirit with the first. It is rather a dry, uninteresting journal than a well-written narrative. The Author flags, and seems to grow tired of his task. On the whole, however, the reader will be satisfied, that with all his faults, the writer has added something to the stock of general information, and on subjects with which Europeans are not generally familiar.

Narrative of a Journey from Constantinople to England. By the Rev. R. Walsh, LL.D. M.R. I.A., Author of "Notices of Brazil," &c.

A civil polity founded on religion, and that religion opposed to intellectual improvement, and lending its tremendous sanctions to every species of tyranny, intolerance, and moral degradation, partakes not only of the common evils which deteriorate every thing human, but it is thus rendered a source of misery to the rulers and their subjects, which flows not only from their passions but their principles: vice becomes sacred, and the wonder is, that the social state does not speedily fall into utter ruin under its demoralizing operation. The existence of Turkey, under the dominion of Mohammedan fanaticism, for so many centuries, is, therefore, one of the greatest anomalies in the history of mankind. Its impending fate has, however, been arrested by the political circumstances with which it has been surrounded: it has often been on the very brink of destruction, and any great change in the affairs of Europe will inevitably seal its doom. A government founded in blood, and maintained by terror; social institutions, which seem to have been ingeniously invented for the sole purpose of inflicting as much wretchedness as humanity can endure, must, sooner or later, come to a fearful end. Melioration is hopeless, and the old fabric must be destroyed to give place to a new and better order of things. In this view, the present condition of Turkey cannot fail to awaken intense interest. The crisis is rapidly approaching—Turkey will soon make its last struggle, and expire. But by what current of events it is to be finally overthrown, is rather a subject for profound speculation than for confident prediction.

Our auguries cannot be very favourable, when it is considered that, in all probability, Satan will be employed to cast out Satan. The world derives very little immediate advantage from violent and sanguinary revolutions. Anarchy is a poor exchange for despotism; and the substitution of one tyranny for another often leaves a people in a more terrible situation than that in which it found them. The Turks have, indeed, the poor consolation of knowing that their condition can hardly be worse: yet they deny themselves even this. We have no doubt that their blind and desperate infatuation will render their fall one of the most appalling events that has ever shaken the civilised world. A few gleams of light were, indeed, recently seen to streak their horizon for a moment; but they were soon extinguished, and have only served to deepen the darkness which threatens to environ them in eternal night. Dr. Walsh records the total failure of an attempt to establish a printing-press at Constantinople. Even the benevolent efforts of the Sultan Selim were frustrated, and the project was abandoned. The Doctor, in addressing his friend, observes:—"I could detail to you some interesting particulars of the death of Selim, who fell a victim to the rage of the Janissaries, for attempting to innovate upon their ancient and venerable ignorance; but I had rather refer you to an excellent work on the subject, written by a M. Jucheran, a Frenchman, who was at Constantinople at the time, and has already anticipated all I could say in his minute and accurate account. The present Sultan has partly succeeded in an attempt in which Selim failed; and the reason is, that he has a fierce and relentless energy of character, which the milder and weaker Selim wanted. His efforts, however, are all directed to improve the arts of war, and not of peace. Had Selim succeeded, he would have polished and enlightened the Turks, and rendered Constantinople more like a European city. His successor seems to have no taste for such a thing: his firmans are directed to rouse the ancient feelings and military habits of the Turks, and to make them more Turks than ever."

By these measures the Sultan has merely protracted the fate which awaits both him and his people. The new energy which he succeeded in rousing prepared him to meet his great enemy on terms less unequal. The resistance, as we all know, was vain; and probably, at no very distant day, Russia will become the triumphant master of his capital. Dr. Walsh's Narrative is the result of several years' observation as a resident at Constantinople; and it details, with great impartiality, the interesting events which were then passing under his eye. His book has obtained a very extensive circulation, which it richly merits. It has already passed into a fourth edition; and this edition has the advantage of being divided into chapters, at the head of each of which is placed a succinct table of contents. This is both a guide and a relief to the reader, and enables him to consult any distinct portion of the volume at his pleasure. Some additional matter is also given, particularly the early expeditions of the Russians against Constantinople, which add considerably to the interest of the work at the present moment. Of Dr. Walsh as a writer, we have no occasion to speak. His book on Coins, his notices of the Brazils, and other admirable productions, have secured to him the meed of a

well-earned fame. He is now again a resident at Constantinople, and we shall hail his return as an event auspicious to our literature and the best interests of his country. Is it necessary to add our unqualified approbation of the present narrative!

Alice Paulet. 3 vols.

These volumes are a continuation of the popular novel of "Sydenham." Its predecessor was a variation from all its kind; the hero, at the conclusion, was neither killed nor married: the murder and matrimony have, we grant, been before omitted, but then the gentleman turned either monk or misanthrope, or went to be killed in battle, where his sorrows found a glorious grave; now, in "Sydenham," the hero followed none of these approved fashions, and the third volume, contrary to all precedent, closed upon him retired in "single blessedness" to his country-seat. Well,

"Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour,"

and what variety is to life, it also is to the novel. The sequel, however, supplies this deficiency—a heroine is introduced, and the story sets in "domestic felicity." The character of Sir Matthew Sydenham is certainly one of the most original and vigorous that have of late been delineated; for the hero of our modern novels is like the master of a modern house, oftentimes the least important person in it. Not so in the works before us; Sir Matthew's character was the predominant interest, and its development the constant object. The first idea was good, and excellently sustained throughout; it is that of a young man, with all "the accidents of birth and fortune," clever, shrewd, and of a naturally cold temper, therefore suspicious—calculating rather than selfish: two species of temper often confounded, though very dissimilar—for the calculating man looks to the future, and the selfish only to the present. Ambitious, for such a mind asks strong excitement; honourable, for disdain would be a preventive; with that turn for ridicule almost the necessary consequence of a keen perception, but ridicule of a grave and bitter, not of a lively and ludicrous cast, Sir Matthew sets forth on his social career. To use Cowper's odd image,—to him

"Life seems a stump,
All filleted about with hoops of brass."

Imagination is the only beautifier of daily existence, and of imagination Sydenham is utterly divested; he dreams no dreams, he sees things as they actually are; and where he supposes, it is for the worse. The author has ventured on the experiment of making common sense his hero's characteristic; and, as in the sequel, his heroine's also. Alice Paulet's—

"Love is principle, and has its root
In reason—is judicious."

Great part of these volumes are given to delineations of country life. The whole family of the Havilands are excellently sketched. Lady Elizabeth is "taken to the life;" she had been "a splendid beauty, but puffed up with flattery, she had, at her setting out, been so indiscreet as to declare that she would never marry under a certain standard. She had, of course, plenty of Sheridan's d——d good-natured friends to give the saying publicity. In consequence, the beaux were piqued,

and season after season passed, yet the peerless Lady Elizabeth Haviland received no offer which she could think of accepting. She was now past thirty, and had dignified her abandonment of the market by adopting a close cap, and piety and sarcasm." The contrast is good with her sister, who is in appearance a Madonna-like young lady, who was usually designated as "that sweet girl, Charlotte Haviland." In spite of her attractions, Sir Matthew declares "that he regards matrimony as most people do heaven—a destiny the most desirable of all, but the enjoyment of which is sedulously postponed to the latest possible period." Both Galtskell and his alliance (we must use a dignified phrase) are admirable; there is true knowledge of human nature in the self-complacency with which the ambitious poet regards his rich and noble, though somewhat aged wife. The common-place view would have been to have supposed that misery and an ancient partner were inevitable. Coelebs in search of a Wife might have been contented with Alice Paulet; but we must say, that even by the side of her perfect sister-in-law, we are fascinated by Lady Jane, a very sweet and fairy-like creature. The Reform scenes in the third volume are very amusing, but we protest against the inferences of such a red-hot Tory as our author—young he must be, or his opinions (passions rather) would scarce be so "immoderate." Before we proceed to sum up the more prominent merits of these clever volumes, we must make an observation on what, in our eyes, is a grave fault. We allude to an occasional coarseness of epithet; bad taste, to say the least of it. We now leave Alice Paulet to find as much favour in the eyes of the public as in those of her fastidious lover. There is a keen eye to the ridiculous, a shrewd knowledge of the world, embodied in peculiarly real characters—many acute, scattered observations—much lively dialogue, and a vein of sound and practical sense running through the whole. "Alice Paulet" is the clever production of a clever man, and has all the merits of its first part, and some more peculiarly its own.

Original Songs. By Robert Gilfillan.

If deep feeling, a gentle and subdued vein of wit, perfect ease of versification, and a simplicity in full accordance with the subjects upon which the writer touches, possess any claim to the general approbation, the songs of Mr. Robert Gilfillan will be gladly welcomed by all to whom poetry is something more than an often pronounced, but little regarded word. The spirit of Burns seems to have taken up its residence with this promising author, and to have endued him with a large portion of the sweetness and pathos which distinguish the works of his gifted and lamented model. The volume of the disciple is highly worthy of a place beside the productions of his master, and lest any one of our readers should happen to be sceptical upon the subject, we subjoin the following pathetic little ballad for his attentive perusal and speedy conviction.

OH! TAKE ME TO YON SUNNY ISLE.

Oh! take me to yon sunny isle that stands in
Forth's sea,
For there all lonely I may weep, since tears my
lot must be,

The caverned rocks alone shall hear my anguish
and my woe,
But can their echoes Mary bring? Ah, no, no,
no!

I'll wander by the silent shore, or climb the rocky
steep,
And list to ocean murmuring the music of the
deep;
But when the soft moon lights the waves in eve-
ning's silver glow,
Shall Mary meet me 'neath its light? Ah, no,
no, no!

I'll speak of her to every flower, and lovely
flowers are there;
They'll maybe bow their heads and weep, for she,
like them, was fair;
And every bird I'll teach a song, a plaintive song
of woe,
But Mary cannot hear their strains, ah, no, no,
no!

Slow steals the sun adown the sky, as loth to
part with day,
But airy morn with carolling voice shall wake
him forth as gay;
Yet Mary's sun rose bright and fair, and now that
sun is low,
Shall its fair beam e'er grace the morn? Ah, no,
no, no!

But I must shed the hidden tear, lest Mary mark
my care;
The stifling groan may break my heart, but it
shall rankle there;
I'll even feign the outward smile to hide my
inward woe,
I would not have her weep in heaven! Ah, no,
no, no!

This is but one flower among many, and, as productions fully equal to it, we mention two or three copies of verses to the memory of Burns, "Mary's Bower," "Bessy Bell and Mary Gray," and an elegant ballad entitled "Oh, my Love, night is come." These in themselves would be sufficient to constitute Mr. Gilfillan a lyricist of high standing, in a day when this species of composition seems to have attained its perfection. How is it that while such beautiful poetry is abroad, our drawing-rooms are disgraced by the lifeless and inferior songs, which dishonour in so many cases the music they accompany?

Works of the Rev. Robert Hall, A.M.
Edited by Dr. Olinthus Gregory. 6 vols.
vol. II. and III.

In our recent notice of the preceding volume of this interesting work, we proposed to ourselves some attempt towards characterising the genius and the writings of this most eminent dissenting divine, when the appearance of additional volumes should afford us an opportunity of again recurring to the subject. Feeble and brief as the narrow limits of our commentary necessarily compel us to be, we are unwilling to postpone any longer such insufficient tribute as circumstances permit us to pay to the memory of so much worth and piety as adorned the character and writings of Robert Hall, the late Dissenting Minister of Bristol. To the most able and accomplished clergy of the Church of England it was long an occasion of wonder, not unmingled with regret, that Hall was a Dissenter. The mind, the attain-

ments, and the language, peculiarly characteristic of the man, were precisely those which, in the belief of Churchmen, usually distinguish the most accomplished clergy of the Establishment, from the most able of their non-conforming brethren: we mean the sober soundness of his judgment, the delicate refinement of his taste, and the classical purity of his style.

The clergy of the Established Church are apt, too apt perhaps, though we wish to speak of them tenderly, to think harshly of dissenting Ministers, as a coarse and greasy-minded race, who mix up prayers and provender in the most incongruous way, offending the awful Majesty of Heaven by the uncereemonious manner in which they offer their appeals; returning thanks with lips yet oily with the liquid fat of buttered toast, and popping down upon their knees to the most solemn offices of devotion, unmindful of that staid and decent respect with which one should draw near the more immediate presence and communion of the Most High. Now of all this, if, indeed, there be any thing in it ever, there does not appear to have been the least particle about Robert Hall. The character of his pulpit discourses, so far as we feel ourselves capable of criticising them, was that of mild and uniformly sustained sublimity. A meek and holy, but yet most dignified grandeur, lifts at once both the preacher and the hearer up to the third heaven of pensive, contemplative piety. There is not only grace, but gracefulness in every one of his sermons: they put forward, above all, that calm happiness, that rest, that peace, which passeth all understanding, and which is the peculiar portion of God's chosen people. The beauty and excellency of holiness, as the reflection of that divine image in which man was originally formed, and as the only meet preparation, through faith, for attaining and enjoying the everlasting happiness of heaven—these were the themes on which he loved to dwell, and after which the mind takes time, and the unwelcome bustle of the world, to bring it down again to the ordinary feelings and duties of human life and action.

Hall was a Catholic Christian. The doctrine of the Trinity, of the Incarnation, the Divinity and Personality of the Holy Spirit, the Atonement, Justification by Faith only, the obligation of the Moral Law on Believers, personal Holiness, the Resurrection, the Judgment, the eternal Duration of the pains of Hell and of the joys of Heaven—all these are inculcated by him with the large and sober views of a philosopher, the learning of a scholar, the eloquence of an orator, and the affectionate earnestness of a Christian divine. These high and holy doctrines, the tenets upon which all Christianity hinges, were the wells of salvation in which his delighted spirit loved to bathe. Yet never does he outstep the modesty and humility so requisite in a frail and finite being like man, inquiring into mysteries which even angels tremblingly desire to look into. There is no prying with unhallowed curiosity and startling rashness into the inscrutable purposes of the Deity; no worse than idle effort to anticipate the tardy foot of time, by dogmatic explanation of the dark predictions of the Sacred text. There is no pretension, either, to an insolent, repulsive, blasphemous familiarity with the Almighty—no madly rushing in where angels fear to tread.

His style, like his conceptions, is luminous and

clear: it is also purely English and unaffected. It has been selected by so admirable a judge as Dugald Stewart as the very model and perfection of English composition. It is elegant without effort, full without redundancy. The result of this happy combination of all attainable excellencies—only not genius, not the creative power—has naturally been to place Hall high and far above all other preachers of his class, perhaps of any class, in his day. The brightness of his well-earned fame, too, has reflected some portion of its lustre upon all his brother seceders. That the mantle of the ascended saint may descend upon some no less gifted successor; that the Church of God may continue to be served by intellects as piercing, and piety as purely fervent as that which he consecrated to the service of the sanctuary, is a prayer in which all good men will willingly unite.

The best monument to the memory of such a man is a complete and skilfully compiled edition of his works; and therefore we rejoice to press the present undertaking on the attention of our readers. Hitherto, his controversy with Kinghorn, some articles in "*The Eclectic Review*," a few Sermons, and a Tract on the Liberty of the Press, were, as far as we are aware, the only published productions of his pen. But every thing that he has left behind to enlighten and to edify intellectual believers through all ages, is here presented in a compact and lasting form—a possession for ever to the Christian world. Of the volumes placed at the head of this hasty notice, the first is wholly occupied with the celebrated controversy respecting Free-Communion. The other contains the completion of this subject, together with all Mr. Hall's tracts, political and miscellaneous, the number and variety of which are very considerable.

The sermon on Modern Infidelity has, we observe, been recently reprinted, in a cheap form, for general circulation. It is generally considered Mr. Hall's best single work, and we think justly. It is full of piercing thought, close argument, graphic delineation, and elevated views. There is no aiming at that picturesque phraseology, that landscape style of oratory, in which the preachers commonly called popular are so apt to indulge, but there is a forcible good sense, and a luminous flow of real eloquence throughout it, that make us almost repent of having questioned the author's claim to the uncertain honours of what men call genius.

Atherton, a tale of the last Century. By the author of "*Rank and Talent*." 3 vols.

Frank Atherton, the hero of these volumes, is a person who deserved earlier attention at our hands than we have accorded him. If we have passed him by, for a time, attracted by claimants of a more showy and assuming character, we are not insensible to his pleasant qualities now that we have made his acquaintance. There are many successful delineations of character in Atherton, full-lengths and profiles; among the most striking individual portraits are those of Dr. Johnson and his faithful satellite Boswell. The doctor has a good deal to do, and he does it characteristically; he seems to be brought back again to the world in his habit as he lived, and Bolt-court is brought by our author in as interesting and picturesque a light before us, as the Apennines and Alhambras

that glitter in the descriptions of more romantic chroniclers. Sundry Wilkes-and-liberty scenes form another source of attraction, and are for the most part graphically sketched. The adventures and hair-breadth 'scapes of the hero are too numerous for us to trace, or even to number; but his career is both amusing and vastly exciting. The dénouement, notwithstanding the hero's rise and progress from a stationer's apprenticeship to a baronetcy, is not quite satisfactory. Of the other characters, there is the usual proportion of the virtuous and the villainous, the latter being most happily hit off; for satire is our author's weapon, and while he paints the manners of a particular age, he strikes vigorously at the follies and vices that are common to all ages. The period in which the scene is laid is, although so near that in which we live, comparatively less hacknied than those of a far more remote date; and the author describes many of its characteristics as if he had flourished in it himself, or as if his grandfather had dictated the story to him. His genius does not flatter society; few things seem absolutely to delight him; he appears, in the view he takes of human nature, to hunt for a folly as a thief-taker does for a scoundrel, and to be pleased when he has found one. His style is broad and bold. And "Atherton," altogether, is a work of such decided ability, that every reader in search of amusement cannot do better than to send for it forthwith.

The Beauties of the Court of King Charles the Second. Part IV.

We have a pretty little cluster of beauties in this number; Lady Bellasys, Mrs. Nott, the Countess of Sunderland, and Mrs. Middleton: the last, by Lely, is of the "sleepy" school, but rather a fine example of it; Mrs. Nott, by Wissing, is much more nun-like and sentimental. Of the two titled ladies, one is by Lely, the other by Huyman; and the whole are engraved in a style of excellence that renders the work valuable as a collection of gems of art, in addition to the interest of its literary features—the memoirs of so many celebrated and beautiful persons as compose the group of graces that flourished in the time of Charles. These memoirs are very elegantly written, by Mrs. Jameson; the ground is a delicate one, particularly for a female; but the author of the "Diary of an Ennuyée" has handled her biography of the beauties with infinite tact and propriety. Upon this subject we have heretofore dwelt more at length. The fifth part, which is in progress, will complete the work. When this appears, we shall take an opportunity of reviewing the whole.

Standard Novels, No. IX. containing "Frankenstein," by Mrs. Shelley, and the "Ghost Seer" from the German of Schiller.

Here is a volume of the marvellous and the terrible—the frightful and the philosophic. Both these startling stories deserve the niche which they have here found among the standard works of fact and fiction—for fact is to be found in all fictions, even in such fictions as these. To begin with the lady: Frankenstein has fairly triumphed over the prejudices by which its progress was at first impeded; those who came to laugh have remained to admire; and the work is now (or soon will be) universally acknowledged to be something

more than a mere melodramatic chimera—an absurdity straining at the sublime. It possesses, besides the absorbing interest and appalling wonders of its leading features, various redeeming graces as accompaniments and modifiers of its terrors; and has too many sweet and natural thoughts and expressions to admit of our being deterred from taking it up by any moral weakness of nerve or boarding-school apprehensions. And if there were nothing in our recollections of the history of the modern Prometheus and his monster, in spite of the theatrical versions we have had of it, to lead us once more into the laboratory of horrors, the account here presented by the author, of the circumstances that led her to think of the subject, and of its birth, parentage, and education as a romance, would hardly fail to attract us. It is a narrative that will be read with interest for the book's sake as well as for the author's.—The Ghost-Seer of Schiller is an appropriate companion to Frankenstein, though it is far below his grandest flights both in conception and execution. But a genius like Schiller's could never touch any subject without leaving upon it the stamp of a high mental power—the capacity to touch the feelings and to stir the imagination. It is enough for us that it is Schiller's; if our ardour and attention flag for a moment, we recollect "the Robbers," and read on. He who wrote the Robbers cannot, to a reader of that play, have written any thing that is not irresistibly impressive.

Poland under the Dominion of Russia. By Harro Harring. From the German.

After the fearful and sanguinary contest, which has ended by riveting the bands of a heartless tyranny round the necks of the bravest and most oppressed people in Europe, a faithful account of their political condition antecedent to the revolution in November last, by an eye-witness, cannot but excite a deep and intense interest, as presenting a fair picture of the oppression and iniquitous cruelty in which the true causes of the late unhappy warfare must be sought. The Author, who is well known in Germany, served for some time as cadet in the lancer regiment, forming part of the Imperial Guard attached to the establishment of the Grand Duke Constantine at Warsaw, and consequently had a most favourable opportunity of observing the wanton ferocities of the ludicrously malignant despot, to whose name it seems a matter of great doubt whether the title of barbarian or madman would be most appropriately attached. Almost every page teems with flagrant instances of abuse of power; and never could the maxim of "Væ victis" have met with a more terrible practical comment than in the history of Poland while under her Russian Caligula; for the spirit which haunted the ill-fated Paul appears to have entered into the successor to his unenvied reputation with more than sevenfold dominion. Persons of the first respectability forced to work as degraded felons, and to wheel barrows publicly round the ramparts of the city; officers compelled to leap their horses over pyramids of bayonets, for the amusement of the brutal oppressor and his staff; foreigners enrolled in the Russian line, the ceremony of asking their consent being previously waived—these are but a few of the features of the execrable system which forms the burden of the melancholy volume be-

fore us. The facts contained in it are important, as affording the materials for future historians; but they present, at the same time, a terrible omen of the future condition of the conquered. Who can doubt that the whips of the victors will now be changed for scorpions, or that the story of this unhappy country has its reddest page yet unperused? To obviate these consequences is now impossible; nothing remains but the gloomy hope of a future retribution, efficacious in proportion to its delay, and the mournful satisfaction afforded by the unfailing truth of the stern satirist of old:—

“De male quaesitis non gaudet tertius haeres.”

The minor topics of the work are lightly and amusingly handled; but they will appear of little consequence in comparison with the serious political truths exhibited. There is, besides, here and there in the translation, an air of continental flippancy, which gives sufficient indication of the foreign origin of the writer: but this is no more than might have been expected from his profession, and will present no obstacle to our heartily wishing his statement a wide circulation throughout all the countries of civilised Europe. Not that the sympathies of nations should be uselessly excited by sufferings which it is no longer in their power to prevent or relieve; but that, if the day should ever arrive, when the battlements of Warsaw display the standard of independence anew, the cry for assistance, which has been once so coldly listened to, may not a second time be raised in vain.

The Family Topographer. By Samuel Tymms. Vol. I. Home Circuit.

The arrangement of the matter in this very serviceable volume was originally suggested by the papers of Mr. Roby, a well known contributor to “*The Gentleman’s Magazine*.” The present Editor, pursuing the judicious plan adopted by the above gentleman, has produced the first part of a work, which, if we may draw an inference from the specimen already subjected to the public view, bids fair to rank as one of the best topographical and statistical accounts of the several counties of England, while it possesses the additional recommendations of a moderate compass and a reasonable price. Upon compilations of this description, which profess merely to give a summary of scattered particulars, or abstracts from more voluminous disquisitions, it is not the province of criticism to descant at any great length; but although there is little of original composition in “*The Family Topographer*” which requires a minute analysis, the clearness and perspicuity which characterise it, should not be passed over in silence. The first volume contains brief histories of the counties which compose the Home Circuit, together with a list of the remains of antiquity, natural curiosities, and gentlemen’s seats in each, accompanied by neatly finished maps. There are also tables of population, compiled from the census of 1821, and a short account of the eminent characters born in the several towns. A few miscellaneous observations are appended, comprising particulars, which, although not strictly referable to any specific head, well deserve their place from the curious and valuable information they in many cases afford. To this list of contents we have nothing farther to add, but our testimony to the industry and ability of the

Editor. As a work of general reference, which will at all times be found useful and often entertaining, there seems to be little reason for doubting that his *Topographical Summary* will prove highly acceptable in every family to which it may be introduced.

The Daughter of the Air, a Mythic Tragedy, by Dr. E. Raupach. Translated from the German.

Whatever may be the abilities of the translator, we think them little less than thrown away upon this wild and obscure drama of Raupach’s, in which the plot is without art, and the intense display of feeling necessary to constitute tragedy altogether absent. Operatic or melodramatic it may be, but no higher title among the various departments of the scenic art can it possibly claim; there is ample room, however, for the exhibition of magnificent decorations and the introduction of vocal and instrumental music, and if interspersed with a few songs, the piece would offer as just a demand upon the popular applause as most compositions of the kind. In its present form, however, and under so lofty a name, we fear, it will hardly repay the trouble necessarily incurred in the task. We are particularly pleased with the translator’s preface. It is much better, in our estimation, than the play which follows, and shows a correct taste as well as diversified reading.

The Song of Albion, Lines on the Fall of Warsaw, and other Poems. By Henry Sewell Stokes.

Mr. Stokes is evidently a young author; his poems exhibit many marks of inexperience, as well as an occasional excess of feeling, which carries him at times beyond the limits which would be dictated by a strictly correct judgment; but in many passages we discover redeeming signs of vigour and graceful expression, which warrant us to augur a fair future course, when time and practice have matured his energies and corrected a rather too highly coloured diction. Sincere loyalty, considerable depth of sentiment, and a zealous devotion to the great cause of Freedom are the principal features of his poems, which are, very properly, dedicated to his present Majesty. “*The Song of Albion*,” although the longest in the book, is, we think, upon the whole, inferior to the “*Fall of Warsaw*,” which strikes us as the best specimen of the writer’s abilities we have seen. The Dithyrambic measure is not the best, however, which could be chosen. Very few poets have the power of rendering its irregular numbers and shifting versification melodious or generally attractive, and the difficulty becomes greatly increased when the length of the piece adds to its other disadvantages in no ordinary degree. Mr. Stokes has succeeded in its management much better than we could have expected, although where so many have previously failed he could hardly expect to be entirely successful. We could instance many passages of great feeling, many of spirited and animated description, but our space does not at present permit us to follow our inclination. Mr. Stokes has our best wishes for his present and future success, and we confidently expect that, at no distant day, we shall meet him with still higher claims to praise than those contained in the present volume.

Fables and other Pieces in Verse. By Mary Maria Colling. Edited by Mrs. Bray.

Dr. Southey, who has so recently reaped a crop of honours for introducing the poetical pretensions of John Jones to public notice, has here the distinction of having a set of letters addressed to him by Mrs. Bray, giving him and the world an account of a new accession to the list of "uneducated geniuses," which was already rather numerous. John Jones was represented as an "old servant;" Mary Colling has the advantage of being a young one, and of the other sex. Nor is this her only advantage: she possesses not only a mind that will well repay the cultivation which we hope it is now likely to receive, but a simplicity and true-heartedness that make us relish her verses, and love the little volume that contains them. Devonshire has few beauties that we should prefer to her, rich as it is. The quiet, prepossessing countenance that meets our glance as we open the book, completely prepares us for the character which is developed in the poems, and in Mrs. Bray's kindly-written and interesting letters. Mary Colling is about six and twenty years of age; she is, and has been for years, a servant in the family of Mrs. General Hughes; she has a handsome countenance, is very gentle and amiable, is a lover (a passionate one) of flowers, and other rural amenities; wrote verses before she had read them; prefers Shakspeare, with right good taste, to other poets; and above all, is not likely, if we may take Mrs. Bray's word for it, to have her head turned by any thing that we may say in praise of her poetry or herself. What we mean by saying that she prefers Shakspeare is, that somebody had lent her an old book of extracts from the poets, and on Mrs. Bray's asking her which she liked best, she said, "That there were some extracts from a *person of the name of Shakspeare*, and she thought she liked them the best." This is exquisite. Her fables, some of which are really excellent, both in thought and expression, were suggested, as she says, "by fancying that the flowers talked to her," and were, for the most part, composed before she had read any in verse. Among the miscellaneous pieces, we find some that are really beautiful in themselves, and that are, of course, rendered infinitely more so because springing from an untutored mind, and a simple and natural heart. A mythological list of names at the end of her dictionary, to which she had reference, has spoiled many of them for certain tastes, and perhaps for ours; although we must not forget that she has not derived these embellishments from other poets, but that she chose and applied them herself. We would quote, if we could, her fable of the "Peony and the Laurel," or her lines to Dr. Southey, on hearing from Mrs. Bray that he had an aversion to pluck flowers; or her verses to her canary; or a dozen other pleasing proofs of her capability and pure feeling. But they are too long, and it would be unjust to quote a stanza or two from poems that depend upon their general effect, instead of the force and felicity of particular expressions or ideas. We prefer recommending the reader, for proofs of what we have said, to the volume itself, assuring him that the poetry of Mary Collins, to use an image of her own,

" ————— brings
Dew-drops on its dusky wings."

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We are sure that Mrs. Bray will have no reason to repent the trouble she has so generously undertaken.

Memoirs of Celebrated Female Sovereigns. By Mrs. Jameson. 2 vols.

We are indebted to Mrs. Jameson for the perusal of two very delightful volumes, and hasten to acknowledge the obligation. Whether it belongs more peculiarly to writers of her sex to unravel the mysteries of that most perplexing and elusive of all possible enigmas, the female heart; or whether the investigation of feelings, so materially differing from their own, is comparatively less interesting to authors who subscribe man to their names, we do not pretend to determine; but the work before us will be received as an additional evidence, that the memoirs of eminent females should always proceed from members of their own body. Where, too, the elegant, the refined, and the attractive are intended to form the principal features of the picture, the colours cannot be arranged under the direction of a judgment too strictly in keeping with the subject; and that Mrs. Jameson possesses this requisite for her undertaking, all who are acquainted with her previous works need not now be informed. The result of her present labours is what might have been anticipated; and we have to congratulate her upon their completion in a manner equally creditable to herself, and advantageous to her readers. A very judicious and extensive course of reading is every where perceptible, and the dignity of historic truth is in no instance sacrificed to the desire of producing a powerful effect. In short, the work has all the qualifications which constitute something more than a mere resource to while away an hour; and although often referred to, will always be read with new pleasure. The characters thus faithfully delineated, pass before the eye in succession like the pale and shadowy majesty of the monarchs in "Macbeth;"—Cleopatra, the two Joannas, Mary of Scotland, and her imperious rival, Christina of Sweden, our own Anne, Maria Theresa, Catherine the Second, and others; all connected with great and striking events, most of them placed in circumstances which show how little qualified is a female hand to wield the sceptre with ease or security; the great majority unhappy in their lives; and many, whose deaths cannot be contemplated without the deepest emotion of pity and melancholy. When all the parts of a work are so deserving of praise, it may appear unjust to select particular instances of excellence; yet, in our estimation, the Memoirs of Christina, Maria Theresa, and Catherine of Russia, have been compiled with the greatest diligence, and executed with the acutest judgment. The "bright Occidental Star," too, has received due justice from the hands of the fair Authoress; and her comments upon the character of that arbitrary and capricious being are in the finest style of biographical writing. Nor should we pass over without notice the maternal and gentle Isabella of Castille, together with our own Anne, with respect to whom the medium between unjust censure and undeserved panegyric has been happily preserved. Christina, however, is our greatest favourite, as a striking and highly finished portrait. Scholar and trifler, philosopher and sensualist, zealous advocate for toleration and

premeditating murderess — never was this most eccentric among queens or women, mirrored in a more faithful narration of her life and actions. We have seldom had greater occasion than at present to regret the scantiness of space that prohibits our giving extracts, which would speak more in favour of Mrs. Jameson's Memoirs than any opinion we can express. The work itself, however, is before the public, and we entertain no doubt that, however warmly we may have spoken in its commendation, the unanimous expression of approbation will be found to exceed our own: that it will fall short of what we have impartially and justly expressed, there is not the slightest reason for apprehending.

The Affianced One. By the Author of "Gertrude." 3 vols.

There is no doubt a very large class of persons, who would be well content to lead a life of luxurious inactivity, with nothing on earth to do but to read such novels as "The Affianced One." What our own notions of the philosophy of such a life may be, we must not confess; but we have certainly gone through the volumes with a sense of having wasted our time most agreeably, and of having experienced some hours of a very unprofitable sort of pleasure. We cannot deny its amusing qualities; its light, pleasant, and even sparkling descriptions of places and parties; its interesting situations; its sketches of character; and its glances at events and persons, that, if not vastly important in themselves, are, at least, rendered interesting by being placed before us in a picturesque and animated position. We are not insensible to the grace and vivacity of the style, though it must be acknowledged to be somewhat glowing and overstrained; nor to the delineations of Milanese manners, morals, and society, which we are willing to regard as pretty faithful portraits. We are charmed, to a reasonable degree of idolatry, with the heroine, under all her mischances, and mean no pun when we say, that having lost her lover most unjustly, in consequence of the small-pox, she deserves to be pitied. This lover, moreover, notwithstanding his marriage with the younger sister of his affianced, but disfigured bride, is very well for a lover, who happens also to be a Prince. And there are other persons, particularly a mysterious and mischief-making Countess, with sundry groups of Austrian, Russian, Italian, and other accessories, noble and ignoble, with whom we are moderately fascinated and amused. Yet with all this, "The Affianced One" is one of the many thousand books that have a fair chance, or rather a full certainty, of being forgotten as soon as read: for this reason, that it takes no lofty or exclusive ground, unravels no mystery that the mind can care about, develops no new principle of action, and dives not more than an inch deep into the tide of human life and character. It does not go deep enough to bring up the pearls; but it gathers the weeds upon the surface, and picks up the pebbles on the shore; and thus forms a little museum of curiosities, which will well bear inspection, and from which many will derive amusement, though the collection cannot be considered as intrinsically valuable.

Constable's Miscellany. Vol. LXXIII. — **History of the Civil Wars of Ireland.** By W. C. Taylor, Esq. A. B. of Trinity College, Dublin. 2 vols. Vol. I.

We rather apprehend that but a small percentage of our readers have ever read a regular history of Ireland. In the opinion of many, the materials for such a history, properly so called, do not exist; for, say they, before the invasion of Henry, it would be but a detail of the squabbles of savages, and since, it could only record the writhings of a tormented province. This is a pretty say enough, for effect; but, like most other efforts in that line, it is founded on but a slender scantling of truth. It must be confessed, however, that hitherto there has been no very readable book upon the subject; and those who have happened to take an interest in it sufficiently exciting to carry them on in the laborious and painful task, have been compelled to rake through a prodigious deal of rubbish for the gems of truth of which they are in search. The book usually taken up by the mere general reader is Leland, a very pains-taking and authentic writer, but somewhat tedious withal, and apt not to be remembered—a quality, perhaps, not altogether undesirable in an Irish historian. Mr. Taylor's little compilation is, so far as it goes, a good deal more lively and impressive, and will answer the purpose for which most probably it was intended, perfectly well. But of the earlier portion of Irish story, of that period of which Dr. Johnson so earnestly desired an account, it is evident he knows nothing. We question whether he has ever even dipped into the famous "*Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores veteres*," compiled by the industry and zeal of the Rev. Charles O'Connor, and published in successive volumes from 1814 to 1826, for the Duke of Buckingham. This is by far the most valuable monument of native Irish history that exists; and since its publication, the day is utterly gone by for passing over the claims of Ireland to a high degree of antiquity among the civilised nations of the earth, with scorn or derision. In no country of Gothic Europe do the regular annals reach so far into

"The dark backward and abyss of time,"

as in Ireland. "No nation," observes Ward, "can be found in any part of the world more observant of antiquity; none has transmitted, written, preserved the genealogies, achievements, the names, extraction, bounds of authority, and finally, the whole history of their ancestors, more exactly than the Irish." (*Dissert. Hist.* p. 271.) We are not so unreasonable as to demand that much of a tiny volume intended for a popular history, and extending to the death of Charles I. should have been devoted to this part of the subject—perhaps not any: but it is something too absurd of Mr. Taylor to affect a sneer at the believers in the authenticity of early Irish history, as "a very innocent, but not a very wise portion of the community." We must crave forgiveness for concluding, from internal evidence, that he himself is "very innocent" of any acquaintance with that early history, or with the evidence on which these credulous persons rest their belief. As to sheltering himself, as he tells us, "under

the sanction of Niebuhr," we have only to advise him to emulate the varied learning and profound research of that laborious writer, before he ventures to imitate his daring pyrrhonism. The native records of Ireland consist almost wholly of the very particulars which Niebuhr complained were wanting to the native histories of Rome. They are, for the most part, naked annals of facts, with names, dates, and places carefully annexed. But our Author did not know this; If he had, he would have discovered that the ancient Irish Chronicle, so far from dealing in senseless legends about his friend Brute, the Trojan, commences its brief but circumstantial list of names, dates, and facts, with this distinct avowal, "Before the time of Cimbaoth," (he reigned in Ulster three centuries before the Christian era,) "there are no certain annals of events in Ireland."

And now, having vented our *splendida bilis* with becoming acrimony, in return for Mr. Taylor's silly sneer, we can swallow the rest of his work with a sound stomach, and having inwardly digested it, pronounce it good. The doings and sufferings (alas! that the latter did ever so fatally predominate,) of the people in Ireland, from the invasion of Strongbow onward, are fairly and clearly recited. The book is dispassionate, yet not dull; concise, yet not obscure. Perhaps we should except the few pages devoted to the fearful war of 1641. Of it no adequate notion could be conceived, from the slight way in which it is passed over by our Author. The administration of Strafford, however, is described more satisfactorily and truly than we have elsewhere seen it within so brief a compass; and, on the whole, we can recommend this first volume as the best compendium, so far as it goes, of Anglo-Irish history that has appeared.

Polynesian Researches. By William Ellis. 4 vols. of the Select Library.

Vindication of the South Sea Missions from the Misrepresentations of Otto Von Kotzebue, Captain in the Russian Navy: with an Appendix. By William Ellis.

Those writers who enlarge the boundaries of human knowledge, and lay open new and interesting fields of inquiry and speculation, conducive to the intellectual and moral improvement of the species, are entitled to the gratitude of the public; and if they perform their task with ability and integrity, will not fail of commanding its patronage. We, therefore, were not at all surprised at receiving the four beautiful volumes on our table, purporting to be a new edition of "Polynesian Researches. By William Ellis." No portion of the globe, since its discovery in the year 1513, by Vasco Nunez de Balboa, has excited so lively an interest as the Pacific Ocean and the numerous islands of varied extent and importance which stud its bosom. The interest, indeed, has been kept up by continual discoveries, not only of many single islands, but of extensive groups, diversified in their form and structure, inhabited either by isolated families of men, or peopled only by pelicans or aquatic birds. Nor is it likely to be diminished, as new objects of curiosity, as if suddenly created by magic, arrest the attention of almost every voyager; so that, as Mr. Ellis observes, it is by no means im-

probable that there are yet many islands, and even groups of islands, which remain unknown to the inhabitants of the other part of the globe."

Polynesia (from a Greek term, signifying many islands) is now employed by geographers to designate the sixth division of the globe. According to De Brosses, Malte Brun, Pinkerton, and others, Polynesia includes the various islands found in the Pacific, from the Ladrões to Easter Island. The principal groups are the Ladrone Islands, the Carolinas, the Pelew Islands, the Sandwich Islands, the Friendly Islands, the Navigator's Islands, the Hervey Islands, the Society Islands, the Georgian Islands, and the Marquesas. This designation, however, in the sixteenth century was given by Portuguese authors to the Moluccas, the Philippines, and other islands to the eastward of Java; and it was in this restricted application that it was used in the first edition of the present work, in which Mr. Ellis omitted all notice of the Sandwich Islands, having published, at an earlier period, a separate and distinct volume, entitled "Narrative of a Tour through Hawali, or Owyhee." In this new and improved edition, he has sacrificed the Tour in order to render more complete the "Researches," of which, in its present form, it constitutes a fourth volume.

Mr. Ellis's qualifications as the historian of these regions, about which so little of accurate information had ever reached Europe, and his object in presenting his labours to the public, may be gathered from the narrative itself, as well as from one or two incidental statements, which seem to have escaped from him rather than to have been drawn up with any design to attract notice to himself. For it may be truly affirmed of Mr. Ellis, that he is the least egotistical of men. The charm of simplicity which pervades his works must have its origin in his character; and it is, perhaps, under this conviction that we so unreservedly yield ourselves to him as our guide, philosopher, and friend. He is undoubtedly the friend of human nature, and the modest, yet firm and intrepid advocate of that system of religion which alone can improve, exalt, and redeem it.

"Since the death of Captain Cook," Mr. Ellis remarks, "several intelligent and scientific men, from England, France, and Russia, have undertaken voyages of discovery in the South Seas, and have favoured the world with the result of their enterprises. These accounts are read with interest, not only by those engaged in nautical pursuits, and the promotion of geographical science, but by the philosopher, who seeks to study human nature under all its diversified forms; and by the naturalist, who investigates the phenomena of our globe and the varied productions of its surface. Voyages of discovery are also favourite volumes with the juvenile reader; and they impart to the youthful mind many delightful and glowing impressions relative to the strange and interesting scenes they exhibit, which, in after life, are seldom obliterated. There are few who do not retain the vivid recollections of their first perusal of Prince Leboo, or Captain Cook's Voyages. Often, when a schoolboy, I have found the most gratifying recreation for a winter's evening in reading the account of the wreck of the Antelope, the discovery of Tahiti, and other narratives of a similar kind. Little, however, did I suppose,

when in imagination I have followed the discoverer from island to island, and have gazed in fancy on their romantic hills and valleys, together with their strange but interesting inhabitants, that I should ever visit scenes, the description of which afforded me so much satisfaction. This, however, in the providence of God, has since taken place; and I have been led, not indeed on a voyage of discovery, commercial adventure, or naval enterprise, but as a Christian missionary, on an errand of instruction; not only to visit, but to reside a number of years among the interesting natives of those isolated regions. The following pages record my observations in that part of the world."

Though the work of a missionary, our readers must not imagine that Mr. Ellis's volumes are occupied with the preaching, praying, and other religious labours of these modern evangelists; they are deficient in no one quality which can reasonably be demanded of the individual who offers himself as the philosophical and devout instructor of mankind. He has science, taste, and judgment, which are all brought to bear upon his investigations, and to render their results interesting and satisfactory to every class of readers. It is much to affirm that the missionary enterprise, which in point of moral dignity is superior to every other human project, suffers no deterioration in the hands of Mr. Ellis. He understands its nature, and displays its energy without the least taint of fanaticism, without any of the usual prejudices of sectarian ignorance and bigotry.

In his well-written preface, Mr. Ellis tells us, that while engaged in endeavouring to promote the knowledge of Christianity among the natives of the islands of the South Seas, with whom he spent a number of years, he regarded it as perfectly consistent with his office, and compatible with its duties, to collect, as opportunity offered, information on various subjects relative to the country and its inhabitants; and he further develops the object of his work, by stating his conviction that the present is the only time in which a variety of facts connected with the usages of antiquity and the former state of the people concerning whom he undertakes to write, can be secured; and he adds, that, to furnish, as far as possible, an authentic record of these, and thus preserve them from oblivion, is one design which the author has always kept in view.

"The following work," he goes on to observe, "will, therefore, exhibit numerous facts which may justly be regarded as illustrating the essential characteristics of idolatry, and its influence on a people, the simplicity of whose institutions affords facilities for observing its nature and tendencies, which could not be obtained in a more advanced state of society.

"These volumes also contain a brief, but it is hoped satisfactory history of the origin, progress, and results of the Missionary enterprise, which, during the last thirty years, has, under the Divine blessing, transformed the barbarous, cruel, indolent, and idolatrous inhabitants of Tahiti and the neighbouring islands into a comparatively civilized, humane, industrious, and Christian people." They also comprise a record of the measures pursued by the native governments, in changing the social economy of the people, and regulating their

commercial intercourse with foreigners, in the promulgation of a new civil code, (a translation of which is given,) the establishment of courts of justice, and the introduction of trial by jury.

Besides information on these points the work furnishes an account of the intellectual culture of the people, the advancement of education, the introduction of arts, the improvement in morals, and the progress of civilization.

"The Vindication of the South Sea Missions" is a reply to the gross and shameless misrepresentations which in various works and periodicals have been made of Mr. Ellis and his brother missionaries, and of the statements which they have given to the world on the subject of their labours in the islands of the Pacific. Captain Otto Von Kotzebue appears, we are sorry to say, in no other light than as a deliberate calumniator; Captain Beechey as unwittingly injuring a cause which he generally approved, and as having been misled by others; and the Editor of the Quarterly Review cuts a ridiculous figure as the dupe of the clumsiest hoax that was ever played off against unsuspecting simplicity. The Vindication is, in our view, a complete triumph.

History and Topography of the United States. Edited by John Howard Hinton.

The first volume of this work is now complete, and although we have had occasion to notice it heretofore, we feel called upon to congratulate the editor upon having thus far performed a pleasant and a prosperous voyage. The engravings have somewhat improved of late, but are still of secondary importance. The History of the United States finishes with this volume, and the most interesting portion, perhaps—their topography, is yet to come.

The Eventful History of the Mutiny and Piratical Seizure of His Majesty's Ship Bounty, its Causes and Consequences. Illustrated by six etchings from original designs, by Lieut.-Col. Batty.

This is a delightful little book, written as if on purpose to illustrate Lord Byron's assertion, "that truth is strange, stranger than fiction." We like the quaint old-fashioned title-page, it does indeed herald an eventful history. *Neary Heywood* is the heroine, and nothing can be more touching than her affection for her brother, the frank and bold young sailor, in whose fate we soon become painfully interested. We believe Mr. Barrow is the author of this interesting volume.

Devonshire and Cornwall Illustrated. Part V.

Several of the most striking scenes of Cornwall, with one or two of the lovelier landscapes of Devon, are among the illustrations of this number; nor have the architectural beauties been overlooked. The sixteen engravings are exceedingly well executed. The work is, perhaps, considering the very elegant manner in which it is produced, the cheapest publication of the day.

THE DRAMA.

THE month has been unusually barren, even as to the mere number of its dramatic births : in regard to the merit and value of them, it has been still more so. Indeed, two of them alone survive to claim our critical notice ; and even these are of foreign extraction, and have both been produced at the same house—Covent-Garden. “*Fra Diavolo*” —the dialogue by Scribe, the music by Auber—has long been a favourite in Paris ; but from the wholly inefficient manner in which it has been got up in this country, its merits (contrary to the proverb) have never been duly appreciated out of its native spot. At length, however, it has been worthily transferred to our stage, and it proves to be one of the most pleasing works of, upon the whole, the most pleasing of living composers. It is not equal to “*Masaniello*,” but it is superior to any other of its author’s productions. It cannot be overlooked, however, that to the said *Masaniello* it owes some of its rarest beauties, especially in the orchestral accompaniments, which are, now-a-days, of immense effect in determining the success of a work of this nature. The choruses and the concerted pieces are full of elegance and expression ; and two or three of the airs are delightful. There is also a spirit of life and gaiety pervading the whole, which is the great source of attraction in musical productions. We may be delighted with a single melody, or other individual composition, and care not how often we hear it ; but we do not go in search of it, even if we know where it is to be found : whereas the musical appetite “grows by what ’tis fed on.” We remember going to hear the “*Freischütz*” no less than twenty times during its first season at the English Opera—the only place where it was got up and executed in a manner worthy of its rare and singular beauties. We never could do a tenth part so much for a regular “play,” with ten times the merit and interest as a dramatic production. As we have said, the choruses and concerted pieces of “*Fra Diavolo*” are delightful ; two of the solo airs—that describing the peasants’ fear of *Fra Diavolo*, and the love-chaunt sung by the latter, are exceedingly original ; and there is a little, simple duet between the English lord and his lady that is admirable in its way, chiefly in virtue of its charming accompaniment.

The getting-up and performance of this pleasant opera have also tended much to ensure its popularity. Braham, in the brigand, never sang so well in his life throughout a whole piece, except in the “*Freischütz* ;” and Miss Romer has at once taken her place among the first female singers of the day—a place, however, infinitely below

that which constant practice and assiduous cultivation may acquire for her. Refinement and facility are all she wants ; but this *all* is much, and difficult of attainment.

“*Fra Diavolo*” has no great excellence as a dramatic production, but it is quite equal to most of its predecessors in the same line of the art.

The only other successful novelty of the month, is one at the same house, entitled “*The Irish Ambassador*.” It is a neat and clever translation from “*Le Diplomate*” of, we believe, Scribe ; its only demerit being a deterioration from the simplicity of the original, in making the diplomatist an Irishman, to suit the turn of the town’s chief favourite, Power. Sir Patrick O’Plenipo arrives at a German court, in search of the picturesque in national costume ; but arriving at a critical moment, and being mistaken for a greater personage than he is, he becomes involved in all sorts of unaccountable perplexities, the confusion of which all attempts at explanation do but “worse confound ;” and the piece ends (which is its fault) without any but the shrewder portion of the audience knowing much more about the matter than Sir Plenipo himself. Nevertheless there has not been a more complete and amusing production for many-a-day ; and it is one that will maintain its place on our stage. Power’s performance of the mystified Milesian was delightful ; and every other character was equally good, in proportion to its prominence. The adaptation is by Kenny ; and, good as it is, we hope some one else will bethink themselves of giving us another version, preserving all the purity of the original : which will be a test of our taste in such matters. If it should be found that we cannot relish a piece like this, without the garnish of brogue, blarney, and blunders, let us hear no more of our declining drama ; for it will prove to demonstration that we are incapable of any thing better than that which is daily set before us.

Young and Macready have been playing their chief characters to half-empty benches. Whose fault is this ?—that of the actors the audience, or the theatres ? Our reply is, a mixture of all, but all arising out of the last-named. The day of declamation and “inexplicable dumb-show” is gone by, and yet nothing else will go down in their place, because that place is incapable of being applied to any thing else. We predict that the present is the last season of large theatres, lobby-lounging, and the whole of their execrable accompaniments and consequences ; and that a new era is at hand, which we cannot help congratulating ourselves in having assisted in bringing about.

FINE ARTS.

At a general assembly of the Academicians at the Royal Academy, Mr. William Wyon was elected an Associate of that institution.

Mr. Scipio Clint had an audience of the King, at the Palace, at Brighton, to submit a medal of the King for royal approval, of which his Majesty expressed his approbation.

A handsome medal of the late Mr. Roscoe has been executed by Mr. Scipio Clint, in a manner highly creditable to the artist. On the obverse, is the head of the historian of the House of Medici, with the simple inscription, "William Roscoe." The likeness is excellent. On the reverse is a laurel tree, surrounded by the motto, "Stassi il lavro lieto;" and below, "Born MDCCLIII. Died MDCCCXXXI."

FINE ARTS—PUBLICATIONS.

Chelsea Pensioners reading an Account of the Battle of Waterloo. Painted by David Wilkie, R.A. Engraved by J. Burnet.

This is undoubtedly one of the most exquisite productions of the English school of painting and engraving. It will have an interest for us, not only as long as the perfection of art shall be of value, but while the name of Waterloo shall continue among the proudest we have adopted into our language. The picture was executed for the Duke of Wellington, in whose family, we presume, it will be a heirloom, about eight years ago; and during the exhibition at Somerset House, it was seen by thousands, not one of whom, we venture to assert, has forgotten the impression it then produced. Soon after it was painted, Wilkie changed his style: his *Rent Days* and his *Highland Weddings* were laid aside, and during his sojourn on the Continent he became ambitious of a higher walk. His genius enabled him to succeed: but even his *Siege of Saragossa*, and his *Preaching of John Knox* (we have had the good fortune to have seen it) scarcely compensate, in our opinion, for the loss of the many transcripts of true nature we might have received at his hands. In his "*Chelsea Pensioners*," however, we have a rich and happy mixture of his younger and of his more matured ideas: sentiment and humour, the droll and the pathetic, individual character and historical record, are com-

blined in the print before us. We may "look and look again," and "still find something new." Every portion is made to tell: examine where we may, the result is satisfactory. Criticism is so completely defied, that it gladly takes shelter under an anachronism, and where all else is faultless, asks with a titter, "How were the Pensioners of Chelsea enabled to enjoy the luxury of oysters in July?" The picture is a fine remembrancer of a glorious victory, and an honourable record of one of the best establishments of which our country may be proud: it is a pleasant link between the old and the new—the soldiers of Wolfe and the soldiers of Wellington. It eminently deserves the almost unprecedented patronage we understand it has met; and although the artist has received for the permission to engrave it, considerably more than he obtained for the picture itself, it is gratifying to know that the liberal and enterprising publishers will have no reason to regret the bargain they have made. When we state, however, that the expense of the publication is rather above than under four thousand guineas, our readers will have some idea of the extent of its sale. A fine impression is, even now, not easily to be procured. If, according to the ordinary course, we have first spoken of the painter, it is not because we are unable to value or appreciate the merit of the engraver. John Burnet is a worthy associate of David Wilkie. In his more immediate department of art, his talents are of equal weight and rarity with those of the painter. He is more of a scientific than a mechanical engraver; and in deep knowledge of his profession, he is an authority whose written and engraved works are consulted equally by the young and the experienced. The engraving of "*The Chelsea Pensioners*" is eminently successful. He has understood and laboured as an artist who knew what he was about: the result is, that together, Wilkie and Burnet have produced a work highly honourable to British art—the possession of which may well be envied.

A Series of Historical and Poetical Subjects, from Pictures and Drawings. By J. and F. P. Stephanoff.—No. I.

The first number of a work in lithography, by two brothers, who have obtained, and justly, very high reputations—the one as an historical painter, the other as a painter in water-colours. The part before us contains four subjects; *Gil Blas* and the Archbishop; a Knight preparing for a Tournament; *Shylock*, *Jessica*, and *Launcelot*; and *Portia* satirising her Lovers. They are skillfully and boldly designed, and executed with considerable spirit and delicacy.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Board of Health, College of Physicians.—The following are the early symptoms of the disease in its most marked form, as it occurred to the observation of Dr. Russell and Dr. Barry at St. Petersburg, corroborated by the accounts from other places where the disease has prevailed:—

Giddiness, sick stomach, nervous agitation, intermittent, slow, or small pulse, cramps, beginning at the tops of the fingers and toes, and rapidly approaching the trunk, give the first warning.

Vomiting or purging, or both these evacuations, of a liquid, like rice-water or whey,

or harley-water, come on; the features become sharp and contracted, the eye sinks, the look is expressive of terror and wildness; the lips, face, neck, hands, and feet, and soon after, the thighs, arms, and whole surface assume a leaden, blue, purple, black, or deep brown tint, according to the complexion of the individual, varying in shade with the intensity of the attack. The fingers and toes are reduced in size; the skin and soft parts covering them are wrinkled, shrivelled, and folded; the nails put on a bluish pearly white, the larger superficial veins are marked by flat lines of a deeper black; the pulse becomes either small as a thread, and scarcely vibrating, or else totally extinct.

The skin is deadly cold, and often damp; the tongue always moist, often white and loaded, but flabby and chilled, like a piece of dead flesh. The voice is nearly gone; the respiration quick, irregular, and imperfectly performed. The patient speaks in a whisper; he struggles for breath; and often lays his hand on his heart to point out the seat of his distress. Sometimes there are rigid spasms of the legs, thighs, and loins. The secretion of urine is totally suspended; vomiting and purgings, which are far from being the most important or dangerous symptoms, and which, in a very great number of cases of the disease, have not been profuse, or have been arrested by medicine early in the attack, succeed.

It is evident that the most urgent and peculiar symptom of this disease is the sudden depression of the vital powers, proved by the diminished action of the heart, the coldness of the surface and extremities, and the stagnant state of the whole circulation. It is important to advert to this fact, as pointing out the instant measures which may, safely and beneficially, be employed where medical aid cannot be immediately procured. All means tending to restore the circulation and maintain the warmth of the body, should be had recourse to without delay. The patients should always immediately be put to bed, wrapped up in hot blankets; and warmth should be sustained by other external applications, such as repeated frictions with flannels and camphorated spirits; poultices of mustard and linseed (equal parts) to the stomach, particularly where pain and vomiting exist; similar poultices to the feet and legs, to restore their warmth. The returning heat of the body may be promoted by bags, containing hot salt or bran, applied to different parts of it. For the same purpose of restoring and sustaining the circulation, white-wine whey, with spice, hot brandy and water, or sal-volatile, in the dose of a teaspoon-full in hot water, frequently repeated, or from five to twenty drops of some of the essential oils, as peppermint, cloves, or cajeput, in a wine-glass of water, may be

administered; with the same view, where the stomach will bear it, warm broth with spice may be employed. In very severe cases, or where medical aid is difficult to be obtained, from twenty to forty drops of laudanum may be given in any of the warm drinks previously recommended.

These simple means are proposed as resources in the incipient stage of the disease, where medical aid has not yet been obtained.

In reference to the further means to be adopted in the treatment of this disease, it is necessary to state that no specific remedy has yet been ascertained; nor has any plan of cure been sufficiently commended by success to warrant its express recommendation from authority. The Board have already published a detailed statement of the methods of treatment adopted in India, and of the different opinions entertained as to the use of bleeding, emetics, calomel, opium, &c. There is reason to believe that more information on this subject may be obtained from those parts of the Continent where the disease is now prevailing; but even should it be otherwise, the greatest confidence may be reposed in the intelligence and zeal which the medical practitioners of this country will employ in establishing an appropriate method of cure.

HENRY HALFORD,

President of the Board.

Geological Society.—The President communicated a paper from Dr. Turnbull Christie, containing the observations made by the author in the neighbourhood of Palermo, and during his journey from that city by Cefalu and Nicosia to Catania, and thence along the eastern coast to Cape Passero. The memoir described, in detail, the secondary and newer deposits which constitute that part of Sicily, but dwelt more particularly on the bone caves and bone breccia which occur near Palermo and Syracuse, and on the data which they afford of the relative period when the coasts of Sicily were raised above the present level of the sea. The paper was illustrated by numerous sections and a large collection of specimens, which was presented to the Society. The author of this memoir, who had arrived thus far on his journey to India, has undertaken the laborious task of investigating the geology and meteorology of Hindostan, and for that purpose had provided himself with complete sets of necessary instruments. The tables were covered with numerous other contributions, both to the museums and the library. Among the donors to the former were Capt. King, R.N. (the collection made during his survey of Terra del Fuego, &c.) Dr. Buckland, the Directors of the United Mexican Mining Association, &c.

Society of Arts.—The vacation of this useful institution having terminated, the

members resumed their labours. The secretary, Mr. Aikin, after reading the minutes of the last meeting, announced the heads of a variety of communications, which were referred to the different committees: many of them will immediately come under the consideration of those of mechanics, polite arts, and chemistry. Among other subjects which have been received, were an instrument for taking angles, a system of weights and measures, a table for performing multiplication and division, lock-gates, a dissected map of the constellations, a mangle, a fire-escape, a horse-collar, a saw-mill, a life-buoy, a life-boat, a method of preventing the collision of steam-vessels, a trap for rats, a pile-driver, a method of supplying oil to the bushes of mill-stones, a cup for effervescing mixtures, curling-irons, a new plan of painting portable frescoes, on destroying caterpillars, on the dry-rot in timber, a method of lighting and putting out street-lamps, a clamp for boot-makers and harness-makers, &c.

The Society have thus commenced a session which promises to be as pregnant with business as any that have preceded; and we were much gratified by observing that many of its most valuable members were present: we particularly allude to those who have so long and sedulously promoted the objects and interests of the institution.

Zoological Society.—A meeting of this Society took place at their house in Bruton-street, October the 6th, Joseph Sabine, Esq. in the chair. It was announced in the Report that his Majesty still continued his patronage of the Society; that he had, during the last month, presented them with three wild boars, three mouflons, and a deer; also with several magnificent stuffed specimens, including a very fine male ostrich, an emu, two crested cranes, &c. The number of visitors to the gardens in the month of September was 33,751, and the money received 1,528*l.* 16*s.* Mr. Cox inquired if the Council had adopted any regulations respecting the offering of premiums, and was informed by the chairman that it was under consideration, and would very shortly be announced.

At a meeting of the Committee of Science of the Zoological Society, October the 11th, Mr. Ogilvie read an interesting paper on the genus *Phalangista*. The secretary, Mr. Bennet, read a letter from Dr. Bancroft, of Jamaica, which accompanied a present of fishes from that coast, a small specimen of *Dynatus*, and several varieties of *Remora*. The latter is the variety of fish which adheres to the shark and other large fish, by a peculiar apparatus at the upper part of the head, and thus makes use of the locomotive powers of other animals to supply its own deficiency in the means of swimming; it also occasionally adheres to the bottoms of

ships. A living specimen of an armadillo was on the table. These animals, although common in South America, and sometimes even used for food, have very rarely been seen alive in this country. The pair already in the gardens have bred twice this season, one of the young ones being still alive. The one now exhibited is of a different kind, and more elegant form.

At the November meeting, the Report stated that the number of visitors to the gardens during the last month was 16,244, and the sum paid at the gate was 71*l.* 14*s.*; the amount received at the museum was 19*l.* 14*s.* It was further stated that several presents had been received since the last meeting, particularly an armadillo and a Honduras turkey, from the Earl of Ilchester. Of the latter bird, only two skins had before been received in Europe, and no specimen had ever been landed alive in this country. Its plumage, when adult, is of the most beautiful golden-bronze colour; and the accession of such a bird to the menagerie is most valuable and interesting. The Noble Lord has distinguished himself by his patronage of the science of zoology. Notice was given of a motion for the appointment of a garden-committee, to suggest to the Council such horticultural improvements and embellishments as might appear desirable. It was mentioned that a purchase of 3000 valuable Dutch roots had been made for the garden.

Artists' and Amateurs' Conversazione.—The first meeting for the season of this Society has taken place, at the Freemasons' Tavern. It was well attended, and a considerable number of works of art were laid upon the tables. The "amateurs," however, as usual, contributed to the evening's entertainment far more largely than the "artists." Indeed, with the exception of a bust, and a model of the hand of the late J. Jackson, R.A. by Mr. H. B. Burdowe; a few studies by Mr. Wood, some miniatures by Mr. Ward, after Sir Thomas Lawrence, and a portfolio of sketches by Mr. Frederick Nash—the whole supply was from the walls or cabinets of the collectors. This is not as it should be! The object of the institution—and in this consists its only real value—is to enable those who are working from day to day in solitude, and apart from such as may encourage and assist their efforts, to exhibit proofs of their abilities and progress in a profession that must be, of necessity, more than any other, hidden from the public eye. Such societies may lead to very beneficial results; but not unless the young, as well as the more advanced student, considers it a part of his duty, at the same time that it is essential to his interests, upon such occasions of social intercourse, to give proof of what he is doing, or has done.

Of the seventy members, perhaps forty are professional, yet it is rarely that a dozen contribute aught but their company; and the conversazione would be little better than a meeting to eat toast and drink tea but for the generous assistance of a few individuals, who ransack their portfolios and select the choicest works for the inspection of all who may be present. Mr. Morant, a liberal patron of British art; Mr. Griffiths, of Norwood, another; Messrs. Boys and Graves, the printsellers, and two or three other gentlemen, are, in fact, the chief supporters of the Artists' and Amateurs' Conversazione: the artists must therefore pardon us if we charge them with ingratitude, as well as want of policy, in the indifference they have so generally manifested towards a society formed almost exclusively for their benefit. The collection on the last evening of meeting, however, notwithstanding the drawback, was of high interest. The more remarkable of the works we find space to notice.—A fine and highly-finished painting by Mulready, the subject from "St. Ronan's Well," and intended to form one of the illustrations to the "Waverley" novels; a number of sketches by Mr. F. Nash, principally from

Continental scenery; a rich drawing of Venice, and another of the Lake of Como, by Stanfield; the Crucifixion, by Martin; a delicious picture of a young maiden in the costume of the reign of George the First, by Mr. Stone; two excellent drawings of interiors, with figures, by Cattermole; the Rising of the Nile, by David Roberts; an exquisite copy, by Derby, of the famous Earl of Derby and his Countess, the gallant defender of Latham House; copies from paintings by Sir Thomas Lawrence of the Countess of Blessington and the Marchioness of Londonderry, by Mr. G. R. Ward; an admirable bust, by Mr. H. B. Burlowe; some exceedingly clever sketches from the life by Mr. Wood; a copy, by Mr. Nixon, of Hogarth's painting of Thomson the poet; the noble print recently published from Wilkie's picture of the Chelsea Pensioners; and a large quantity of engravings.

Several new members have been elected since last year; among others, Lord de Tabley, who, we rejoice to hear, is following the course of his father in his appreciation and patronage of art; Mr. Collins, R.A., Mr. Derby, Mr. F. Nash, and Mr. John Hayter. —*Lit. Gazette.*

VARIETIES.

Height of Greenwich Observatory, and the Marshes of the Thames.—It was found by Mr. Lloyd, in his late observations on the height of the River Thames, that a block of stone under the transit instrument in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, is 153.8 feet above the mean level of the sea. It was also found in these operations, that the marshes near Woolwich Arsenal, to the eastward of the practising ground, are 4.3 feet below those of Yantlet Creek, 6.4 feet below those of Allhallows, 4.1 feet below those of St. Mary's, 3.5 feet below those of Higham, 2.6 feet below those between Northfleet and Gravesend, and 1.2 foot below the Eastern Dartford Creek marshes, being a fall of 1.2 foot, in a distance of six miles. The marshes of Greenwich were also found to be half a foot higher than those of Woolwich, and the marshes of Yantlet Creek are half a foot higher than those of Sheerness. The marshes of Woolwich are only three feet above the mean level of the sea.—*Athenæum.*

Ecclesiastical Inquiry in Ireland.—The Commissioners appointed for this purpose thus conclude their first report:—"That requisite measures be taken for creating legal authority for carrying into execution the proposed dissolution of parochial unions in the cases in which a dissolution has been specified as practicable and fit; the disappropriation of benefices from church dignities and ecclesiastical bodies, as herein humbly recommended; the annexing of rectories to vicarages in the persons of incumbents to be charged with the cure of souls; the erection of perpetual cures into rectories or vicarages, and the extinction of the perpetual cures in those parishes; the occasional annexation of parishes, or parts of parishes, to others, and the consolidation of parishes, where a dissolution is not fit and practicable, into one single parish; the assignment of the temporary enjoyment of the emoluments of the union, as at present existing, to the future incumbent of a separate portion of it, as a means of liquidating the existing charges for buildings and improvements; and for executing the various particulars which have been specified and submitted in the sixth schedule, except such as relate to the providing of glebes and churches, the means for making which provisions we do not presume to suggest."

Benefit Societies.—The Middlesex magistrates have come to a decision opposed to that of the most experienced practical men, on the points whether members of Benefit Societies are entitled, under the 10th Geo. IV. c. 56, sec. 1, to the allowance-money in case of fire—when imprisoned for debt—when reduced to a workhouse, and for providing a substitute to serve in the militia.

The magistrates have decided that members are entitled to the allowance, whereas Mr. W. Morgan, actuary of the Equitable Assurance Company; Mr. John Finlaison, actuary of the National Debt; Mr. Joseph Milne, actuary of the Sun Life Office; Mr. Griffith Davies, actuary of the Guardian Assurance Company; and Mr. C. Ansell, actuary of the Atlas Assurance Company, have all given their opinion most explicitly that members are not entitled to the allowance under any of these circumstances, according to the statute.

In the first report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the modes in which the public money is paid and received, and the accounts kept in the various departments, several useful improvements are recommended, as well for the purpose of guarding against the improper expenditure of the money by separate departments, as for simplifying and rendering intelligible the Exchequer accounts. As a principal point of reform, the Commissioners propose that all public monies should, in the first instance, be paid into the Exchequer, and that such money as may be required for the maintenance of any particular department should afterwards be drawn from the Exchequer, instead of allowing, as heretofore, certain departments to make deductions from the gross amount of the taxes received, and to account only to the Exchequer for the net amount after such deductions. The absurdity of the mode in which accounts are kept at the Exchequer has been so flagrant, that, as must necessarily have been expected, the Commissioners advise a total abolition of that old system, and the substitution for it of the commercial mode of keeping accounts, or book-keeping by double-entry.

The Triumphal Arch at Hyde Park.—This very beautiful structure, which has been lately completed, has been given up by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, for the purpose of being converted into a police-barrack, or station-house. There are some large and very handsome rooms in the building, and it is capable of containing, with perfect convenience, 200 men. A sergeant's party, consisting of twenty men, has already taken possession of the left wing of the archway, and that number at least, will be always on duty.

Purifying Dwellings.—The following is Dr. J. C. Smith's recipe for purifying houses where contagion is supposed to exist, for the discovery of which that gentleman received a Parliamentary grant of 500*l.*—

"Take 6 dr. of powdered nitre, 6 dr. of oil of vitriol, mix them in a teacup, by adding to the nitre 1 dr. of the vitriol at a time; the cup to be placed during the preparation on a hot hearth or plate of heated iron, and

the mixture stirred with a tobacco-pipe or glass rod; the cup to be placed in different parts of the contaminated chamber."

Royal Present.—The King has presented to the Zoological Society the entire contents of his menagerie, now deposited in the Tower. They amount to about thirty in number, and include four lions, three bears, (the large bear is a very extraordinary animal,) one black wolf, three bloodhounds, five leopards, and three hyenas.

Projected Improvement in the Park.—Extensive alterations are to take place in the enclosure of St. James's Park immediately. The canal is to be reduced in length, so as to allow of space sufficient for the erection of an ornamental lodge at either end of it, which lodges are to be occupied by persons who are to have the care of the Park; and in the centre of the canal a handsome fountain is to be constructed.

The Truck System.—This Act is entitled "An Act to prohibit the payment, in certain trades, of wages in goods, or otherwise than in the current coin of the realm." By the first and second clauses of this Act, all contracts for the hiring of artificers must be made in the current coin of the realm, and must not contain any stipulations as to the manner in which the wages shall be expended. The third clause provides that wages must be paid to workmen in coin, and declares payments in goods to be wholly illegal. The fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh clauses enact that workmen may recover wages, if not paid in the current coin; and that in any action brought for wages, no set-off shall be allowed for goods supplied by the employer, or by any shop in which the employer is interested. These clauses further provide that no employer shall be empowered to maintain any action for goods supplied to him on account of wages; and that if the workman, or his wife or children, should become chargeable to the parish, the overseers are entitled to recover any wages earned within the three preceding months, and not paid in cash. The eighth, ninth, tenth, and following clauses merely relate to penalties and prosecutions for the evasion of the law. The nineteenth clause contains the specifications of the trades to which this Act is intended to apply. The following trades are enumerated:—Manufacturers of steel and iron, workers of coal, ironstone, limestone, salt-rock, stone, slate, &c. Manufacturers of salt, bricks, tiles, &c. Manufacturers of nails, chains, rivets, anvils, &c. or of any articles or hardware made of iron or steel. Manufacturers of plated articles of cutlery, or of wares made of brass, tin, lead, &c. Preparers of woollen-cloth, cotton, leather, fur, hemp, silk, &c. Manufacturers of glass, porcelain, china, earthenware, &c. and the manufacturers of bone, thread, silk,

or cotton-lace. Nothing in this Act extends to domestic servants in husbandry; and there are particular exceptions to the generality of the law, which require no enumeration, as they are obvious to common sense: for example; a master may deduct from the wages of an artificer money paid in respect of rent, or in respect of medicine or medical attendance, or in respect of fuel, materials, tools, and instruments found and prepared under the roof of the employer. Such employers may advance money to artificers for certain purposes, and deduct it from their wages. The Act does not come into operation until the 15th of January.

Emigration.—The commissioners for emigration have caused it to be intimated that Government have determined to appropriate the sums produced by the sale of lands in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land to the encouragement of emigration by unmarried females to these colonies, under certain regulations. Females between the ages of fifteen and thirty, members of families about to proceed to the colonies, may receive 8*l.* each from the commissioners, to be paid to the heads of their families, or to the captain of the ship in which they are conveyed: if not forming a part of a family, and possessing the funds necessary, in addition to the 8*l.* to complete the price of their passage, they will be admitted as candidates for the bounty of Government.

Arrest for Debt.—It appears from the affidavits which are officially filed, that in two years and a half 70,000 persons have been arrested for debt in and about London, the law expenses of which have amounted to upwards of a half a million. In addition to which, probably, quite as many more actions have been brought on unbailable writs, for debts under 20*l.* the costs on which must have been little less than another half-million.

Savings' Banks.—J. T. Pratt, Esq. the barrister-at-law, appointed by Government to certify the rules of savings'-banks, has just published a list of all the savings'-banks in England, Wales, and Ireland, which contains some highly-useful information relative to these societies, which have produced so much good among the more humble classes. At the end of the year 1830, there were 412,217 depositors, being an increase in that year of 12,682, the average of whose deposits amounted to 3*l.* each. The total quantity of investments on Nov. 30, 1830, amounted to no less a sum than 14,366,667*l.*

United States' Commerce.—It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the commerce and navigation of the United States, during the year ending 30th September, 1830, that the imports during the year amounted to 70,876,920,

of which 66,035,739 dollars were imported in American vessels, and 4,844,181 in foreign. The exports amounted to 73,849,508 dollars, of which 56,462,029 dollars were of domestic, and 14,387,479 of foreign articles; of the domestic articles, 51,016,189 were exported in American vessels, and 8,355,841 in foreign vessels; of the foreign articles, 12,776,529 dollars were exported in American vessels, and 1,610,953 dollars in foreign vessels; 967,227 tons of American shipping entered, and 971,769 cleared from the ports of the United States; 131,900 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 133,436 cleared, during the same period. The registered tonnage, as corrected at the Register's office, for the 31st of December, 1829, is stated at 650,142; the enrolled and licensed tonnage at 508,858; and the fishing vessels at 100,796. There were employed in the whale fishery, 57,284. Total, 1,260,797.

Buckingham House.—The report of the Committee, just published, gives the following account and estimate of the cost of this unseemly mass of brick and blundering:—

“Money actually paid for building, &c. 500,741*l.*—Due for work completed and delivered by tradesmen, 54,964*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*—Due for work in progress, but not completed, 42,177*l.*—Required to finish works in progress, but not completed, 15,414*l.*—Total cost of the palace, if completed according to its present plan, 613,296*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

“To complete the palace according to Mr. Nash's intention, exclusive of ornamental painting (2500*l.*), gilding (23,005*l.*), and finishing the conservatories and court-yards (4600*l.*), will require 81,177*l.*

“Grand total, 674,578*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*”

If to this estimate and cost we add the sum which will be required for furniture for the palace, the total will not fall short of 750,000*l.* which, at the ordinary rate of seven per cent. gives a rent of 52,000*l.* more than one-tenth of the entire Civil List for this single house.—*Spectator.*

New Churches.—The Commissioners for superintending the arrangements consequent on the building of new churches and chapels, in their last report, state, that since the commencement of their labours 168 churches and chapels have been completed; whereby provision has been made for the accommodation of 231,367 persons, including 128,082 free-seats, to be appropriated to the use of the poor. In addition to these, 27 churches and chapels are now building; plans for 16 others have been approved of; grants in aid of building places of worship have been proposed to be given to 14 places; facilities have been afforded to six parishes for the attainment of additional burying-grounds, and to eight parishes for sites whereon to build new churches and chapels.

Interesting Relics of the Aborigines of Caledonia.—About two months ago, while some men were digging peat, and clearing away part of the moss of Kincardine, they came upon some relics of "the days of other years," of the most interesting description to antiquaries. These remains of the Celtic inhabitants of ancient Caledonia were discovered at the bottom of the superincumbent moss, no less than ten feet below its surface, and consisted of the following:—A number of oaken faggots, charred at the ends, and arranged in a circle, in the centre of which a fire had been undoubtedly kindled. These faggots had been cleft, and there were marks of edge-tools upon their exterior ends. Near to this ancient fireplace, was found a shield or target, wonderfully preserved. It had consisted of a circular oaken board, covered with hide, and secured by thongs, through apertures perforated in the board, at regular distances. Fragments of the thongs were distinctly discernible. Lastly, were discovered some weapons of brass, edged like chisels, and having grooves for handles; and a hatchet of a very singular kind, also of brass, or some such metal. An ornamented "pike" of brass, curiously engraved, was also found, which, we understand, has already puzzled every antiquary of note, both in Edinburgh and Glasgow, to divine its use. The faggots, when dried, are like ebony, and very hard. The shield was cut up through ignorance, and thrown aside in fragments. Fortunately, however, a neighbouring gentleman got notice of what had taken place, and was in time to arrest their total destruction. Having applied for the shattered remains of this interesting relic, they were delivered over to him by the discoverers, and we shall expect to learn, by and by, somewhat more about them. No doubt they have lain there since the days of Agricola or Severus, when the immense tracks of moss in that district were a forest, in the thick recesses of which the ancient Caledonians sought shelter and refuge from the invaders of their country. The forests in this district are thought, by some antiquaries, to have been cut down by order of Severus, to prevent annoyance from the native tribes at the Roman posts and stations in the vicinity.—*Stirling Advertiser.*

Equestrian Statue of George the Third.—The erection of this statue at the top of the Long-walk is now completed, and forms a fine termination to the beautiful vista, at the end of which it is placed. Workmen have been employed on it for some time past, and numbers of persons have visited the spot daily, in order to witness the progress of the work. The horse has been placed on the pedestal, and the fractured parts appear to have been so cleverly mended as not to be

perceptible at the height to which it is now elevated; and the figure of the monarch reared thereon. The statue, as a whole, has an imposing effect, both from its colossal proportions and the prominent and commanding situation which it occupies, and will form an additional attraction to strangers visiting Windsor. It is intended to close in the whole work with an iron railing.

Special Constables.—By an Act of Parliament which received the royal assent on the 15th of October, it is provided, that upon any credible person making oath that tumult is apprehended, two or more justices may appoint, by precept, so many householders, or other persons, as they shall think proper, for the preservation of the peace, to whom an oath (recited in the Act) shall be administered. Persons refusing to take the oath, or neglecting to appear when summoned, are liable to a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* And any person sworn refusing to serve, or disobeying the orders given him (unless prevented by sickness), is liable to a like penalty. Persons resisting constables appointed under this Act, or encouraging others to do so, are liable to 20*l.* penalty, or imprisonment. Constables under this Act may act in an adjoining county. Justices may order the constables a reasonable allowance for their trouble and loss of time.

At a sitting of the Royal Academy of Sciences, &c. at Rouen, Mr. Brunel related one singular circumstance respecting the nature of his labours in the undertaking of the Thames Tunnel, which was that the idea of his *shield*, of which so much was said on its first application, suggested itself to him upon examining the formation of an insect named *Teret*, and which, under water, is capable of perforating large sticks of timber. Upon its head is a species of shield, which enables it to resist the action of the waves, in the midst of which the creature pursues its occupations undisturbed.

By an Act of Parliament, 1st and 2nd William IV. c. 25, passed the 22nd of September last, relative to the turnpike tolls, it is enacted that no toll shall be demanded or taken for, or in respect of any horse, ass, sheep, swine, or other beast or cattle of any kind, going to or from water or pasture, or to or from being shod or farried, and passing on any turnpike-road, provided they do not pass upon such turnpike-road more than two miles going to or returning from water or pasture, or to or from being shod or farried. It is also further enacted, that no toll shall be demanded or taken on any turnpike-road for any horse or other beast of draft, or for any waggon, wain, cart, or other carriage, when employed, or going to be, or returning from having been employed in the

performance of statute labour on any road. By the 4th Geo. IV. c. 95, sec. 30, toll-collectors are liable to a penalty of 5*l.* for

every offence, by demanding and taking toll in the above cases, one half of which goes to the informer.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

The "Cholera Gazette," published at Berlin, in a late number, states that there are in that city forty foreign physicians, of almost every European nation, who have come to study the nature of the disease. It is ascertained that young persons, between fifteen and thirty years of age, are more susceptible of cure than either infants or persons of more advanced years, and that it is more uniformly fatal to patients above fifty years' old. It is remarkable that out of 981 sick, there were 89 male and only 50 female children. Among 1000 persons attacked with the cholera, there were 71 belonging to the classes of public functionaries, physicians, schoolmasters, artists, merchants, manufacturers, and men of independent fortunes and their families, of whom 52 have died; amongst inferior clerks and other employés, 28 sick and 14 deaths; artisans, such as weavers, &c. 315 cases and 205 deaths; watermen upon the river, 51 cases and 45 deaths; handicraftsmen, 167 cases and 119 deaths; nurses, bearers, and grave-diggers, 25 cases and 8 deaths. Amongst

the military, there have been only 18 cases and 10 deaths.

The Morea.—We have before us the prospectus of the French scientific expedition to the Morea: M. B. de St. Vincent has read it in the Royal Academy of Sciences, where it was listened to with unabated attention. The publication of the results of the expedition will consist of two parts, forming, however, one work. The text of the section devoted to the physical sciences will form three volumes, imp. 4to. to which will be added an atlas, in folio, of about 100 maps and plates. The first volume will contain a historical introduction, the narrative of the journey, and the separate itineraries of the several members of the commission. The second, a chapter on the ancient geography of the country; an accurate table of the positions of the places; memoirs on the islands which have merited special attention; and, lastly, a very detailed geological and mineralogical description of the Morea. The third volume will be entirely dedicated to the description of the animals and plants.

USEFUL ARTS.

Enamel Painting.—In a report made to the "Société d'Encouragement des Arts," M. Meniacc brought forward the subject of a new application of enamel-painting, which promises to be of great importance to the arts. This branch of them has hitherto been confined to painting on enamelled metallic plates, or on porcelain: the objection to the former is that, in consequence of the action of the fire on their shape, they can never be used beyond a certain and small size; while the latter, though presenting the advantage of greater dimensions, has the inconvenience of not being susceptible of being passed above three times through the fire, because the enamel of the porcelain not having the same fusibility as the colours, the latter scale off when the action of the fire is prolonged beyond a certain point. The difficulty, therefore, was to find a substance which, while it afforded equal dimensions with the plates of porcelain, would support the action of the fire without breaking or losing its form. This want has been supplied by the discovery of the properties of the lava which is found in great quantities in the mountains of Pay-le-Dôme, and to which the distinguishing name of *tephrine*

has been given: that procured from Volvic is the best.

This lava is very porous, and consequently lighter than common stone. It is sawn into plates of moderate thickness (about half an inch); and when these plates have been cut perfectly even, the small cavities of the surface are stopped up with a vitrifiable paste, which, by the action of the fire, forms one substance with the lava, and subsequently unites itself firmly with the layer of enamel which is placed over it. Plates of three and four feet long are thus prepared without much trouble or expense, and they may be made double the size. The blocks sometimes taken from the quarries have a superficies of ten feet square. The enamelled surface of the lava is not even, like the enamel of porcelain. If it be required to use the substance for miniature-painting, the layer of enamel must be perfectly smooth; and though this would be difficult to effect, it would, nevertheless, not be impossible. This lava was first employed on the foot-pavements of the streets, but it being supposed, from its vitreous qualities and its porous consistence, that it was susceptible of being enamelled, a variety of experiments

were made; and in 1827 a head was painted, of the natural size, on a plate of the lava, which was considered worthy of a prize. But in order to render this generally useful, it became requisite to make the enamel-painting so nearly analogous to oil-painting that historical painters might acquire the art without any material loss of time. A white has been discovered, which will combine itself with all the colours used

in enamel-painting, without decomposing them. Thus the only difficulty existing has been removed, so that pictures of the largest size may now be painted in enamel with the same facility as in oil; and with every facility of retouching the picture when in progress, is combined the advantage of the colours being capable of resisting the ravages of time, by the unlimited manner in which they may be passed through the fire.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

Andrew Ure, of Finsbury-square, in the parish of St. Luke's, in the county of Middlesex, Doctor in Medicine, for an improved apparatus for evaporating syrups and saccharine juices.

William Bingham, of St. Mary Hall, Esq. and William Dupe, Gunmaker, both of Oxford, for certain improvements on fire-arms of different descriptions.

Henry Hope Werninck, of North Terrace, Camberwell, in the county of Surrey, Gentleman, for improvements in apparatus or methods for preserving lives of persons and property when in danger by shipwreck, by speedily converting boats, or small vessels of ordinary description into life-boats, and other apparatus or means applicable to the same objects. Communicated by a foreigner.

James Lang, of Greenock, Scotland, North Britain, Flax Dresser, for certain improvements in machinery for spreading, drawing, roving, or spinning flax, hemp, and other fibrous substances, dressed or undressed.

Joseph Gillot, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Steel Pen Maker, for an improvement in the making or manufacturing of metallic pens.

John Myatt, of Tabernacle-walk, Finsbury-square, in the county of Middlesex, tailor, for his invention of an article to be worn on the feet as a substitute for pattens or clogs, which he denominates Myatt's Health Preserver.

Oliver St. George, of Great Cumberland-street, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. for certain improvements in machinery for acquiring power in tides or currents. Communicated by a foreigner.

Miles Berry, of the Office for Patents, 66, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, Engineer and Mechanical draftsman, for certain improvements in the boilers, or generators of steam, or other vapour, and in engines to be worked by steam or vapour, for propelling or actuating machinery on land, and vessels, or other floating bodies on water, and also in the mode of condensing such steam or vapour. Communicated by M. Jean Nicholas Senéchal, Ingenieur des Ponts et Chaussées, residing at Versailles, in France.

John Heathcoat, of Tiverton, in the county of Devon, Lace manufacturer, for certain improvements in the machinery used for making of bobbin, or twist lace net, whereby net and other fabrics may be produced.

Samuel Crosley, of Cottage-lane, City-road, in the County of Middlesex, Gas Meter Manufacturer, for an improved gas meter.

Daniel Dunscomb Bradford, a citizen of the United States of North America, but now residing in Dorset-place, in the parish of St. Marylebone, in the county of Middlesex, for an invention of certain improvements in lamps. Communicated by Solomon Andrews, residing at Amboy, New Jersey, in the said United States of North America.

Peter Young, of Fenchurch-street, in the City of London, Rope and Sail Maker, for an invention of a new mode of manufacturing mangel-wrings, for the purpose of producing various known articles of commerce. Communicated by a foreigner.

John Christopher, of New Bond-street, in the City of London, Merchant, for an improvement in clothes buttons.

William Drake, of Bedminster, near the city of Bristol, Tanner, for an improvement or improvements in tanning hides and skins.

George Lowe, of Brick-lane, in the parish of St. Luke's, Old-street, in the county of Middlesex, Civil Engineer, for an improvement or improvements in and connected with the manufacture of gas for illumination.

William Hale, of Colchester, in the county of Essex, Machinist, for improvements in machinery, or apparatus for propelling vessels, which improvements are also applicable for raising or forcing fluids.

William Ainsworth Jump, of Marston, in the county of Chester, Gentleman, for certain improvements in drawing or extracting salt from salt-pans.

John Smith and William Dolier, both of Liverpool, Gentlemen, for a durable copy-book, or writing-tablet, and improved delible ink, to be used therewith.

John Cowderoy, of Britannia-street, Hoxton New Road, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman, for certain improvements in machinery, or apparatus to be used in the process of making or manufacturing bread and biscuits.

Thomas Henry Pollard, of Park-street, Grovetor-square, in the county of Middlesex, Estate and House Agent, for certain improvements in chimneys, by the application of a mechanical apparatus as a smoke conductor.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Mémoires de Madame la Duchesse d'Angoulême, the 4 vols. of the Paris edition compressed in 2 vols. 8vo. with Two Portraits, now first added. 17. 8s.

The English translation of the same work, complete in 2 vols. 8vo. with Two Portraits, now first added.

Dr. Nares's *Life of Lord Burghley*, Vol. III. 37. 3s.

Memoirs of Female Sovereigns, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

Davenport's *Dictionary of Biography*, 12mo. 12s.

Rough Sketches of the Life of an Old Soldier, by Lieut.-Col. J. Leach, 8vo. 12s.

Beauchamp's *Memoir*, 12mo. 5s.

Stapleton's *Life of Canning*, 2nd edit. 3 vols. 8vo. 17. 18s. Additions to the 1st edition, 8vo. 5s.

EDUCATION.

King's College Latin Grammar, by Major, 12mo. 1s. 6d.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Familiar Compendium of the Law of Husband and Wife, 8vo. 8s.

Brady's *Law of Debtor and Creditor*, 12mo. 5s.

Chance's *Treatise on Powers*, 2 vols. 8vo. 21. 5s.

MEDICAL.

The Catechism of Health, 18mo. 5s. By Dr. Granville.

Wilton's *Medical Case-book*, oblong 8vo. 6s.

Kennedy's *History of the Indian Cholera*, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Fisher on the Small Pox, &c. royal 4to. 21. 2s.

Maugham's *Manual of Medical Chemistry*, 18mo. 10s.

Lefevre on Cholera, 8vo. 6s.

Practical Remarks on the Disease called Cholera, by John Goss, 8vo. 1s.

Orton on Cholera, 8vo. 15s.

Gooch's *Compendium of Midwifery*, 12mo. 7s.

Amesbury's *Practical Remarks on Fractures*, 2 vols. 8vo. 17. 5s.

Dr. Marshall Hall on the Circulation, 8vo. plates, 9s.

Dewhurst's *Practical Remarks on the Inutility of the Hydrostatic Test in the detection of Infanticide*, &c. 12mo. 1s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brown's *Sketches and Anecdotes of Quadrupeds*, royal 18mo. 10s.

Comic Offering for 1832, fcap. 12s.

Poole's *Account Book for 1831*, 3s.

Little Library—the Public Buildings of the City of London, square 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Crosby's *Housekeeper's Account Book for 1832*, 2s.

Dodsley's *Cellar Book for 1832*, 1s. 6d.

Continental Annual, by William Kennedy, Esq. 8vo. 14s.; royal 8vo. Indian proofs, 17. 10s.; illustrations to ditto, proofs, 18s.; on India paper, 17. 5s.; before letters, 17. 11s. 6d.

Valpy's *Classical Library*, No. XXIII.—Plutarch, Vol. I. fcap. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

The Elements of Chemistry Familiarly Explained and Illustrated, 18mo. 6s.

Keepsake for 1832, 8vo. 21s. silk; large paper, 27. 12s. 6d.

Affection's Gift for 1832, 3s. silk, or 5s. mor.

Morgan's *Housekeeper's Account Book*, 1s. 6d.

Encyclopædia Metropolitana, fourth division, Vol. VII. 4to. 21. 2s.

Ackermann's *Forget-Me-Not for 1832*, 12s.

The Family Topographer, Vol. I. 12mo. 5s.

Burke's *Dictionary of the Extinct, Dormant, and Suspended Peerages of England*. Crown 8vo. 17. 8s.

NOVELS.

The Bravo, a Venetian Story, by the Author of "The Spy," "The Pilot," "The Water Witch," 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d.

Cavendish, or the Patrician at Sea, 3 vols. 8vo. 17. 11s. 6d.

Romance and Reality, by L. E. L. 3 vols. 8vo. 17. 11s. 6d.

The Affianced One, by the Author of "Gertrude," 3 vols. 8vo. 17. 11s. 6d.

Alice Paulet, by the Author of "Sydenham," 3 vols. 8vo. 17. 11s. 6d.

Standard Novels, Vol. IX.—*Frankenstein* (complete), and the *Ghost Seer*, fcap. 6s.

Romance of History (Italy), by Charles Macfarlane, 3 vols. post 8vo. 17. 11s. 6d.

The False Step, 3 vols. post 8vo. 17. 11s. 6d.

Roscoe's Novelist's Library, Vol. V. — Tom Jones, Vol. I. 5s.

POETRY.

Campbell's Poetical Works; a new and elegant edition, embellished with numerous plates, in 2 vols. small 8vo. 13s. containing all the recent poems of this distinguished writer.

The Song of Albion, by Henry Sewell Stokes, 8vo.

Cameos from the Antique, or the Cabinet of Mythology, intended as a Sequel to the *Poetical Primer*, by Mrs. Lawrence, 18mo. 2s. 6d.

Pictures, Scriptural and Historical, or the Cabinet of History, intended as a Sequel to the *Poetical Primer*, by Mrs. Lawrence, 18mo. 4s. or the 2 vols. bound in green silk, 10s.

Village Rhymes, 12mo. 4s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

A new *Metrical Psalter*, 32mo. 3s. 6d.

Hughes's *Divines*, No. XVIII.—Hall's *Contemplations*, Vol. I. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Bishop Maltby's *Sermons*, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Broadley's *Defence of the Christian Religion*, 12mo. 4s.

Rev. J. R. Beard's *Family Sermons*, Vol. II. 8vo. 12s.

Thelwall's *Thoughts in Affliction*, 18mo. 3s.

Wardlaw on the Sabbath, 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Watson's *Important Considerations*, with Notes by the Rev. J. Mendham, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

TRAVELS.

The British Dominions in North America. By Lieut.-Col. Bouchette. In 2 vols. 4to. 21. 16s.

Stewart's Visit to the South Seas, 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

Adventures on the Columbia River, by Ross Cox, 2 vols. 8vo. 17. 4s.

John Byron's *Narrative of his Expedition round the World*, 18mo. 1s. 6d.

Tour in England, &c. by Prince Puckler Muskau, 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

LITERARY REPORT.

The forthcoming "Travels in the North of Europe in 1830-31," by Mr. Elliott, will, it is said, furnish a detailed description of the wild and picturesque scenery, of the natural productions, and of the manners and customs of the inhabitants of Norway and Sweden. Some of the author's personal adventures happen in spots far removed from civilized society. On one occasion he passed four days and nights in a wilderness. There is also an account of his subsequent travels in Russia, and more particularly of his visit to that city of palaces, St. Petersburg—and of his residence at Moscow, during the prevalence of the cholera. The work is announced for immediate publication.

The tenth volume of the "Standard Novels," just ready for publication, contains Brockden Brown's powerful story of "Edgar Huntly, or the Sleep Walker," and the conclusion of Schiller's "Ghost Seer." The celebrated "Canterbury Tales," with designs by Stephanoff, will appear in an early volume of this series of popular fictions.

All who have felt delighted in perusing the Diaries of Evelyn, Pepys, and Calamy, will be gratified to find that a work similar to these celebrated productions is on the eve of publication, namely, "The Correspondence of Ralph Thoresby, F.R.S." with almost all the great, literary, and scientific characters, who flourished at the close of the 17th, and at the beginning of the 18th centuries. The volumes are said to abound in particulars illustrative of the manners, customs, and state of society in England and Scotland.

The third and concluding volume of the "Lives and Adventures of Celebrated Travellers," will appear in a day or two. Hanway, Ulloa, Mungo Park, Pallas, Niebuhr, Gouffier, Burckhardt, Volney, Dr. Clarke, Le Vaillant, Belzoni, Denon, and Bishop Heber, appear in the present volume, among the distinguished men who have, from time to time, contributed to enlarge our geographical knowledge.

The Novel entitled "Sir Ralph Esher, a story of the Court of Charles II." announced for immediate publication, is, we hear, from the pen of Mr. Leigh Hunt. He has chosen, we think, a very happy period for the display of his peculiar talent—the time of the wittiest and merriest monarch of England.

Mr. James, the Author of Richelieu, and who has also written on Chivalry, is about to publish a new work to be entitled "Memoirs of Great Commanders," including Marshal Turenne, Condé, the Duke of Marlborough, Oliver Cromwell, Henry V. of England, General Monk, Duke of Albemarle, Prince Eugene of Savoy, General Wolfe, the Duke of Alva, Marquis of Granby, the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Peterborough, Gonzales de Cordoba the Great Captain, &c.

A New Tale of the Beau Monde, to be entitled "The Opera," by the Author of Mothers and Daughters, will appear about the middle of the present month.

The title of Mr. Balwer's forthcoming Novel is "Eugene Aram." The life of this remarkable man, who possessed unusual talents and acquirements, it is well known, was sullied by a deed of blood, as extraordinary in its details as any upon record.

Mr. Robert Chambers, so well known by his works on Scotland, is about to publish a History of Scotland, brought down to the present time, in two pocket volumes, and written in a popular manner, including original details of the eventful expedition of the young Pretender, which terminated so fatally at the battle of Culloden.

"The Garrick Correspondence," which has enriched our literature by the addition of so many valuable letters from persons of the highest note for intellect or station, will be very shortly completed by the publication of a second volume.

The religious community will learn with satisfaction, that a Compendious Abstract of the celebrated Dr. Doddridge's Writings will appear at Christmas, under the following title, "Dr. Doddridge's Sacramental Meditations and Devotional Letters; to which are added, his Practical Lectures on the Art of Preaching and Pulpit Eloquence, and his Private Regulations for the Discipline and Management of his Church and Congregation."

The records of Royalty will derive an interesting accession from the forthcoming Private Memoirs of Hortense, Duchesse De Saint Leu, and Empress of Holland, in which many curious particulars will transpire respecting the Beauharnais and Bonaparte families. The work will be embellished with engravings, from designs by the distinguished lady herself, and will include several musical productions, (likewise the result of her talent,) which have already obtained popularity without the assistance of her name.

The admirers of English Essay-writing will probably find no little gratification in the announcement of a Collection of the best Papers from the Indicator, the Examiner, the Companion, &c. which will shortly appear, under the name of "Lucubrations of Leigh Hunt."

The publication of the Fifth Number will, in a few days, complete the splendid work entitled "Memoirs of the Beauties of the Court of King Charles the Second."

A Select Library of Modern Fiction, combining economy with excellence, is about to be offered to the public. It will comprise, in fifty volumes, the most approved works of Messrs. Balwer, Grattan, Ward, Lister, Theodora Hook, Horace Smith, &c.

Observations made during a Twelve Years' Residence in a Mussulman's Family in India; descriptive of the Manners, Customs, and Habits of the Mussulman People of Hindoostan in domestic Life, and embracing their Belief and Opinions, by Mrs. Meer Hasan Ali, is about to be published.

The Shakspearean Dictionary; being a complete collection of the expressions of Shakspeare, in prose and verse, from a few words to fifty or more lines; to each extract is prefixed an appropriate synonyme, and the whole is arranged in alphabetical order.

Mr. Galt is employed on a Life of the late Marquess of Londonderry. When we consider the share his Lordship took in the Irish Union, and in the most important negotiations that ever affected the political state of Europe, we must anticipate a valuable and interesting production from Mr. Galt's pen.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

JOHN HENRY NORTH, ESQ.

John Henry North, Esq., late Member for Drogheda, a distinguished member of the Irish Bar, and one who occupied a prominent station in the political struggles of the time, died at the house of the Countess De Sales, Carlton Gardens, on the 30th of September. If we cannot give him a place among the friends of Ireland, he deserves a better fate than to be ranked among her enemies. Although a strenuous advocate for Catholic Emancipation, he was, at the same time, an ardent opponent of Parliamentary Reform. Mr. North was called to the Irish Bar in the year 1810, and was indebted for his early success to one of those occasions which admit of a forensic display—a trial that attracted much public interest afforded him an opportunity, and his speech was attended with decided success. He soon became a favourite and distinguished pleader on the Connaught circuit, and during the latter part of Lord Manners' Chancellorship he was presented with a silk gown. After the death of Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Canning wished to strengthen the Ministerial ranks, with some able recruits from the Irish Bar, and accordingly he had Mr. North and Mr. Doherty returned for Government boroughs. His chaste style of speaking, and insinuating manner, were sufficient to justify the choice of Mr. Canning in the selection of the former. Mr. North's senatorial success was not conspicuous, or, at least, it did not realise the expectations which his professional fame had promised, and he remained rather undistinguished until the debate on the Relief Bill in 1829, when his speech was ranked amongst the most successful delivered upon that occasion. When Lord Plunkett retired from the House of Commons, Mr. North was one of the candidates, with Mr. Croker, and Mr. Sergeant Lefroy, for the representation of Trinity College, but was unsuccessful. Upon the dissolution of Parliament in 1830, he again contested the College with the same opponents and the same success; and, upon his failure, he addressed the corporators of Drogheda for their suffrages, but found a formidable opponent in Maurice O'Connell, who was supported by the freeholders, and, after a sharp contest, the corporation succeeded in returning their member by a trifling majority. Mr. North was appointed Judge of the Admiralty Court, on the removal of Sir Jonah Barrington; and, upon the retirement of the Wellington Administration, he went over to the Opposition, where he opposed the question of Reform. Upon the dissolution of the last Parliament, he was again

opposed in Drogheda by Mr. Wallace, the strenuous opponent of the corporation; but the influence of that body prevailed, and he was again re-elected their representative.

Mr. North was a warm supporter of the Kildare-place Society, and has not escaped the charge of making one in the calendar of modern saints. During an argument in the Court of King's Bench, upon some *ex officio* proceeding, he made a luckless allusion to the Catholic Association, which he designated "a den of factious attorneys and seditious lawyers." Mr. Shiel retorted, and spoke of "the silk-robed Tartuffes and Maw-worms of the bar," amongst whom Mr. North was inferentially included. His matrimonial connexion with a celebrated and sanctified family, (the Fosters,) may account, in some measure, for his liability to Mr. Shiel's allusion. As an orator, his style was distinguished more for the charms of delivery, than for the power or originality of his conceptions. He seldom soared into the regions of impassioned eloquence; but, on the other hand, he never was found fault with for being tame. His style was deliberative, yet playful, and totally divested of any fastidious solemnity. With a happy facility of dwelling upon themes of a grand or pathetic nature, he could also enliven a subject with playful ridicule, such as comparing a distinguished officer, covered with orders and crosses, to "a moving Wellington Testimonial!" A writer in "The Standard" states of the subject of this memoir, that "They who knew him intimately, who could appreciate his perfect scholarship, his vast extent of knowledge, the strength of his judgment, and the boundless range of imagination by which he adorned every subject, will find it difficult to doubt, that as his academical career in his mother University of Dublin had been the most brilliant since that of its first pupil, (Usher,) his course in public life, had he fully disentangled himself from the difficulties of his introduction to it, would have equalled that of any of his countrymen. The warning, however, must not be concealed from the too eager aspirants after intellectual distinction—that the early fame, to the toil of acquiring which Mr. North probably owed that delicacy of constitution which has cut him off in the summer of life,—was one of the principal obstacles to his full success when he entered on the real business of life. From him who had in boyhood equalled the elegance and learning of his most gifted seniors, something more than human was expected in his maturer years. The necessary disappointment of expectations so unreasonable, gave an open-

ing to the envious dull, who cannot fall because they have never risen, to triumph in what they called a failure. Great as these talents were, they were yet far less prized by the friends of this lamented gentleman than his private virtues. Amiable in all the relations of life, as relative, master, friend, husband, Mr. North was, it is scarcely necessary to add, a sincere and zealous Christian; for rarely are these virtues found separated from that character. That he was such, is now the consolation of his friends.

“Mr. North’s father was a military officer, who died while his son was still an infant. The education of the orphan was, however, tenderly conducted by his mother’s brother, the Rev. Mr. Gouldsbury, a wealthy and exemplary clergyman, who died at an advanced age, within the last month. In 1818 Mr. North married the lady who survives him, a sister, we believe, of the Irish Baron Foster, and niece to the late Lord Oriel. He was brought into Parliament by Mr. Canning, in 1827, but, as is known, early lost his patron. He was about forty-two years of age at the time of his decease.”

SIR GEORGE NAYLER, K.G.H.

Sir George Nayler, Knt. Garter King at Arms, died suddenly at his residence, 17, Hanover Square. He had been unwell for some time past, and was under medical care. He had gone to his bed at his usual hour on the previous evening, apparently in better health than for some time past. In private life he was one of the most amiable of men, and the kindest and best of masters, and is deeply regretted. By his death a situation of great honour and emolument has become vacant. The late Sir George Nayler succeeded Sir Isaac Heard, as Garter Principal King at Arms, in 1821, having previously passed through the subordinate offices of Clarenceux, Norroy, and other situations in the Heralds’ College. Sir George was a Knight of the Hanoverian Order, of the Swedish Tower and Sword, and of Charles the Third of Spain. The lucrative office of Garter King at Arms is understood to be in the gift of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal and head of the College of Arms. As the situation is

generally obtained by seniority, his Grace will probably confer it on Ralph Bigland, Esq. the present Clarenceux, who will then be succeeded by Edmund Lodge, Esq. Norroy King at Arms. Sir George received the honour of Knighthood from his late Majesty in 1813. During his official career he had assisted at the investiture of the following crowned heads as Knights of the Garter:—The Emperors of Russia and Austria, the King of Prussia, Belgium, Spain, Holland, Wirtemberg, Denmark, and Charles the Tenth, ex-King of France. It has been erroneously stated that Sir George was in his 82nd year at the time of his decease. We understand his age was not more than 66. His death was occasioned by a disease of the heart.

THE REV. WILLIAM SHAW, D.D. F.S.A.

At the Rectory House, Chelvey, Somerset, aged 83, died on September 16, the Rev. W. Shaw, D.D. F.S.A. He was the last surviving intimate friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson, and one of the literary coterie which met constantly in Bolt Court and at Streatham Park, to enjoy the “feast of reason and the flow of soul.” In early life he took a prominent part in politics, and uniformly opposed that system of tyranny which ended in separating the North American Colonies from the Mother Country. Regardless of personal considerations, he deprecated a war against the liberties of mankind abroad, and the persecution of his Catholic fellow-countrymen at home. He was for sixty years the uncompromising advocate of Reform in Parliament, and it was a source of the greatest happiness to him that he lived to see a prospect of these great objects of his political life being accomplished. Such manly and independent conduct could not fail to make him obnoxious to the Government of that day. The friend of Fox and Erskine, and the advocate of their principles, he obtained no other reward than the consciousness of having exerted himself for the benefit of mankind. His attainments were great as a Classic and as a Divine. Some of his sermons have been printed, and received the approbation of the liberal periodicals of the day.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

A meeting took place at the Crown and Anchor Tavern on Monday the 30th Nov. for the purpose of forming a Political Union in the metropolis. In consequence of the immense number of persons who attended, an adjournment took place to Lincoln’s Inn Fields. Sir F. Burdett, having taken the

Chair, resolutions were moved by Mr. Thellwall, Mr. Murphy, Col. Jones, and others, for the formation of a Union to obtain a full and effectual representation of the middle and working classes, to support the King and his Ministers, to preserve peace and order in the country; and to better the con-

dition of industrious people. Mr. Lovett proposed an amendment, declaring the members would never relax in their efforts till every man capable of bearing arms should be fairly represented. Mr. Wakley condemned the attempt to produce a division, and ultimately the original resolutions were agreed to, with the concession that half the committee should be chosen by the working classes.—The meeting then dispersed. The following were the resolutions passed by the meeting :—

" 1. To obtain a full, free, and effectual representation of the middle and working classes in the Commons House of Parliament.

" 2. To support the King and his Ministers in accomplishing their great measure of Parliamentary Reform.

" 3. To join every well-wisher to his country, from the richest to the poorest, in the pursuit of such an important object.

" 4. To preserve peace and order in the country, and to guard against any convulsion, which the enemies of the people may endeavour to bring about.

" 5. To watch over and promote the interests, and to better the condition of the industrious and working classes.

" 6. To give opportunity, by frequent public discussion, for eliciting the best means by which the above objects may be carried into execution."

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Right Hon. Lord Segrave has appointed the Rev. Henry Prowse Jones, Rector of Edgeworth, Gloucestershire, to be one of his Lordship's Domestic Chaplains.

The Rev. Robert Vernon, M.A., Rector of Heythrop, has been instituted to the Rectory of Stratton Flyorn, Worcestershire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Richard Darke.

The Rev. J. W. Hughes, of Trinity College, has been instituted to the Rectory of St. Clement's, Oxford.

The Rev. Archdeacon Hamilton has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of the diocese to the first Residentiaryship in Lichfield Cathedral, vacated by the Rev. John Lonsdale.

The Lord Bishop of St. David's has collated the Rev. Augustus Brigstock, B.D. to the Prebend of Llandissilo, in the Collegiate Church of Brecon, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Jones, Vicar of Bocheston, Pembrokehire. His Lordship has also collated the Rev. D. A. Williams, Master of the Carmarthen Grammar School, to the Vicarage of Llangadock cum Llanthoisant Chapelry, vacant by the above promotion.

Lord Dinorben has appointed the Rev. J. Jones, Rector of St. George, Denbighshire, to be his Lordship's Domestic Chaplain.

The Rev. Samuel Paynter, M.A. Rector of Hatford, Berks, and Chaplain to the Marquis of Ailes, to the Rectory of Stoke, near Guildford, Surrey.

The Rev. W. Sharpe, to the Donative and Perpetual Curacy of Pattiswick, Essex.

The Rev. John Tyson, to the Vicarage of Merlington, Durham, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Thomas Ebdon.

The Rev. Walter Gee, B.D. Rector of Week-Sa-Mary, Cornwall, has been empowered to hold

by dispensation with that living, the Rectory of West Buckland, Devon.

The Rev. H. Williams, M.A. to the Vicarage of Stanarth, Monmouthshire.

The Rev. William Grainger Cautley, A.M. to the Rectory of Earsham, Norfolk. Patron, Sir W. W. Dalling, Bart.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln has instituted the Rev. J. T. Day to the Vicarage of Risely, in the county of Bedford, on the presentation of Lord St. John, void by the death of the Rev. J. Cheap.

The Bishop of Lincoln has collated the Rev. G. Oliver, of Grimsby, to the Vicarage of Scopwick, in Lincolnshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. S. Winship.

The Rev. G. Dugard, B.A. of St. John's College, has been appointed Minister of the New Church, at Ancoat St. Andrew's, near Manchester.

The Rev. Thomas George Kidd, A.B. to the Vicarage of Beddingham, Suffolk.

The Rev. Thomas W. Salmon, A.M. on his own petition, to the Perpetual Curacy of Woodbridge, Suffolk.

The Lord Bishop of Peterborough has instituted the Rev. D. Morton to the Rectory of Harleston, in Northamptonshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. F. Montgomery.

The Rev. T. Halstead, M.A. has been presented to the Rectory of Little Bradley, Suffolk.

The King has been pleased to grant to the Rev. T. Gaisford, D.D. the dignity of Dean of the Cathedral Church of Christ, in the University of Oxford, void by the resignation of Dr. S. Smith, late Dean thereof.

The Rev. H. T. Streeten, B.A. of Queen's College, Oxford, is appointed Minister of the New Church, Richmond.

The Rev. S. Smith, D.D. has resigned the Deanery of Christ Church, Oxford, and is appointed to be one of the Prebendaries of the Cathedral of Durham, vacated by Dr. Gaisford.

The Rev. J. Warne, B.A. to be Custos of the Vicars Choral of Exeter Cathedral, in the room of the Rev. E. Chave, resigned.

The Rev. J. S. Cobbold, M.A. on his own petition, to the Rectory of Woolpit, Suffolk.

The Rev. S. H. Alderson, M.A. late Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Buckden, Hants.

The Rev. G. Bland, M.A. of Caius College, Cambridge, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Chichester.

The Rev. P. George to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Margaret's, Durham.

The Rev. J. A. G. Colpoys, M.A. Rector of North Waltham, Hants, to the Rectory of Droxford, in the same county.

The Hon. and Rev. E. Knox, to be the Bishop of Killaloe.

The Rev. H. J. Bowden, B.A. to the Perpetual Curacies of Chilton and Edington.

The Rev. W. G. Bricknell, to the Vicarage of Hartley Wintney, Hants.

The Rev. J. J. West, B.A. of Jesus College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Winchelsea, Sussex.

The Rev. W. M. Dudley, M.A. of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, has been licensed, by the Bishop of Bristol, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. James's, Poole.

The Rev. S. T. Harman, B.A. to the Curacy of St. Paul's, Dublin.

The Rev. Moses Starratt, B.A. to the Curacy of Kells, near Dublin.

The Rev. Charles Harbin, to the Rectory of Wheatbill, Gloucestershire.

The Rev. Thomas Scard, M.A. Master of the Grammar School at Bishop's Waltham, to the Curacy of that place, void by the promotion of the Rev. C. Walters to the Rectory of Brambleton.

The Duke of Sussex has appointed the Rev. Thomas Moore, B.A. of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, one of his Royal Highness's chaplains.

The Lord Bishop of St. David's has presented the Rev. John Hughes to the Prebendial Stall of Nantgwnilo, in the Collegiate Church of Brecon.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. Mr. Benson, son of the late Rev. John Benson, of St. Helen's, Cockermonth; to a valuable living in Essex.

The Rev. John James Cory, B.D. Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Orton-on-the-Hill, with Twycrofts, Leicestershire.

The Rev. J. W. Hatherell, M.A. of Brasenose College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Eastington, near Stroud.

The Lord Bishop of St. David's has been pleased to institute the Rev. W. Bowen, Perpetual Curate of Emasharold, and Curate of Kentchurch, in Herefordshire, to the Vicarage of Hay, in the county of Brecon, on the presentation of William Wynter, Esq. M.D. of Brecon.

The Rev. John Morgan Downes has been licensed to the chapel at Llannbwl, in the parish of Devynnock, Breconshire, on the nomination of Archdeacon Payne.

The Rev. Marmaduke Thompson has been presented, by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, to the Rectory of Brightwell, Berks.

The Rev. J. W. Tomlinson, M.A. of Trinity College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, vacant by the resignation of the Very Rev. Dr. Woodhouse, Dean of Lichfield.

The Rev. T. Edmonds, B.A. to the Rectory of Ashley cum Sylverley, Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. W. P. Powell, of Worcester College, has been elected, by the Mayor and Corporation of Evesham, to the Head Mastership of the Grammar School of Prince Henry.

The Rev. H. J. Rose, B.D. Fellow of St. John's College, has been elected Examiner of Candidates for Writerships in the service of the East India Company.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Robert Higgins, Esq. of Ledbury, Hereford, Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

The Lord Chamberlain has appointed Alexander Donovan, Esq. of Framfield Park, Sussex, one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Privy Council in Ordinary.

The King has appointed Sir Wathen Waller, Bart. G.C.H. to be extra Groom of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

The Lord Chamberlain has appointed the Hon. and Rev. Robert Eden, Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, in the room of Lord Walsingham, who

has resigned; and Sir Alexander Duff Gordon, Bart. Gentleman Usher: Daily Waiter Assistant to the King, vacant by the resignation of Edward Sneyd, Esq.

The officers of the new Bankruptcy Court at present appointed, are—Sir John Bayley, Serjeant Pell, Serjeant Cross, Hon. Thomas Erskine, Charles Frederick Williams, Esq. Joshua Evans, Esq. C. Fane, Esq. J. G. M. Fonblanque, Esq. Edward Holroyd, Esq. Edward Lawes, Esq. and T. Richardson, Esq.

Z. Macaulay, Esq. has been appointed one of the Commissioners for inquiring into Charities.

The Senatus Academicus of the University and King's College of Aberdeen, have unanimously re-elected the Right Honourable Viscount Argyll, Lord Rector for the ensuing year; and Robert W. Duff, Esq. of Petteresso; James Urquhart, Esq. of Meldrum; Charles Wainwright, Esq. of Cannonmogie; and John Garloch, Esq. of Heathcot, Assessors for the same period.

Married.—C. P. Lang, Esq. of Sand Rock, Surrey, to Eliza, the youngest daughter of Sir J. Owen, Bart. M.P. of Oriulton, Pembrokeshire.

In France, the Rev. Henry Dalton, A.B. of St. John's Chapel, Wolverhampton, to Sophia Geraldine, daughter of Lord Robert Fitzgerald, and first cousin to his Grace the Duke of Leinster.

At Torquay, Devon, by the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Henry Kerr, the Hon. Charles Rodolph Trevelyan, Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, to the Lady Elizabeth Kerr, daughter of the late and sister of the present Marquis of Lothian.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. P. Baring, son of A. Baring, Esq. of the Grange, Southampton, to Frederica Mary Catherine, third daughter of the late J. Ashton, Esq. of the Grange, Cheshire.

At Liverpool, H. Roscoe, Esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Maria, second daughter of T. Fletcher, Esq. of Liverpool.

Lieutenant Ward, 91st regiment, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Colonel Tidy, C.B. commanding the troops at Glasgow.

Died.—In Great George-street, Dublin, Annella Dowager Viscountess Powerscourt.

Aged 32, Mr. Wm. Greenfield, M.R.A.S.

At Banff Castle, Sir R. Turing, of Foveran, Bart. Lady Mary, relict of the late Sir Daniel Williams, of Stamford Hill.

At Woolverstone Park, near Ipswich, in his 64th year, Charles Berners, Esq.

At Melbourne, in his 84th year, W. Hitch, Esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. James W. Burford, D.D. vicar of Pelham, aged 61.

Edward Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq. Captain in the Royal Horse Guards Blue.

The Rev. Cornelius Copner, M.A. vicar of St. Peter, Worcester, and rector of Nanton Beauchamp, Worcestershire.

The Rev. John Glasbe, M.A. in his 50th year.

At Cambridge, aged 86 years, William Cœ, Esq.

At Brighton, Mary, widow of the late Major-General Bouchier, of Ardara, Ireland.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

CESHIRE.

The labourers who are engaged in making a road from the Castle Gate, and under the walls to Skinner's Lane, Chester, found the skeleton of a man, embedded in clay, about five feet below the surface of the earth. Near to the bones were also discovered a small sword and a dagger, which were so much corroded that they fell to pieces on being removed. A variety of human bones were afterwards found near the same spot, the whole of which are probably the remains of individuals who fell when the city was besieged by the Parliamentarians, in the time of Oliver Cromwell. Only a few yards from the same place, two coins were picked up—one a silver groat of the reign of Edward I.; the other a Roman coin, with the following legend on the obverse, "Imp: Aurelianus Augustus." This Emperor commenced his reign in the 270th year of the Christian era, and was killed in the year 275. We understand that another skeleton has been since found.

HAMPSHIRE.

At a General Meeting of the Landed Proprietors of the county of Hants, held at Winchester, Sir Thomas Baring, M.P. in the chair; it was resolved to apply to Parliament, during the ensuing Session, for an Act, authorising and legalising the various proceedings consequent on the commencement of the Southampton and London Railway. At the Meeting, it was stated by Colonel Henderson, that the Directors had latterly sent deputations, among other places, to Liverpool, who had reported that—"The present charge for passengers travelling by the Manchester and Liverpool railway was from 3s. 6d. to 5s. for the whole distance of thirty miles. The former charge, by coach, used to be 12s. From 150 to 200 passengers usually went by each train: on one occasion, when there were races near the line, the Goliath transported 900 passengers, in or upon thirty-four coaches, at one trip. It appeared, from estimates produced, that, since the construction of the railway, travelling had increased at least sevenfold. The time employed in the distance (thirty miles) was usually an hour and a half; but the journey could be performed in less time, as the deputation went, with 200 other persons, in one hour and fourteen minutes.

"The next subject which engrossed the attention of the Deputation was an investigation to ascertain whether there was any perceptible wear after the great traffic of the past year. After a minute inspection, they became satisfied that there was little or no wear; and Mr. Stephenson said, that he thought it stronger than when it was first laid down."

LANCASHIRE.

The idea which originated in Birmingham, of refusing to pay taxes until compelled by a distraint upon the chattels, has been seized upon and adopted by a number of people of Manchester and Salford, who have resolved to resist the payment of taxes in money. The following placard

has been posted, and the declaration has already received a thousand signatures:—

"**DISTRAINT FOR TAXES.**—The undersigned inhabitants of Manchester and Salford, having been always taught that no taxes are legal which are not imposed by the consent of their representatives, and having seen it solemnly pronounced in repeated votes of the House of Commons, that the majority of that House, being nominees of borough proprietors, are not the representatives of the people, hereby declare that they will not purchase the goods of their townsmen not represented in Parliament which may be seized for the non-payment of taxes, imposed by any House of Commons as at present constituted."—Here places for signature are specified.

NORFOLK.

"We can find no terms sufficiently strong," says the editor of a Norfolk paper, "to express the universal sorrow, alarm, and detestation of the perpetrators which attend the renewal of incendiary acts. It is, however, some alleviation to hope and believe that they are the acts of individuals, goaded to the commission of this heinous crime by feelings of personal animosity. The efforts to substitute employment for relief that are every where making, and with success enough to justify the opinion that the condition of the industrious classes is daily growing better—the Bills for the enclosure of wastes, to give them such employment—the allotment of small portions of land and of gardens, together with the universal disposition to restore the comfortable and moral condition of the poor, must have, if any thing can have, the effect of convincing them that their welfare is the object of general consideration, and must soothe and allay the bad spirit which has been so villainously excited. It may also tend to the same good end to make it known, that the loss never falls upon the individual whose injury is designed. The insurance offices—for no one is now uninsured—and the county bear the loss. We may refer to the declaration of Mr. Borton, at the meeting of magistrates, that the disturbances last year cost the county of Norfolk 4000*l*. We urge it then upon the well-disposed labourers to unite and to endeavour, by all the means in their power, to bring the offenders to justice, for they are the most likely to be able to discover the villains, for whose acts the whole body lies under the heavy reproach of crimes as foul and cowardly as any that stain the annals of any age or country."

YORKSHIRE.

A short time since, Mr. Cole, of Scarborough, discovered, in the vicinity of the village of Cloughton, a Druidical circle, near to the one pointed out by John Wharton, Esq. a few years ago. It is about twelve yards in diameter, having the altar-stone remaining, and is in a direction bearing N.N.E. from the Wharton circle. Its site is in a vale called Hulley's Slack, and near it flows a clear spring of water. It is bounded by the plantation denominated Lind Ridge, or Rigs, on the opposite elevation.

A meeting of the subscribers to the survey of the projected Railway from Whitby to the Darlington and Stockton Railroad, and other inhabitants of the town of Whitby, has been held pursuant to public notice. The plan and estimate of Mr. Storey, the engineer, which was laid before the Company, did not give that satisfaction which was anticipated from the report he furnished at the close of the survey of the line of road. He was then of opinion that it would not cost more than 120,000*l.*; but, according to his present estimates, he now calculates the cost at nearly 226,000*l.* A subscription was entered into, for the purpose of obtaining, by some other engineer, a second survey of Mr. Storey's line, and if found to be really so expensive as he has reported, the engineer should be empowered to deviate from it wherever he thought it beneficial to do so, or to adopt altogether a new line, if he could fix upon one more advantageous.

SCOTLAND.

The election of a Lord Rector for the Glasgow University has taken place, and after a keen and

well-contested struggle, the friends of Mr. Cockburn obtained a triumphant majority. Only in the Glottiana, or Clydesdale nation, had Mr. Hume a superiority in numbers, while in the other three nations there was a large majority in favour of the Solicitor-General. The votes stood thus:—H. Cockburn, 203; J. Hume, 170; J. G. Lockhart, 89.

IRELAND.

The "Belfast News-Letter" describes an extraordinary whirlwind by which their neighbourhood has been visited. "In its course, it lifted up perpendicularly great sheets of water to a vast height, also large wet lup-cocks of hay, turf, and stacks of oats—the latter, in one instance, was lifted more than 300 feet in height. The country-people fled, attributing what they saw to a supernatural cause."

A canal is about to be cut from Lough Erne to the sea. The Fermanagh Grand-jury applied to Government on the subject, and Mr. Killaly, the engineer, has reported in favour of the works.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM OCT. 23 TO NOV. 22, 1831.

Oct. to Nov.	Lunations.	Thermo- meter.	Baro- meter.	Winds.		Atmospheric Variations.				Prevailing modifi- cation of Cloud.
		Mean Alt.	0 hour.	A.M.	P.M.	9h A.M.	3h P.M.	During Night.		
Sun. 23	0 h. 2' A.M. (	52.5	29.80	S.W.	S.W.	Cldy.	Rain	Rain	—	Cirrus. cumulostr.
Mon. 24		54	.70	—	S.	Clear	Clear	Cldy.	—	—
Tues. 25		55.5	.90	—	S.W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Moist	—	—
Wed. 26		56	.25	S.	S.	—	Rain	Cldy.	Rain	— nim.
Thur. 27		51.5	.35	S.W.	S.W.	Rain	—	Rain	—	— cirrocum.
Fri. 28		22.5	.70	—	—	Clear	Clear	Clear	Fair	— cumulostr.
Sat. 29		47.5	30.05	—	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—
Sun. 30		48.5	.06	—	—	—	Clear	—	—	—
Mon. 31		54.5	—	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	Cymoid-cirrocum.
Tues. 1		54.5	29.98	—	—	—	—	Rain	Rain	Cirrocum.
Wed. 2	1 h. 35' P.M. ●	47.5	.60	—	S.	—	—	Cldy.	Fair	—
Thur. 3		47	.30	—	—	Clear	Rain	Clear	—	—
Fri. 4		41	.00	N.W.	N.W.	—	Clear	—	—	— cumulostr.
Sat. 5		45.5	.30	S.W.	S.W.	Cldy.	Moist	—	—	—
Sun. 6		48.5	.20	—	W.	—	—	Rain	Rain	—
Mon. 7		47	.05	N.W.	N.W.	Clear	Shrs.	Clear	Fair	— nimbus
Tues. 8		43.5	.25	—	W.	—	Clear	—	—	— cumulostr.
Wed. 9		44	30.00	N.W.	N.W.	—	—	—	—	—
Thur. 10		45	.22	W.	W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Rain	—
Fri. 11		6 h. 54' P.M.)	40.25	.16	N.W.	N.W.	—	—	—	Fair	— cumulostr.
Sat. 12	6 h. 57' P.M. ○	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sun. 13		40	.95	—	—	—	—	Clear	—	—
Mon. 14		38.5	.00	W.	W.	Clear	Cldy.	Shrs.	—	—
Tues. 15		30.5	.30	—	—	Cldy.	—	Clear	—	—
Wed. 16		35.5	.90	—	—	—	—	Snow	—	— cumulostr.
Thur. 17		23.5	.30	Var.	Var.	—	Foggy	Foggy	Frost	—
Fri. 18		34	.36	N.W.	N.W.	—	Cldy.	Clear	—	—
Sat. 19		38	.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sun. 20		43	.52	—	—	—	Clear	Cldy.	Fair	—
Mon. 21		51.5	—	W.	W.	—	Cldy.	—	—	—
Tues. 22	53.5	.37	S.W.	—	Rain	—	—	—	— cumulostr.	

Mean temperature of the Month, 45.5 deg. Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.61 deg.

Highest temperature, 63. Meteors on clear nights.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

Until the last week of October, no falling off in business was evinced at the Cotton Market of Liverpool. The last sale of any importance there was of 23,000 bales, which were chiefly taken up for the supply of home manufactories. During the three first weeks of November, the sales have considerably diminished in amount, averaging weekly at 9000 bales, and amounting, in all, to 26,860. This shows a falling off of nearly half from the amount of business during the corresponding period of the preceding month. It is impossible yet to say whether it has been occasioned by any great diminution in the demand for our Cotton manufactures. In the Metropolitan Cotton Market things have remained nearly in the same state as by our last report. Business has been rather steady, and very little alteration in prices has taken place. The sales reported from the 1st to the 22nd of November, have amounted to 4098 bales.

In the Sugar Market, business has been very unequal; the purchases in British plantation have been limited: there was some demand in the early part of the month for the Colony sorts; but a decline in prices afterwards took place, and the market became flat. In East India Sugars business has been, upon the whole, very brisk: the sales in Mauritius alone, from the 1st to the 22nd of November, have amounted to 23,452 bags; there was one sale of Manilla, consisting of 20,076 bags. There is every appearance that prices will be maintained in this description of Sugars. In refined ones, the descriptions entitled to the bounty on double refined, have been a good deal in request for exportation. As the supplies have not been adequate to the demand, prices have generally stood high, and are well maintained. There was not much done in other descriptions of fine goods.

A brisk demand for Coffee has been kept up during the greater part of the month, many grocers having taken in stock for the retail trade. No particular preference was evinced as to quality or growth, and the prices obtained were fair. Hardly any transactions for exportation were reported.

The Silk trade is in a languishing state, as it usually is at the present time of the year. In the Italian Market things continue flat: prices there have been on the decline for some time past. The East India Company's Sale, during the last week in October, went off very heavily. Out of the number of bales offered, not above two-thirds were sold; the remainder were withdrawn.

A good deal of business has been doing in fruits of all kinds and growths. In our former report we said, that the present season promised excellent qualities from Spain and Turkey. Both figs and raisins (currants included) are, in fact, of the very best, and the supplies have been taken up at very fair prices, as fast as they came on the market.

In consequence of the differences which have lately occurred between the English Factory at Canton and the Chinese authorities, the supply of Teas is expected to be short next year, unless the Chinese will consent in time to such terms as will secure the persons and property of British

residents from all risk. In anticipation, however, for the worse, the East India Company have already given notice, that at the next March sale, a slight advance of price will be put on the several descriptions. For the forthcoming sale, which stands fixed for the 5th of December, the different descriptions declared (in all 8,150,000 lbs.) remain taxed as formerly.

Business in the funds has not been considerable since our last report. Investments have been kept back by the prospect of political commotion about Reform, and speculators have been rather puzzled as to the turn that things are likely to take, and therefore at a loss what course to adopt. From the 1st to the 24th of November inclusive, the fluctuations in the price of Consols for the November account have not exceeded 1 one-quarter per cent. The quotation on the 1st was 82 one-half to five-eighths; the lowest was on the 12th, at 81 seven-eighths to 82; and the highest on the 23rd, at 83 one-eighth to one-quarter. Generally, the price was steady, and about the middle of the month remained almost stationary for four or five days. The Stock Exchange folks have evinced a greater confidence in the public credit than they were supposed to profess under appearances so unfavourable as those by which the tranquillity of the country has latterly been threatened. The settlement of the account on the 24th did not, however, pass off quite as well as was expected. Two defalcations of some note have occurred in consequence of large speculations by the parties, for the fall. The next settling day was fixed for the 19th of January, and Consols for that account opened on the 24th at 83 one-half to five-eighths. In the heavy Stocks the transactions have not been extensive, and the prices have kept pace with Consols.

In the Foreign Stock Exchange little has occurred worth any notice. Some inquiry at one time prevailed for Spanish Cortes Bonds, and their price rose in consequence rather more than one per cent. Danish and Russian Bonds have been constantly on the rise, but business in them has not been sufficiently important to give a decided impulse to the prices. The South American Securities have, with the single exception of Brazil Stock, been entirely stationary in value, and were wholly neglected. In Brazil Stock, though some variations in price occurred, owing to political occurrences, hardly any business was done.

Money has been generally abundant in the City and at the Stock Exchange, and good bills easily discountable at the rate of 3 per cent.

A notice has been issued by Government of an intention to cancel Exchequer Bills to the amount of about thirteen millions sterling. This has operated unfavourably on the value of those securities in the market, the premium falling to 4s.

According to the new mode adopted at the Custom House, for the purpose of showing, as much as possible, the amount of exports in silver and gold, it appears, that from the 1st to the 19th of November, both inclusive, 2,122,096 ounces of silver, and 23,023 ounces of gold, have been sent off from London to Calais, Rotterdam, and Hamburg. Although the accounts relating to

the importation of bullion are not equally accurate, it appears, that since the 1st of September, dollars to the amount of three millions, equal to as many ounces, have been imported from America, chiefly the United States.

Closing prices on the 30th of November.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Three per Cent. Consols, 83 three-eighths, half.—Three per Cent. Consols, for the Account, 83 half, five-eighths.—Three per Cent. Reduced, 82 half.—Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 80 quarter.—New Three and a Half per Cent, 81.—Four per Cent. (1865), 80 quarter.—Indian Stock, 200.—Bank Stock, 101.—Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 6s. premium.—India Bonds, 2s. to 4s. discount.—Long Annuities, 75 five-eighths.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazilian Five per Cent. 44 quarter.—Collier, 15, 15.—Columbian (1854) Six per Cent. 13 three-quarters.—Danish Three per Cent. 85 half, 67.—Danish Two and a Half per Cent. 45 quarter, three-quarters.—French Five per Cent. 85 half, 85 half.—French Three per Cent. 80, 78.—Greek Five per Cent. 28, 25.—Mexican Six per Cent. 34, half.—Peruvian Six per Cent. 10 half, 11 half.—Portuguese Five per Cent. 40 half, 40 half.—Russian Five per Cent. 100 one-eighth.—Spanish Five per Cent. 15.

SHARES.

Anglo-Mexican Mines, 14, 15.—United Mexican, 2 half, 4.—Del Monte, 10, 12.—Brazil Company, 1 half, 2 half.—Brazil Importer, 42 half, 43 half.—Bolivia, 125, 125.

BANKRUPTS

FROM OCT. 21, TO NOV. 15, 1831, INCLUSIVE.

Oct. 21. R. APPLING, Jew-Opinel-square, silk manufacturer. P. E. LEWIS, Kent-terrace, Regent's-park, virtuallist. R. and C. BURN, Bantock-street, Manchester-square. R. DUNELL, St. John's-square, Smith-field, dealer in hay. T. and J. J. JOHNSON, Long-street, Southwark, carpenters. G. H. RICHARDS, Cowley-road, Brixton, wine merchant. R. V. DAWSON, Chancery-street, Finsbury, veterinary surgeon. W. PRENTICE, High-street, Southwark, ironmonger. J. A. G. and F. G. D'OLIVEIRA, Old Jewry, merchants. J. SHEPPARD, Lichfield, Gloucestershire, baker. D. and C. HOPE, Manchester, silk manufacturers. J. HARRIS, Plymouth, painter. J. FIRTH, Manchester, cotton spinner. R. F. JACKSON, Liverpool, sail maker.

Oct. 25. G. E. ATKINSON, Leman-street, Gough-street, painter. J. LAKE, South Moulton-street, Bond-street, tailor. W. W. WHITEHOUSE, Worcester, chimney. R. MUSGROVE, Bristol, woollen draper. G. WALLEY, Tinsell, Staffordshire, virtuallist. J. HARRISON, Liverpool, merchant. T. MORGAN, Jew-Walk, Llandeleis, Carmarthenshire, milliner. R. W. and R. PORTER, Carlisle, Cumberland, iron founders. B. BOWER, Liverpool, dealer in malt. W. BLAKLAND, W. RINDER, and T. RAY, Leeds, cloth merchants. J. STABLES, Herefordshire, Quaker, and Leeds, Yorkshire, money scrivener. P. WRAGGE, Preston, Lancashire, stationer.

Oct. 26. J. BURN, New-port-market, St. Ann's, Soho, glass dealer. W. MADDOCK, Portman, coal merchant. J. A. LAMB, Battersea, virtuallist. T. SHEPARD, Upper Marylebone-street, virtuallist. B. HOWELL, and W. S. BAKER, Charles-street, Coventry-square, and Judd-street, Brunswick-square, ironmongers. T. ALLISON, Manchester, commission agent. J. GRAMHAM, Liverpool, linen draper. W. VICKERY, Breckton, Cheshire, leatherer. T. R. BRIGHT, Liverpool, Draper, ironmonger. G. F. BAKER, Bathampton, Somersetshire, silk manufacturer. L. Y. PROVO, Newton Abbot, Devon, ironmonger. R. MORIS, Newport, Monmouthshire, coal merchant.

Nov. 1. T. and R. CAMPER, Banbury buildings, Strand, coal merchants. J. SMITH, George-place, Camden-town, the Banner, Baker-street, Portman-square, and the Banner, Margate, silversmith. W. H. KEMPSTER, Kingston-upon-Thames, wine merchant. W. Morse, Farringdon-street, and Swan-yard, Holborn bridge, dealer in glass. J. GAPP, Bryn-y-naws and Dillod-mere, Lancashire. J. HODKINSON and R. DYSON, George-street, Hanover-square, tailors. E. FOARD, Brighton, wine merchant. W. QUINTON, Watell, Staffordshire, virtuallist. T. PRATT, Exeter, druggist. W. SCOTT, Newmarket, Durham, miller. S. M. LAZARUS, Bath, soap maker. A. TURNER, Lud-london Foot, Halifax, Yorkshire, carpet manufacturer.

J. OLDLAND, Wotton-under-edge, Gloucestershire, clothier. F. LEES, Manchester, baker. J. BRET-TILL, Bristol, chemist.

Nov. 4. J. SCHOFIELD and J. CLOUGH, 5-Roy, Yorkshire, bankers. W. CANNING, Bath, cabinet-maker. C. CLARKSON, Kirby, Yorkshire, banker. J. STEPHEN, Great St. Helen's, wine merchant. D. MELDRUM, Bath, haberdasher. E. WHAYMAN, West Smithfield, Hounds virtuallist. T. GATES, White-hart-court, Lombard-street, money scrivener. W. WHITWORTH, Manchester, and N. WHITWORTH, Drighda, corn factors. J. PHILLIPS, jun. Great Fenchurch-street, Newport-market, wine dealer. A. HERRIDGE, Uxbridge, draper. W. VICKERY, Breckton, Cheshire. W. W. TAYLER, Marylebone

Bath, grocer.

Nov. 11. T. WINTERTON, Earl Street, Lancashire, silk, opinel merchants. G. ODELL, Manchester, horse dealer. G. ALCOF, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, cartman. J. WATTS, Cowley-road, Walsley, grocer. J. SWINDELL, Manchester, merchant. M. WOODWARD, Rugeley, Stafford, mercer. J. MAYNARD, Rugeley-street, Birmingham, dealer. LAWRENCE and A. HOGGINS, Philip-street, Manchester, A. A. FRY, Great Ormond-street, Birmingham, dealer. W. CROSS, Old Swan Wharf, London, coal merchant. W. J. BROWN, Great Windmill-street, dealer. J. GUIVER, Endell (Hampden), Middlesex, stage master. W. HAWKINS, Darlington-street, Southwark-bridge-road, carpenter. J. and T. SARTON, Grantham, Lincolnshire, ironmongers. E. H. BAILY, Percy-street, Tottenham court road, sculptor. E. GOODRICK, Hants-street, Barn Draper. W. WILTSHIRE, Frome Salwood, Somerset, iron hanger. E. EVAN and M. GATES, Bristol, merchants. W. HARRISON, Birmingham, druggist. G. NEWMAN, Faversham, Cheshire, agent. H. MICKMAN, Devonshire-place, Edgeware-road, brick maker. A. ARCHIBALD, Theophrastus, Manchester-square, and merchant. T. BOTT, Hertford, Cornish, carrier. J. CARELESS, Sweeting's-alley, Cornhill, virtuallist.

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